

Editorial Dept.

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THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST



FARMERS NEED HELP TO MEET FOOD GOALS

WHEN we remember that in the first World War we never shipped abroad more than 6 per cent of our total

food production, Secretary Wickard's estimate that in 1943 our Army and our Allies will need at least 25 per cent of our total food production shows us the size of the job that is ahead. Last year our Army and our Allies used about 13 per cent of U. S. food production.

Secretary Wickard, in his new job as boss of food production, has announced our 1943 food production goals. Briefly they call for a two per cent increase in milk production, eighteen per cent more poultry and eggs, sixteen per cent more livestock, one and one-half per cent more feed grains, eighteen per cent more beans, and a ten per cent increase in potato acreage.

For vegetables, the aim will be to can all that available tin will allow, and to freeze and dry as much as the facilities will take care of. There will be some reductions in acreage of less important vegetable crops, mainly to cut down transportation; but probably there will be no attempt to cut the production of fresh vegetables where they are grown close to cities. The acreage goal of all vegetables is 99 per cent of 1942.

MILK

In spite of the many difficulties ahead, farmers will dig in and do their utmost to meet these goals. What are some of these difficulties as they affect northeastern farmers? Milk and eggs are the two most important sources of income in the Northeast. First, let's consider milk.

Right now a serious feed situation is developing. Our livestock population is heavy. Considering a dairy cow as one animal unit and figuring all animals to that common denominator, we had on January 1, 1943, 160,000,000 animal units in this country, compared to 143,000,000 a year ago. Last year's crops gave us 157,000,000 tons of feed, .98 of

a ton per animal unit. The year before we had 1.01 tons per animal unit; two years previous, 1.02. Add to that the fact that the price relation between products and feed costs makes it profitable to feed heavily, and you can get some idea of the picture.

PROTEIN SHORT

But that is not all. The particular shortage at the present time is high-protein feeds, resulting from a lack of equipment and labor to process the feed. This situation has been partially answered. Cooperatives handling feed in northeastern states met in Buffalo on December 16 and agreed to reduce the amount of protein in mixed feeds and to cut to the limit the number of different feeds they manufacture. This action was based on two facts: first, many experiment stations have shown that animals will grow and produce well at a lower level of protein feeding than is commonly practiced; second, a cutting down in the number of feeds made will allow more efficient use of plant facilities and labor.

Most of the talk heard about increased production of eggs and milk assumes that greater amounts of concentrates will be fed. If we should have a poor growing season in 1943,

feed bins will be empty before the next crop is ready; then, instead of being advised to raise more meat animals, we will probably be told to reduce our livestock population.

In this connection, it is interesting to remember one lesson from history. As any country's food demands grow, consumers eat less meat and animal products and more grain, fruit and vegetables. That is the efficient way to increase food production for humans.

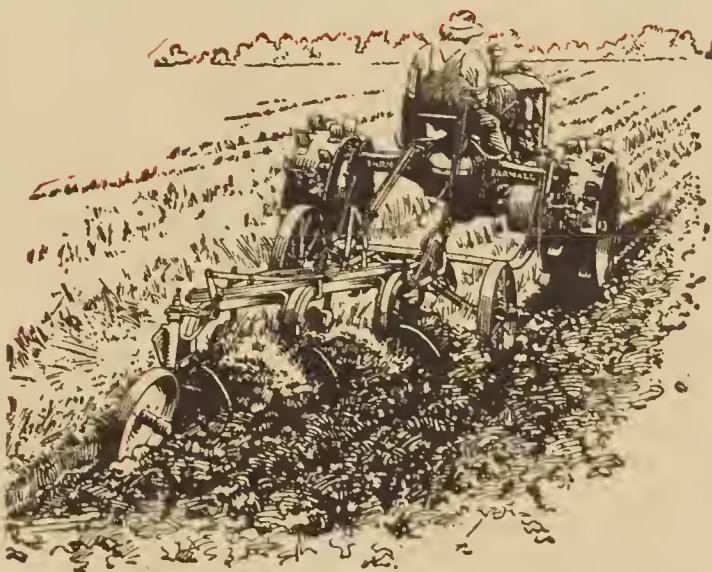
EGGS

In 1941 this country's hens consumed about 17,500,000 tons of feed; in 1942, 20,000,000 tons. The estimate for the coming year, based on poultry and egg goals, will be 22,000,000 tons. The bottleneck of poultry feeding has been animal proteins, (including meat scrap, fish meal and milk products, and vitamins). Most of our boats of the fishing fleets have been taken over for coast patrol. There is a possibility, as more fast submarine chasers slide down the ways, that some of these fishing boats will go back on the job. More dried milk has been used for human consumption. Fortunately, we had a reserve of shark liver oil, (which will not last forever); and our research men have developed a substitute for the vitamins in milk in the form of a product technically known as D-activated animal sterol.

The supply of dehydrated alfalfa meal has been short. Ceiling prices were imposed on the meal with no comparable ceilings on alfalfa, bringing about a situation where the mills could not operate at a profit.

FARM HELP

Right now the number one food production problem is farm labor. A year ago, when we were just getting well started in this world conflict, the answer to the question, "Shall it be butter or bullets?" was, "We must have the bullets." Government officials and the public had thought of food production in terms of surplus and an inexhaustible supply so long that the danger of a food shortage could not be realized quickly. That situation has changed, but it (Please Turn to Page 17)



To meet goals established by the Food Administrator, farmers need mechanical as well as manual help. Restrictions on the manufacture of farm machinery must be revised, if the farmer is to get the greatest efficiency from his land.

IN THIS ISSUE YOU, YOUR FARM AND THE WAR, Page 3; A. A.'s WAR PROGRAM, Page 4; TOUGH SOD, a New Farm Serial by E. R. Eastman, Page 5; THE DRY BEAN SITUATION, Page 6; VISITING WESTERN FARMERS, Page 7; ANOTHER HENHOUSE PEST, Page 12; GOOD MEALS FROM CELLAR SHELVES, Page 18.

The basis of a sound business cooperative is voluntary use by fully informed patrons

An Important Message to all Feeders of Cows and Chickens



THE biggest livestock population in history, combined with the heaviest feeding on record, has pushed the demand for feed to undreamed-of levels. To meet this colossal demand, feed mills have been running night and day. Still they are falling behind, because the plants that supply high protein ingredients—oil meals, gluten feed, distiller's grains, etc.—can't turn them out fast enough.

Protein Levels Reduced

The cooperatives supplying feed to farmer members along the Atlantic Seaboard sought the guidance of college nutrition men in this emergency. These men—representing six state colleges—were unanimous in stating that cows can maintain their bodies and produce just as much milk on considerably less protein than they are now getting. There is no advantage in feeding more protein than the cow needs.

A maximum of 20% protein was recommended, and 16% was favored when the hay is good.

Following these recommendations, G.L.F. is now shipping a 20% protein feed on all orders for 24% feed. This will make available protein supplies last longer and serve more farmers.

Dairy Feeds Now Available

Fitting Ration.....	12 % Protein
Legume Dairy.....	16 % Protein
Super Test Feed.....	16 % Protein
Exchange Dairy.....	20 % Protein
Mixing Feed.....	30 % Protein
Dry & Freshening Ration	

Those dairymen who have been using a 24% feed to mix with home-grown grains can use instead a smaller quantity of 30% Mixing Feed.

Feeding the Chickens

By continuing to use a combination of animal and vegetable protein sources, protein levels in poultry mashes can be maintained. Although some of the high vitamin ingredients are extremely tight, G.L.F. mashes continue to carry full vitamin protection for birds of all ages. Slight formula changes have been made in order to do this. The line-up:

G.L.F. Chick Starter—(New Name for Starting & Growing Mash)—For chicks up to eight weeks and for broilers up to market age. Broiler Mash will be eliminated, since Chick Starter fully satisfies all requirements of broilers.

G.L.F. Growing Mash—A complete mash for pullets and cockerels from eight weeks to maturity under any conditions.

G.L.F. Laying Mash—Best for laying hens. Super Laying Mash is discontinued.

G.L.F. Breeder Mash—(Formerly Super Laying & Breeding)—For birds whose eggs are used to hatch chicks.

G.L.F. Layer Mixing Mash—A concentrated mash to be mixed with home-grown grains to make a mash for layers.

The Flour Situation

IS FLOUR likely to become scarce? The answer is "maybe", in spite of record stocks of wheat in this country. Here are some facts:

Some mills are curtailing flour production today because operating margins are too close. The miller is caught between a strong wheat market and relatively low ceiling prices on flour. Added to this, demand is upward. Folks are using more flour, and will use more, as meat and other foods become scarce. In England, the people are eating one-third more bread.

You'll be using more flour. Perhaps you'll start baking bread again. For each patron, G.L.F. supplies

an Enriched bread flour to fit your own requirements. The following brief descriptions will help you decide which is best for your use.

Quality Enriched Patent Flour



The G.L.F. flour that has been doing a swell job for bread-makers for 20 years. Now it's Enriched and is nutritionally better. This flour is for the housewife who wants top-quality performance, wholesome white loaves that are Enriched nutritionally, and real economy. Quality Patent is a thrifty flour to use (regardless of price) because you get more loaves per pound of flour.

VitaFed Enriched Flour



This is G.L.F.'s bread flour with a distinctive flavor. It's Enriched two ways. In addition to the standard U. S. enrichment, it contains added wheat germ which is rich in natural B vitamins. It produces a rich, wholesome, creamy loaf of bread that has an extra distinctive flavor because of the added wheat germ.

The new Goodland Enriched Family Flour

Here's an excellent family flour for the price. It is Enriched and turns in a very satisfactory bread-making performance, although it cannot be compared with Quality Patent or Vita-fed flours.



What is "Enriched"?

Flour that is marked "Enriched" must contain added Vitamins and Iron according to strict and standard U. S. specifications. This makes it a more nutritious flour. The Vitamins and Iron are added simply to replace approximately the natural vitamins and iron which are "milled out" of the original wheat during the manufacture of white flour.

Bread Recipes . . . Free

It is easy to make bread, rolls, and other baked goods made from yeast doughs, especially when you use Lucile Brewer's practical, tested recipes. G.L.F. will be glad to send you, free, 21 of Miss Brewer's bread recipes if you will write.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc., Ithaca, N. Y.

YOU ★★ YOUR FARM and the WAR



FARM LABOR

The Washington manpower problem has been tackled as follows. Paul McNutt is Chairman of the new War Manpower Commission, and the Selective Service System has been transferred to the War Manpower Commission, to be called the Bureau of Selective Service. Mr. Hershey will continue as Director. From now on, Secretaries of War and Navy Departments will consult with Mr. McNutt to determine the number of men they require each month, and the War Manpower Commission will furnish them.

Enlistments of men between 18 and 38 have been stopped, and so far as possible all war workers will be hired and recruited through the U. S. Employment Service. The War Department reports that it will not accept for induction men over 38 years of age unless they have special skills which are badly needed. Men now in the Army who are over 38 years of age may ask for an honorable discharge with a chance of getting it if they can show they will be employed in an essential war industry or on a farm.

Local Draft Boards have received information which will enable them to check the size of a farm and to determine quickly how many men are required to operate it.

Men working on essential farms will be reclassified into Class 2-C or Class 3-C. Class 2-C is for essential farm workers without dependents, and 3-C for essential farm workers who have dependents. If a man so classified leaves the farm to accept a job in industry, he will automatically be put in Class 1-A. A man can leave a farm job for a job on another farm without changing his classification if he can convince the Board that the second job is also essential.

Farmers are asking with increasing insistence why, if manpower is such a problem, the standard work week of industrial labor is not increased above 40 hours. Average of the actual working hours, as determined by a recent survey, was between 42 and 43. General farm opinion is that it should be advanced to 46 or even higher.

* * *

FERTILIZER

An amendment to the War Production Board order restricts the use of fertilizers containing nitrogen. No fertilizer containing chemical nitrogen can be used for oats, barley or buckwheat which are to be harvested for grain; but it can be used if these are to be used for hay, pasture, or cover crops. Nitrogen can be used for corn used either for silage or for grain.

For gardens, fertilizer with a 3-8-7 formula will be available in February. Two and one-half units of the nitrogen is to come from organic sources and one-half unit from chemical sources. Examples of chemical sources are nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia. Examples of organic nitrogen would be tankage or cottonseed meal. A unit is defined as 1% of a ton.

Fertilizer containing chemical nitrogen is not to be used on lawns, parks or golf courses, although nitrogen from an organic source can be used in that way. Use of fertilizer containing chemical nitrogen is also forbidden on melons and cucumbers.

At a recent meeting in Washington,

spokesmen for farmer-owned cooperatives took a firm stand against the distribution of fertilizer and seed by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, believing that these services should be left to private and cooperative enterprises.

The group also went on record as opposing the rationing of fertilizer in 1943 on the ground that there is an adequate supply of superphosphate and potash and that the shortage of chemical nitrogen has grown less serious. Government leaders told representatives that the demand for nitrogen would probably run 40% above the actual supply.

* * *

HENDERSON RESIGNS

On December 18 resignation of Leon Henderson as head of the Office of Price Administration was announced. Mr. Henderson's policies have been resented by many farmers and by Congressmen from farm areas. Watch for a possible change in OPA policies more favorable to agriculture.

Before his resignation, the House had passed a bill requiring labor costs to be figured in arriving at parity prices for farm products. There was some doubt that it would pass the Senate or that the President would sign it if it did. Henderson's resignation may ease the push behind the bill.

* * *

FARM MACHINES

The next development in the farm machinery field will probably be ceiling prices on used farm machinery. Gossip is that ceiling price of used machinery will be 70% of its original list price unless it has been repaired and guaranteed for thirty days by the dealer, in which case the ceiling will be 95% of the list price.

* * *

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Recent events emphasize the pending shortage of milk and dairy products. A War Production Board order forbids the further production and sale of heavy cream and also prevents increasing the fat content of light cream.

Another order cut ice cream production for December and January by 20%. Doubtless this temporary order will be followed by a permanent order to reduce considerably the 1,500,000,000 quarts of ice cream U. S. citizens have been eating every year.

A third order concerns storage stocks of butter, freezing for government use 50% of all of the butter now in storage. Immediate result was signs in restaurants saying, "One pat of butter to a customer."

* * *

WAR BONDS

Northeastern farmers on the average spend about \$200 a year for new equipment. They will not spend that much in 1943 because they will not be able to buy the machines. When the war is over and machinery is again available, you will want to spend more than usual to bring your farm equipment back to normal. An excellent way to do this is to buy War Bonds with the money you would normally use for new machinery. You will be doing two things. You will give the government the use

(Continued on Page 17)



Potash - a MAJOR in the FOOD FRONT

Long recognized as one of the three essential plant foods, potash has moved up to the front line in America's food front. Years of official experimental work have clearly demonstrated that ample supplies and reserves of potash must be available in the soil to insure large yields of good quality crops.

Such production is now vitally important to maintain our armed as well as civilian forces. The American Potash Industry has been developed, expanded, and is now geared to take the place demanded of it by the National emergency.

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THE *Editorial* PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST WAR PROGRAM

HERE'S an outline, briefly stated, of the policies that *American Agriculturist* is fighting for to help win this war. If we are wrong on any of this program, write and tell us why you think so.

I. FOOD PRODUCTION

We were among the first to warn that a great food shortage was coming. We will continue to fill this paper with the latest and best information to enable farmers to meet their great responsibility of food production. Because gardens will also play a large part in total food supply, we plan the largest garden section in our history.

We will also work with farmers to increase the buying of war bonds and stamps, collect scrap for munitions, and conserve supplies in every way.

II. FARM PRICES

We will continue our fight to raise ceilings on farm prices, fully realizing that unless farmers can get prices with which to meet their increasing costs, they cannot increase food production.

III. SUBSIDIES

Farmers should be permitted to sell their products for what they are worth. Consumers, with more money to spend than ever before, should not be subsidized by the taxpayer to purchase milk or other farm commodities. We are opposed to subsidies of all kinds, including Triple A subsidies. Those who accept subsidies trade their independence for them.

IV. FARM LABOR

Since the beginning of the war we have worked with draft boards, other officials, and with farmers to keep skilled labor on the farms. Hundreds of young farmers have joined our American Farm Front Volunteers. We have helped to convince government officials that farmers cannot raise food without skilled help.

V. FARM MACHINERY

We have continually pointed out to the authorities that with both labor and machinery short, farmers cannot increase food production. We shall continue to fight for larger quotas of farm machinery, and also continue to work with our readers to get them to take better care of the machinery they have.

VI. OTHER SUPPLIES

We shall continue to emphasize the truth that without other essential supplies, like gasoline, tires, fertilizer, spray materials, etc., increased food production will be impossible.

VII. UNNECESSARY REGULATIONS AND QUESTIONNAIRES

Like all other business, farming is tremendously handicapped by unnecessary bureaucratic rules and regulations. We shall continue to fight them, and we hereby resolve that, working with farmers, we shall strive to take government out of agriculture at the end of this war.

VIII. ORGANIZED LABOR

1. We stand for the right of labor to organize.
2. We believe that labor leaders should be subject to the same rules and regulations to which agriculture and business must conform.
3. We shall continue to oppose the unholy alliance between government and labor, which makes government a rank partisan of labor to

the detriment of other classes.

4. We are opposed to any alliance between agriculture and labor. They have few interests in common, and such an alliance could easily lead to dictatorship of agriculture by city men.

5. We are opposed to a forty-hour week for labor while farmers work a sixty-hour week or longer.

IX. FARM ORGANIZATION

1. We shall continue strongly to support right farm organizations and cooperatives.

2. We are opposed to government-controlled organizations built from the top down. There are too many such, and they should end with the end of the war.

3. Believing that government should not be asked to do jobs which farmers and their organizations can do themselves, we shall continue strongly to urge farmers to join their cooperatives and to work together. Where there is cooperation between farm organizations and government, such as with the marketing orders, we stand for *real* cooperation, and for no policies being decided without full knowledge and consent of the farmers and the cooperatives' affected.

X. LOCAL CONTROL

We are unalterably opposed to the constant increase of centralized control by government, and shall continue to fight for the right of individuals, local organizations, and communities to settle their own problems.

XI. FOR AMERICAN PRINCIPLES

Certain fundamental American principles, too often forgotten of late, such as thrift, initiative, personal independence and responsibility, made this a democracy unequalled by any other country in opportunity for young people to achieve success and happiness. *American Agriculturist*, beginning its second century of service to American farmers, will continue to fight for the preservation and practice of these great principles and qualities, and to oppose efforts to change or to weaken our form of government by which the country itself and its people have made such great progress.

DANGEROUS PROTEIN FEED SHORTAGE

A SITUATION has arisen in the feed business that may prove far more serious to livestock and poultry men than even the shortage in gasoline and tires.

Almost without exception, both private and cooperative feed mills are in grave difficulty because of lack of high protein ingredients for dairy and poultry feeds, including shortages in dried whey, milk, and similar nutrients for poultry. The result is that orders are piling up on the manufacturers, and many local dealers have only a few days' supply of protein feed ahead.

There are several reasons for this serious situation. In the first place, the number of dairy cows, poultry and hogs in the United States is the highest in history. In the second place, in trying to meet the huge war demand for milk and poultry products, feeders are crowding every animal and bird with every pound of feed they'll take. That piles up orders on retailers, wholesalers, manufacturers; and transportation facilities, the like of which has never been seen before.

The result is that there is just not enough protein to go around, not enough mills and ma-

chinery to process it, and it is impossible to build new mills or to equip them with machinery because of wartime restrictions.

Realizing the gravity of the situation, several large cooperatives (the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, the G. L. F., the Southern States Cooperative, the Pennsylvania Farm Bureau, and the Ohio Farm Bureau) met with feed experts and others in Buffalo December 16 to study the facts and determine what can be done. As a result of this meeting, all of the cooperatives which had not already done so agreed to inaugurate plans immediately to reduce the average protein contents of their shipments of dairy ration. Most other feed manufacturers and handlers will undoubtedly do the same.

However, nothing that the manufacturers and handlers can do will be very effective without the cooperation of the farmers themselves, and without the same plans being carried out by all feeders everywhere throughout America. Farmers must definitely plan to buy and to feed rations with lower protein content. If there is good hay containing some legumes, most dairy-men can reduce to a feed containing only 16 per cent protein without serious loss of production.

This dangerous situation may prevail for only a short time. No one can tell. But one thing is certain, quick action and full cooperation are needed now, or farmers may face disastrous shortages.

TOUGH SOD

IF YOU love country life and the people who live in the country, and are interested in their problems, their joys and their sorrows, if you believe in the Farm Bureau, the schools of agriculture, and such work as TB testing of dairy cattle, or if you don't believe in them, the story starting on the next page will hold your attention from beginning to end.

NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTION

VISITING in our home this summer were some ensigns, graduates of Annapolis Naval Academy, who were taking an intensive course here at Cornell before going on active duty. One of them left behind him a beautifully bound five-year diary, with just four entries in it for 1941. Note that it started out strong with fairly long entries, gradually grew less and less, until on the fourth day his good resolution to keep a diary for five years ran on to rocks and shoals.

When you laugh at this human interest story, a little on the pathetic side, ask yourself how many of your New Year resolutions in years past you have kept more than four days.

Here's hoping that our sailor boy comes back, marries his Frances, and lives happily ever after.

- Jan. 1. New Year's morning with Frances. Sweet tears. Said goodbye at 4 a. m. Left for the Academy at 8:40. Met Bill on the train. Missed one train, caught one at 11:25 p. m. Wrote to Frances.
- Jan. 2. Still riding. Boy, what a milk train! Wrote a letter to Frances. Breakfast a glass of milk. Very little sleep and am I tired! Sure miss her. Got into Washington at 11:40 p. m. Grabbed a cab and got to Annapolis at 1.
- Jan. 3. Stayed and changed rooms. Jerry is back. Tired. No sleep for 2 days. Wrote to Frances. Movie in the evening.
- Jan. 4. Wrote to Frances. Chapel and went to sleep. Rocks and shoals!

TOUGH



SOD

CHAPTER I

ALLEN CLINTON, with arms folded, leaned on the top board of the fence and let the beauty of the September day have its way with him. A smoky haze lay upon the land. To his right, a patch of maple woods, gleaming with every color of the rainbow, testified to the power and the glory of Nature at her best. Below him stretched a great meadow of second-growth clover in full blossom, alive with bees whose droning, mingled with the chirp of a million crickets, provided a fitting symphony for the Autumn day.

Best of all, thought Allen, was the orchard belonging to his friend and neighbor, Tom Mead, with its long rows of apple trees, every tree of the whole twenty acres loaded with perfect fruit, all standing in their ordered places like a regiment of good soldiers. Occasionally as a little breeze was wafted across the trees to him, Allen caught the delicious aroma of ripe apples.

Allen was 25 years old, so tall that although he weighed better than 160 pounds and was hard as nails, he looked thin and underweight. His mouth, wide and generous, was set in a long, thin, freckled face, his large eyes were blue, inclined to turn black when he was excited, and on his head he carried a great thatch of red hair, which, much to his disgust, was inclined to curl. When deeply in earnest or mad, Allen had a characteristic habit of running his fingers through his hair, with the result that it was always in disorder.

But the beauty of the Autumn day was only partly in Allen's consciousness. It served only as a background to plans that had been in his mind for some time. As he stood deep in thought, he was startled when a hand fell on his shoulder, and Tom Mead's voice said:

"Hey, there, young feller! Wasn't by any chance thinkin' of robbin' my apple orchard, was ye?"

"No," said Allen, "but I was figuring that those grapes of yours up on the other side there ought to be just about right if the frosts didn't get them."

"Picked most of them," said Tom, "but let's go see how the rest look."

Tom Mead was around 50, tall, with shoulders stooped a little from hard work. His intelligent, kindly face, with the laugh lines around his brown eyes, made one feel that he was a man who could be counted on, a man who had learned to travel with the years and not against them.

The two men climbed the fence, and as they strolled slowly up through the orchard Tom stopped at nearly every tree they passed to straighten an overloaded limb here, pick off two or three poor apples there, or maybe just to give the tree a little pat, or to ask Allen how much he thought the tree would yield. Finally Allen said:

"You know, Tom, I've watched this orchard grow ever since you set it out when I was a kid, and every time I've come over here and walked through it with you I don't think you have ever missed touching a single tree that we've passed. I'll bet you know each tree just as I know the individual cows in my dairy. Wouldn't put it beyond you to have a pet name for every tree."

"Well, I guess I do know each tree pretty well," replied Tom. "Why shouldn't I? You can't take care of either a nice tree or a nice animal for years without gettin' to know it and gettin' some affection for it. At least I can't."

"Probably that's one reason, Tom, why these trees are nice, and why this

by
E. R. EASTMAN

is such a good orchard. When I was up at the College of Agriculture during Farmers Week last winter, I heard one of those college professors say that the last ounce of care which you give a cow may make the difference between profit or loss. I believe that's right, Tom, and it works just as well for apple trees as for cows or potatoes. Trouble is, though, to get the time to do all I'd like to."

By that time the two men had reached the grapevine grown for family use along the side of the orchard. With their hands full of big stems of Concord, Catawbas, and Niagaras, they found a shady place and sat down to eat the grapes. After a while Tom said:

"When I saw you leanin' on the fence so long, Al, I figured you had something on your mind. I wonder if it's anything I can help with."

"That's what I came up for, Tom. Wanted to talk things over. I don't know that I've ever said much about it, but ever since Dad died and I had to quit school to run the farm and take care of Mother and the youngsters, I've been coming to you for help and advice. And you have never disappointed me yet. I never could have made a go of it without your help."

"Aw, shucks!" said Tom. "I haven't done anything except steer you a little once in a while. You've got a lot of common sense, except when that red-headed temper of yours gets the start of you. But what's on your mind now?"

"Well," said Allen, "maybe this isn't so terribly important, but you remember two years ago I talked you and some of the other neighbors into the idea that it might not be a bad thing to have a course in agriculture in the high school here in Briarton. You know

what happened. Some of us had a meeting with the Board of Education, and the upshot was that the Board put in a course and hired Willard Green for a teacher."

"Worked out all right, hasn't it?" replied Tom. "Of course, old Ezra Chittendon and his crowd of aginners have fought it, but you've always got to expect to fight for anything new, Al, no matter how good it is."

"Yes, it's worked out all right," Allen agreed. "That's just the point. You see, my kid brother Bill has been taking this agricultural course, and the more I see of it, the more I think that we farmers have got to pay more attention to the scientific end of our business. Not only has Bill learned a lot of things out of his farm books that I don't know, but before he started to take that course he wanted to ram off to the city. Now he's figuring on staying home with me for a spell and then getting a farm of his own. So I've been thinking, Tom, that if this scientific or book farming—whatever you call it—is good for the farm kids, maybe it's good for the rest of us. I've been reading about the Farm Bureau lately. Several counties in the state have got one. This Farm Bureau work is really putting Farmers Institute work and College extension work on a scientific basis in every county, and as I understand it, it is mostly run by farmers themselves. They sign up in an organization, hire a Farm Bureau manager or County Agent, set up an office, and go to it."

"I guess that's right," said Tom. "I've been readin' about those Farm Bureaus, too, and of course I get a lot out of goin' up to Farmers' Week every winter. I used to go to Farmers' Institute meetings and hear fellows like Edward Van Alstyn, Dan Witter, Dean Cook and Jared Van Wagenen, and then come home all pepped up to farm better. They did a lot of good. But I don't believe you can get very far with

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



easy, tho, so she won't have a chance to crow. I will not promise not to sleep when I should work, that one won't keep, nor can I say that I won't take the frostin' off forbidden cake. If she insists on keepin' pie around the house I will not try to keep my hands from off of it, I couldn't do that, I admit. She'd have me hands down in a week if I should say I wouldn't sneak away when she begins to call, 'twould just be ridin' for a fall. Let's see, I guess that I can say I'll work an hour every day, I'll help her out with pies and cakes by samplin' every one she makes. I'll promise that just once a week I'll go a-fishin' in the creek; that shouldn't cause me any threat, by summer time she will forget.

BEGINNING A GREAT FARM STORY

THE STORY of two farm boys growing up in the horse and buggy days, just ended in *American Agriculturist*, and now being published in book form, is a good example of the high-class and entertaining stories of country life for which *American Agriculturist* has always been famous.

Now on this page we start "Tough Sod," another farm story which you will like even better than the other one. It is by your Editor, E. R. Eastman, one of the authors of the horse and buggy stories.

"Tough Sod" is right out of the lives and experience of the folks you know, by a man who from his own experience knows farm problems, and understands and loves the people who contend with them. It is a story of the changes that have been taking place in our own lifetime, and the fight between those who stood for the old against those who were for the new. Ezra Chittendon hated the agricultural schools and the colleges, the farm bureaus and the farm organizations; Allen Clinton was for them. So Allen and Ezra clashed. To make matters worse, Allen's sweetheart was Ezra's daughter.

But to learn more you will have to read this beginning chapter, and look for those to come in succeeding issues.

the Farm Bureau idea here in Lanark County."

"Why not?" asked Allen. "What's the matter with Lanark County? Do we farmers in this county know all there is to be known about farming?"

"Not by a long shot," said Tom. "The trouble is we've got too many Ezra Chittendons."

"What's that? Who's talkin' about Ezra Chittendon?" said a voice from the other side of the grapevine.

"Why, hello, Ezra," said Tom. "What's that old saw about speakin' of angels and then hearin' their wings rustle? Al and I were just wonderin' what you and other farmers would think about havin' a Farm Bureau in this county. Several counties have already set up Farm Bureaus and they seem to be helpin' the farmers a lot."

The newcomer was short and stocky, so squarely built that he looked as if he might have been carved out of a block of granite. He was perhaps sixty years old. Hair that once had been black was now iron gray. His head went straight up behind, he had large hands with short, stubby fingers covered with black hair. His small eyes, overhung by heavy eyebrows, seemed to gleam from deep caverns in his head.

"Farm Bureau it is," he growled. "Well, it won't take me long to tell you what I think. You know, Tom Mead, I'm never one to mince words. When some of you fellows, including young Clinton here, got all het up about teaching farmin' in our high school, I said I was agin it. Big waste of money. But you went on just the same and hired that young squirt Green. And now those boys are going home and trying to tell their dads how to run their farms. Time will show that I was right. Green and his fool ideas won't last long. And I feel exactly the same about the Farm Bureau, only more so. I suppose we can put up for a while with this fellow Green foolin' around in the high school with his theories about farmin', but when he or Clinton here or any other young squirt gets the idea that we are going to pay for somebody to ride around the county and tell us farmers how to run our business, that's something else again. Most of us were makin' out all right when they were still wet behind the ears. I'm a busy man, Tom Mead, but I'm givin' (Continued on Page 20)



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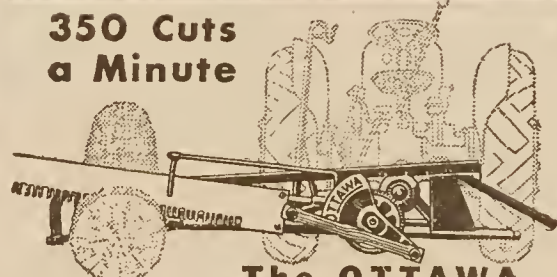
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The 1942 Dry Bean Crop

By E. V. Hardenburg

IF YOU are a New York State grower of dry beans, you probably live west of a line drawn north and south through Syracuse. There are about 15,000 of you. You are somewhat concerned about the market for this year's bean crop and whether you will stay in the bean business in 1943. Dry-bean production in this state represents a \$7,000,000 farming industry confined mainly to Western New York. The average planting of each grower is about 9 acres. Until this year, our acreage had been increasing to a total of 167,000 for the state. Uncle Sam wanted more beans for our armed forces, for lend-lease and for home consumption. Beans are a valuable meat substitute and just now we are having a meat shortage. There is sound reason to believe that beans will continue to be in increased demand as the necessity of shipping food to the warring nations increases.

In 1942 we were asked to again increase production. The result was a 12 per cent increase in production of all beans in the United States. However, the increase was confined mainly to California, Colorado, and Idaho. Both acreage and production were slightly decreased in Michigan and New York.

1943 Goals Increased

Production goals for 1943 are already in the making. They may be subject to change but the tentative goal for dry beans has been announced as 2,800,000 acres for the United States and 200,000 acres for New York. This represents an increase for the country of 18 per cent and for New York of 23 per cent over 1942. There is some reason to doubt that this increase in New York will be realized. In the first place, over one-half of the New York crop is now of the Red Kidney variety. This variety seems to have been in disfavor since the government purchase program under A.M.A. was begun in 1940. A shortage of tin for canning and loss of most of our normal foreign markets were factors said to be responsible. In spite of this, the production of Red Kidney beans increased in 1941 over 1940.

The year 1942 has been even less encouraging for Red Kidney bean growers. The production of Red Kidneys decreased 27 per cent while all of the other important varieties increased from 16 to 27 per cent. The present price being paid farmers for choice handpicked Red Kidney beans is \$4.25 per hundredweight, exactly the same as for pea beans. Rarely before have Red Kidneys sold as cheaply as pea beans. It costs more to produce Red Kidneys because, unlike all the other varieties, seed to be free from blight must be grown in California. The difference in seed cost alone between Red Kidney and pea beans is at least \$3.00 an acre. This year the average yield of beans in New York was 900 pounds or 15 bushels to the acre. Cost of production figures show that it costs about \$45.00 an acre to grow this crop. This represents a cost of 5 cents a pound which is considerably more than farmers are now able to sell their crop for. The cold facts, therefore, do not lend much inducement at present market levels for the New York grower to increase production in 1943.

Shift in Varieties Not Advised

Persons not familiar with bean growing conditions in New York may ask why our growers do not shift from Red Kidneys to pea beans or some other types more in line with market demands. There's a good answer to this question; no other variety is so well

adapted. The rainfall is too high and the soil too heavy for white beans of any kind. Pea beans produce vining plants which expose the pods to weathering and discoloration. Red Kidney bean plants are upright and produce no vines. This has been a year of excessive rainfall throughout most of Western New York. Many farmers who formerly grew Red Kidneys, changed to such white varieties as pea beans, and White Marrows this year. The principal result is a crop of regrets, because the bean crop was not worth harvesting. In Livingston and Wyoming counties where most of our White Marrow and Yelloweye beans are grown, excessive rainfall early in the season so puddled the soil and leached the fertilizer as to permanently damage the crop. As a result, it will be difficult to find sufficient seed of suitable quality of these varieties to plant next spring.

Seed Situation Not Promising

The only important variety of beans in New York of which there may not be a seed problem is the pea bean. Over 300 acres of Robust and Michelite pea beans qualified for seed certification in New York this year. These acres should yield approximately 6000 bushels of certified seed. About one-third of the inspected acreage failed to qualify because of the mosaic disease. Not a single field of White Marrows qualified for seed, not because of disease but because of wet weather. Since we get nearly all of our Red Kidney seed from California, the outlook for seed of this variety depends, of course, on what happened in California last season. Mr. Collins, the County Agent at Marysville, California, reports that although the usual supply of seed was grown, there has been much difficulty in getting the crop threshed, cleaned, and picked, because of a serious shortage of labor. Growers in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys paid 65 to 75 cents an hour for ordinary field hands and \$12.00 to \$14.00 a day for sack sewers on the threshing machines. Bean sacks which last year cost 11 to 15 cents, this year have cost 25 to 32 cents each. It is still too early to even estimate the cost of California seed to the New York grower for 1943. Some California grown Red Kidney seed has been carried over from last spring. Whether or not this will be suitable to plant in 1943 depends principally on whether it has been stored in a really dry place. Bean seed like most other vegetable seeds very rapidly loses its ability to germinate when stored in a humid atmosphere. Seed held over a year should be tested for germination. If it tests less than 70 per cent, it probably should not be planted. If it tests more than 70 per cent but less than 90 per

(Continued on Page 11)





VISITING with Western Farmers

By L. B. Sheffington

A TRIP to the West Coast and back, during which I had opportunity to visit with many farm people has convinced me:

1. That universally, American farmers are behind the nation's war effort.

2. That they will do their utmost to produce, but they believe little short of a miracle will enable them to duplicate 1942 production in 1943.

3. They believe the administration has been short-sighted in its agricultural and food policies — and either through plain dumbness or failure to read the signs—refused to see the growing acuteness of the problem until the fight over the farm parity bill left it no choice.

4. Farmers resent being held up before the public as profiteers and gougers, while manufacturers and industrial workers, faring much better, are lauded for their patriotic efforts.

Rocks and Insults

"You can't throw rocks at the farmer and expect him to like it so much that he will work twice as hard," said Harry J. Beernink, of Seattle, general manager of the Washington Cooperative Poultry and Egg Association. The association markets the eggs and birds of 30,000 farm families. Beernink said production is down five per cent this year and the trend distinctly downward. He attributed this to propaganda derogatory to the farmer and to the difficulty of obtaining supplies.

"You just can't insult farmers and cut off their supplies and then expect them to increase production for an unappreciative public," Beernink said. He hastened to add that there was no lack of patriotism in the farm families, because sons galore were hastening to enlist.

Same Story in Utah

In Salt Lake City, Clyde Edmonds, president of the Utah Egg and Poultry Cooperative, told me a similar story. Declining production has him worried. In that state, government war jobs are offering high pay, so that many farmers have left their farms temporarily. "After the last war they took the rap and they expect to again," said Edmonds, "but in the meantime they see an opportunity to make big wages and pay off their debts so they will be in better position to face a post-war depression."

Drafting Ruthless

"I don't know what they can be thinking of in Washington if they expect our farmers to maintain production under present handicaps," said J. Reuben Clark, member of the First Presidency of the Mormon Church. A large farmer himself, he said draft boards have been "ruthless" in stripping farms of men, and government projects have drained away most other available workers.

City Help No Answer

President Clark told me he was skeptical of the frequently expounded idea that farm operations could be carried on by school boys and women from the cities. He said when growers were urged to plant more sugar beets he planted five acres. An important operation is thinning and the only help he could get was school boys. "They pulled out handfuls here and there and left them too thick in between; then an inexperienced irrigator washed out most of the crop," he said.

In California, efforts to teach city recruits to milk cows have not been very successful, according to William J. Kuhrt, chief of the State Bureau of Markets. Out of a class of 50 less than 10 per cent "panned out."

Situation on West Coast Badly Muddled

Californians would like the opportunity to go across the border and hire Mexican farm labor, said Ralph H. Taylor, secretary of the Agricultural Council of California, but the Farm Security Administration has stepped in and gummed up the situation. "Incompetents are brought from Mexico City," he said, "while suitable workers in the farm areas are not allowed to enter this country."

California milk distributors face ruin because of the labor situation on the one hand and too-low OPA price ceilings on the other hand. Los Angeles and other California areas already are short of fluid milk, with the result that diversions are being made from cream and butter areas. Robert Cowan, general manager of the Seattle Milk Producers' Association, told me a similar story. Dealer rationing is in effect and "OPA regulations probably will result in many milk distributors going broke."

At Everett, Wash., W. G. Grimm, president of the Snohomish County Dairymen's Association, said farm labor is being paid \$100 per month and board and good milkers \$125, an advance from \$40 a month a couple of years ago. He said a shortage of butter "already is here."

Milk Short in Chicago

Chicago is being rationed on milk through limitation of supplies to dealers, according to Arthur H. Lauterbach, general manager of the Pure Milk Association with 14,000 members. The city health department has ruled that it will withdraw inspection from any plant which refuses to ship all its milk in fluid form to the city. This means that milk may not be used for making cream, cheese or butter until after fluid needs are satisfied.

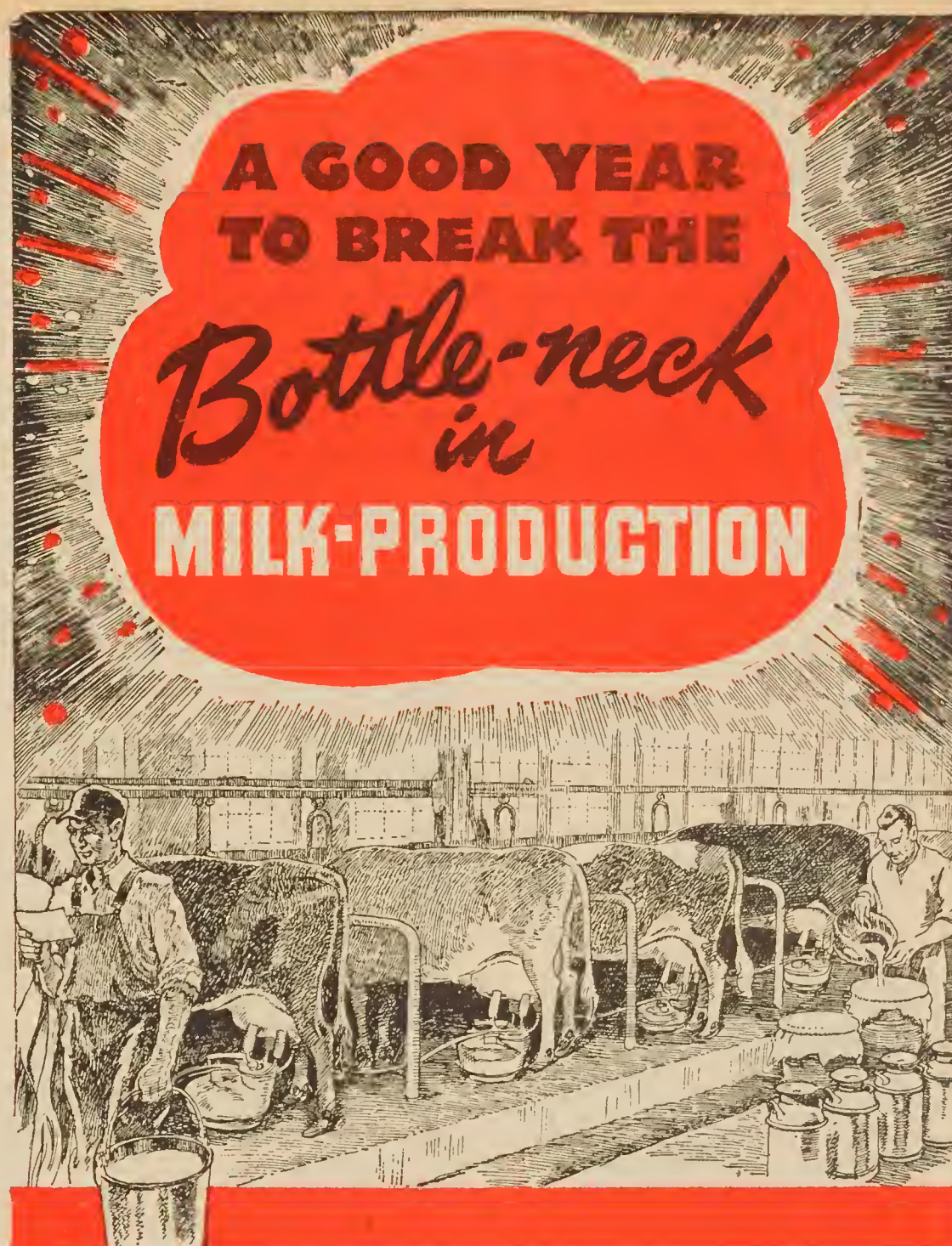
Lauterbach said many farmers have been reducing their dairy herds and going in for beef or pork production, on account of the labor shortage. He laughed at the idea of the Farm Security Administration bringing in "hound-dog men" from Southern Illinois to relieve the shortage of dairy help in Northern Illinois and Wisconsin. He suggested it would have been better to keep some experienced dairymen out of the army.

Fruit Growers Bitter

At Wenatchee, Arthur B. Langlie, governor of Washington, told a harrowing story of apples rotting on the ground for lack of pickers. Albert S. Goss, Master of the National Grange, replied that a similar situation existed on farms all over the country. He added that "treatment that agriculture has received in the past 90 days has aroused bitter resentment among farmers." Edward H. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, told me results of the November elections indicated a rising tide of resentment. He said the infusion of new blood in Congress would be a good thing.

I was at Denver when Secretary of Agriculture Wickard was at the first

(Continued on Page 17)



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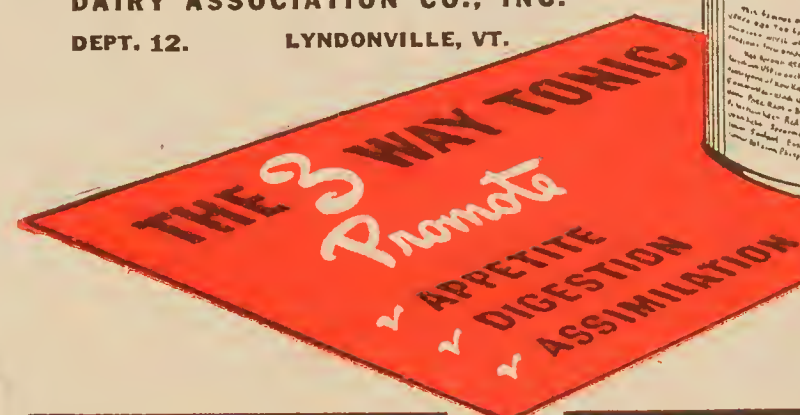
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DEHYDRATION of VEGETABLES

By Paul Work



Paul Work

VEGETABLES are mostly water; some carry as much as 95%. Even potatoes show 78% water. Thus it is not hard to see that

we are paying for handling, packaging, and transportation of a great amount of material (water) that is just as available at the place of use as at the place of production. So the trick is to take the water out near the farm and put it back near the table. One problem is to get the water out and back and still have a product that is good to eat. That was a serious shortcoming in dehydration as practiced 25 years ago, when the idea and the products got across only in a limited way. The other problem is to keep costs down. It is always expensive to remove water from living material; but the gain in shipping space and weight is enormous, especially under war conditions when transportation is a gravely serious bottleneck.

Demands Modern Methods

Dehydration today is on a plane far above that of 1918. At that time, crude equipment and crude methods were used, typified by the old dryers of western New York. Drying was slow. The outside of the pieces dried too quickly and too much, thus slowing the drying of the interior. There was little control of deterioration of both flavor and texture, and nutritive values were lost. Today, dehydration is a factory job. Modern equipment in large units provides blanching to halt processes of deterioration along with rapid drying under closely controlled conditions of temperature and moisture. New packaging methods (often in an inert gas such as carbon dioxide or nitrogen) carry the goods to destination with little loss in quality. Hermetically sealed metal cans of 5 gallon size are much used, although non-metal containers are being developed.

Calls for Rapid Handling

As has been learned in canning and freezing, varieties for drying must be carefully selected. Harvesting must be at the proper stage, neither too young nor too old, and produce must move speedily to the dehydrator, keeping temperature as low as possible. Delay and heat result in losses of many sorts, notably of vitamin C in leafy vegetables and potatoes, of sweetness and flavor in corn and peas. Some vegetables harden or toughen seriously, and some lose color.

Handling of vegetables up to the dryer is similar to the methods of canneries. A flame peeler may be used for carrots and potatoes. One form consists of a rolling cylinder lined with fire brick made in a screw-like pattern. The chamber is heated by gas and the skin is speedily charred, a thin layer beneath is cooked and softened, and then a water spray removes the debris.

Blanching or precooking is of major

importance to stop losses of quality and nutritive values. This is accomplished in various ways — by passing through a steam chamber, by immersing in hot water, or by giving a short cook in a cannery retort or pressure cooker.

The next step is cutting to proper form—thin slices, shoestrings, or dice.

Many Types of Dryers

Dryers or dehydrators are of several forms. For vegetables, three principal types are used. A cabinet or batch dryer consists of a chamber in which wire mesh trays thinly covered with fresh material are placed. Control of temperature and humidity may be crude or accurate, but rather precise management of conditions is necessary for a good product. Tunnel dryers work on the same principle, but racks of trays progress a step at a time from end to end. Some have high temperature and high humidity at the beginning and lower temperature and humidity at the finish, these in the interest of both speed and quality. A third type consists of a revolving drum with the product fed in at one end and out at the other. Hot air enters at the same end. In all of these, precision instruments record



Here is one reason why the Government wants 100,000,000 pounds of dehydrated vegetables for Army, Navy and Lease-Lend this year—they can be shipped in 90 per cent less space than raw products. Shown above are two cabbages, two bunches of beets, three bunches of carrots and seven pounds of potatoes, with their dehydrated equivalents lined up in front.

temperature and humidity and automatic controls are used.

Government Buying

Most vegetables are dried to less than 5% moisture or about 10% of original weight. They must dehydrate readily to about 85% or 90% of original weight, and high standards of color, flavor, and nutritive values must be met. Principal vegetables dried are potatoes, sweet potatoes, cabbage, onions, carrots, spinach, and other greens.

The government is buying dried vegetables in vast quantities. The industry produced 6,000,000 pounds of all dried products in 1940, and one statement is that 200,000,000 pounds were asked for 1942. Four or five vegetable plants are operating in upstate New York and several more are being developed. Country wide, there are several farmer co-operatives in the business, the nearest being the Northwest Potato Cooperative at North Girard, Pennsylvania.

Home drying by use of simple equipment may become more important than

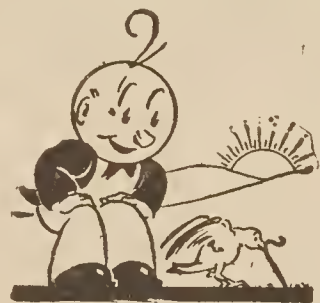
(Continued on Page 19)

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A Farmer Writes on SUBSIDIES

By J. P. REED.

TO SUBSIDIZE any but a project in the experimental stage is to admit that it will not stand on its own feet. Farming, as a whole, is not in the experimental stage any more than are our other established industries.

Let us take a look at the subsidy business. For an example, we will take a pound of butter and for the sake of argument establish its true value at 50c per pound. The government has promised to control inflation for they are going to make it possible for the consuming public to purchase this 50c value for 40c. Now, to protect the farmer, he is to be paid 10c per pound by the government so that the consumer may purchase a 50c value for 40c. Now comes the pay-off. When the consumer, who is also a taxpayer, gets his tax bill, he will have carefully explained to him that the reason the bill is so high is the fact that the farmer has been subsidized to the extent of 10c per pound for butter but that the taxpayer has to pay the bill. Surely, common sense will tell you that it was not the farmer who was subsidized but the consumer, and that inflation was not controlled.

Lincoln once remarked that you could fool all the people part of the time but not all of the people all the time. Mr. and Mrs. Public when are you going to wake up?

Along about 1766, a man was born by the name of Thomas Robert Malthus. He was an economist and among his writings, we find these words, "That government should, on the one hand, remove all hindrances to the cultivation of the soil", for to further quote him, "The actual fact is that an increase in the yield of land is uncertain and irregular."

Now, farmers are not greedy, selfish inflationists. We know our business just as a carpenter, mason or any other tradesman, knows his, but here is the position we find ourselves in. Numerically, we represent about 33 1/3% of the people in America and we receive only about 10% of the national income. We are expected to use that 10% to run the farm, buy bonds, pay taxes, buy machinery and other material that you folks in the city produce, buy fertilizer to keep the land producing and a great many other things about which you will never know; all on 10% of the national income. Well, Folks, it just can't be done on those terms.

We want to do our share to win the war, and common sense will tell you that we must produce the food that will do it. You know if the fighting men should run out of the modern materials of war, they could throw rocks at each other providing they had the strength to do so, but they couldn't throw rocks very far or for very long if they did not have food.

Your boys and our boys need food to win. Are you going to let a few pennies stand in the way of victory? You are not. Write your congressman and the city newspaper at once to give the farmer a just deal so that he can get the help and the tools to raise the food to win the war.

—A. A.—

"GIVE US A CHANCE"

"We like *American Agriculturist* very much. We approve the stand you have taken in the national issues concerning the farmers of this great nation.

"We farmers have had many unpleasant things occur. Our sons and husbands, as well as other essential men, are being steadily taken from us. The cost of production has risen to great heights. Now the gas situation is getting serious. We were only al-

lowed 298 gallons of gas for a full year. We cannot get our crops away from the farm to the dealer with that amount of gas. We farmers are being pushed about just as Washington sees fit; but when the shortage of foods comes, as it is bound to do if they keep interfering with farm production, I hope our city consumers place the blame where it rightly belongs."

"We are at the bottom of the production lines, but if that bottom falls out, it is the civilians and our Allies who will suffer. Millions of our men in the Army, our civilians and our Allies will not now or ever be let down by farmers if we are given the tools, supplies and men to keep on producing. We are out to win this war with the aid of a full, abundant harvest each year for the duration. We can only do this with the full aid and coopera-

tion of our government and our people. Real understanding of our problems, extended rights to cover our essential needs, and a faith in our ability to succeed in all-out production are necessary. We will back our government in her all-out war, but we need her aid and support to back us up, to keep red tape and stumbling blocks out of our way; and then just watch us go and beat the 1942 records!"—Mrs. J.H., New York.

—A. A.—

SELLING HOME CANNED FOOD

"First of all, I want to congratulate you on the splendid service and help your paper has given to the farm folks for so many years. Here's hoping that people with as good judgment run it for another hundred years.

"As you know, *American Agriculturist* and other farm papers were full of information about canning everything last summer. Well, I feel I did my share. I knew I was canning much more food than we could use, especially with our growing son (who was a good eater) in the Army. But when I thought about all those poor people starving in Europe, I kept right at it. I find now that I really have more canned vegetables than we can use.

"I would like to know what the laws are about selling canned vegetables and chicken to the store. I have sold some chicken, but someone said I didn't have any right to do so."—Mrs. C. E. W., New York.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: There is no law or regulation to prevent your selling canned fruits, vegetables and meat if you have more than you need.)

MANPOWER needs Food Power to win the fight!

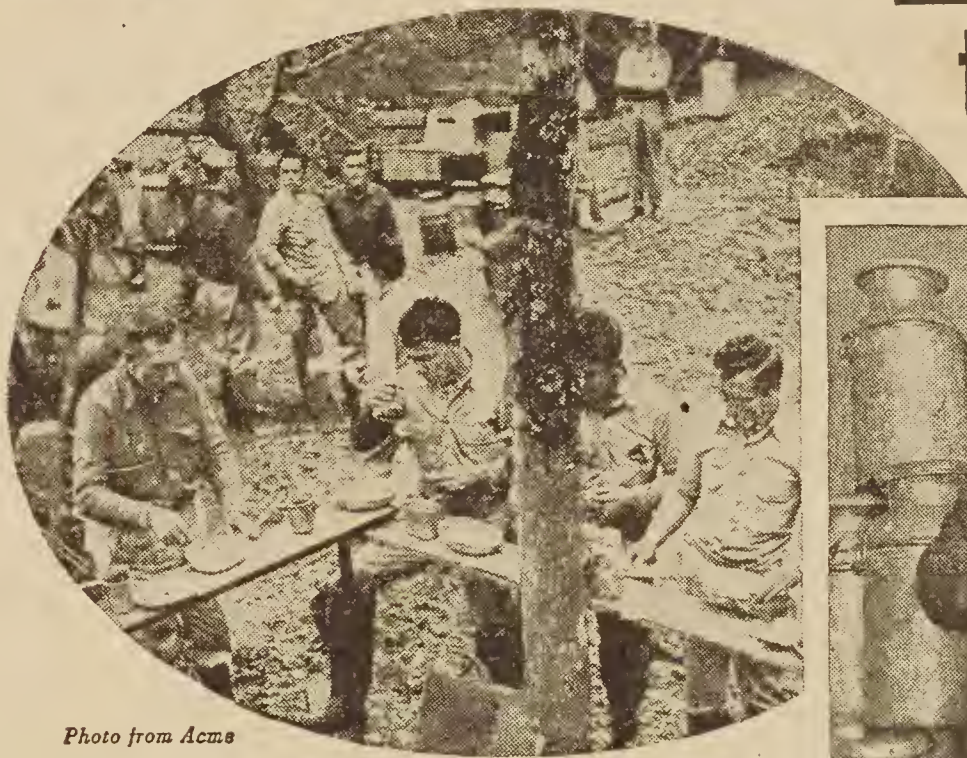


Photo from Acme

TIME OUT FOR FOOD! American soldiers are the world's best fed fighters. East, west, north, south, our boys are counting on us to keep the food coming, to keep its quality high. We've got to win. That means we've got to produce as never before.



Photo from Acme



Photos from U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, by Forsythe

MILK AND EGGS—They're food power to put the punch in our fighters, our war workers, our civilians, and our allies. They are basic food and food is one of the major materials of wars. Food is what makes man-power effective. Eggs and milk are absolutely vital to our great nutrition program. Keep 'em coming. Food for Freedom!

13 IS BAD LUCK! Yeah, bad luck for Hitler. Thirteen pigs in one litter do a little home work in nutrition. Meat is a war weapon so important that demand is far greater than supply, despite the greatest production in history. Come on, pigs, cows, chickens!

This is one of a series of reports from the United States Department of Agriculture published by the Chilean Nitrate Educational Bureau, Inc., in furtherance of the Nation's food production program. Publication of this report in this space does not constitute endorsement by the United States Department of Agriculture of any commercial product.

THE NITROGEN SITUATION

War needs will have first call on our nitrate supply in 1943. But, if the present outlook continues, U. S. farmers will have, in the form of mixed fertilizers and for direct application, at least four-fifths the chemical nitrate they had for fertilizer in 1942. In general, this will be enough to meet our essential agricultural needs.

But we shall need to make the most efficient use of our available chemical nitrogen supply for farm uses. The Department of Agriculture, in co-operation with the War Production Board and the Office of Price Administration, has agreed on a program designed to do this. The

number of grades of fertilizers has been reduced to conserve the supply. Crops most essential to the war will have first call on fertilizer nitrogen; this will include such uses as top-dressing grain in Southeastern areas where absolutely essential. Chemical nitrogen may not be used on lawns, golf courses and for other "luxury" uses. It should not be used on

non-essential crops, or even on some essential crops of which we have a very large surplus.

The byword on use of chemical nitrogen in 1943 will be to use it wisely to get the highest possible return in essential food and fiber crops.



Food for Freedom... the Spirit of 1943

BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

THE FARM NEWS

Farmers Will Grow Food, But Object to Red Tape

NORTHEASTERN farmers, representatives of farm organizations, and public employees conferred on December 14, 15 and 16 in New York City on the subject of food production goals for 1943. This meeting was called by Claude R. Wickard, newly appointed food administrator. In addressing the meeting on the first day of the conference Mr. Wickard pointed out the success of the production goals in 1942, but emphasized the need for still greater production in 1943 if sufficient food is to be provided for the soldiers, sailors, marines, and the allies through the lend-lease program, in addition to the increasing amounts that are needed to feed the civilian population.

Secretary Wickard announced a price support program which pledges the Department of Agriculture to, "so far as possible, work out and maintain a price policy during the year which will give maximum price assistance to the production program."

The speech of Secretary Wickard set the stage for the three days conference which considered labor supply, farm machinery problems under the forthcoming drastic rationing program, and talks designed to arouse the group to the importance of the situation.

The New York State U. S. D. A. War Board took the position that with price ceilings for beans, the New York State pea bean acreage might be maintained in 1943, but that there would certainly be a drop in the red kidney acreage. If growers could receive \$6 a hundred for red kidneys and \$5 a hundred for white beans, the New York bean acreage might show a 25% increase.

The government was asked to make a thorough study of the prices at which the 1943 bean crop will be supported.

Everything went smoothly and according to schedule until the "Farm Plan" which soon became known as the "pink sheet" because of the color of the paper on which the details were printed was brought forth. This "farm plan" or "pink sheet" called for a visit to every farm in each state by A. A. A. committeemen to gather data on intended production, status of farm machinery, what labor was available or needed on a given farm, a picture of each farmers credit needs, and finally a rating of the farm in terms of total efficiency.

The more this paper was read by the delegates the more they became upset over its contents. The detailed explanation of the pink sheet was deferred until the last day but because its explanation was not clear, the delegates led by Ralph Graham of Concord, New Hampshire, chairman of the New Hampshire State A. A. A. committee asked that Fred W. Wallace, director of the A. A. A. Agency devote the last afternoon to going over the sheet in detail. This was done. It proved to be no tea party because every state rose up and affirmed their desire to do anything possible to win the war but stated that the explanation for the necessity of the farm plan was not convincing.

Revision Proposed

After the smoke cleared away the representatives were given to understand that the "pink sheet" could be adjusted to meet the needs of the individual states subject to the approval of the A. A. A. Certain parts of the "pink sheet" would have to be retained however because the picture of the farm business as recorded on the farm

planning sheet could be the basis of the farm deferment plan which takes into consideration the farm business when a farm employee or worker is reviewed for draft deferment. Even this was not entirely satisfactory, as it was pointed out by members of the group that the figures could not be gotten quickly enough for maximum use, and that every state was already cooperating with the draft deferment officials at both the state and the county levels.

As the matter now stands the "pink sheet" will be revamped, leaving only such parts as have been agreed upon by officials of the United States Department of Agriculture and The War Production Board. As we go to press we can not tell definitely what the survey will contain.

Many in attendance at the meeting pointed out that they never have seen farmers so wrought-up and at the same time with a deep desire to be of service on any matter pertaining to the war effort. All they asked was that the reason for surveys, planning, and other details be explained to them so that they in turn could make the whole matter clear to their neighbors.

How Much Reduction?

There was a tense moment when a representative of the Connecticut State Grange asked how many additional employees were being added to the Department of Agriculture in Washington. Grover Hill, Under Secretary of Agriculture quickly replied that Washington employees had been reduced twenty-five per cent. The delegates smiled because it is generally known that in recent months there has been a vast program of decentralization from Washington to make way for the growing force dealing directly with the armed forces.

When representatives pointed out the exorbitant expense of carrying on the farm plan survey, the main facts of which could be gotten cheaply, E. D. White of the A. A. A. replied that if the counties ran out of money they would send more from Washington. He failed to get the point that this was a taxpayers' complaint and not just a matter of bookkeeping.

—A. A.—

UNBORN BULL CALF BRINGS \$1900 AT EARLVILLE SALE

The demand for purebred dairy cattle and the record prices being paid for top quality animals was much in evidence at the 1942 Earlville Invitational Sale held December 9 at Earlville, N. Y. The sale brought forth an oddity worthy of a Ripley "Believe It or Not." A bull calf due to be born in April 1943, brought among the top prices for all animals sold. The option on this expected progeny was purchased by Martin Buth and Sons of Comstock Park, Mich., for \$1900. He was "consigned" by Dunloggin Farm, Ellicott City, Md., where they are looking to "Dunloggin Adantha" to cooperate in this unusual event. His sire is Montvic Lochinvar. Dunloggin Farm is owned by J. Natwick and Co. of Baltimore. A six-month-old maternal brother to the calf sold in absentia brought \$1625. He went to C. T. Shreve of Damascus, Ohio.

Top priced animal sold in the flesh was a four-months old bull, purchased for \$2200 by H. W. Samson, Vernon Center, N. Y. He was consigned by

LEIGH KIRKLAND

Leigh Kirkland died at his home at Fredonia, N. Y., on December 25th. Few men have rendered a greater service to New York State agriculture. For years he was a member of the New York State Senate and was president of the New York State Agricultural Society and president of the G. L. F. Exchange.

Always ready to spend time and energy in the cause of agriculture, his counsel and wisdom will be greatly missed in these trying times. He was independent in thought, but ever willing to listen to the other man's opinion. His host of friends, including the entire staff of **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST**, extends sympathy to Mrs. Kirkland and to their daughter.

Butterfly Farm, owned by R. Austin and Jay W. Backus of Mexico, N. Y.

Top-priced female was consigned by Cornell University and sold for \$2025 to Maple Haven Farm, New Paltz, which also purchased eleven of the other top quality animals sold. Other heavy buyers were William Sutherland of Fayetteville, N. C., who purchased five head; Alfred S. Brown of Eaton, N. Y., who purchased four baby calves; and John E. Gillett of Skaneateles, N. Y., who purchased four mature animals.

The 51 top quality Holsteins sold at this dispersal could not have been purchased at private sale. They were all consigned by outstanding Holstein breeders in the East and personally selected by Dr. E. S. Harrison of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., an authority on cattle breeding.

Thirty-one buyers from five states paid a total of \$41,705 for the 51 selected cattle, making the average price per head \$817, which broke all previous records made at this sale pavilion.

—A. A.—

THE 4-H LAMB SALE

A Tompkins County 4-H Club member showed the Grand Championship lamb at the 13th Annual 4-H Club Livestock Show and Sale at Buffalo on December 16. The show was put on by the Buffalo Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Thomas Moore of Danby was the winner. The Grand Champion weighed 82 lbs., and at auction brought \$1.32 a pound. The Reserve Champion was owned by Dave Cooper of Ontario County.

Highly commended by the judges was a lamb owned by George Mitchell, Ontario County; and they commended the lamb owned by Thelma Knapp of Erie County. The outstanding lambs received blue ribbons. These lambs were owned by Richard Parker of Cayuga County, Gladys Flint of Wyoming County, Earl Mullen of Genesee County, Warren Lawson of Livingston County, Norman Smith of Erie County, Marvin Reynolds of Cayuga County, and Betty Day of Ontario County.

The Grand Champion carload of lambs was consigned by Thomas and Richard Moore of Tompkins County. The lambs averaged to weigh 76 lbs., each. They were purchased by J. F. (Doc.) Roberts for the Miller Abattoir of Bergen, N. J. The price was 22c a pound.

—A. A.—

SHEEP COATS FOR FLYERS

About 15,000,000 shearling pelts are needed for suits for the Army, Navy and Marine flyers. Suits made from these pelts are especially essential for high altitude flying at temperatures of



WGY Farm PROGRAMS

Daily except Sunday, 12:31 p. m., N. Y. State Wholesale Produce Markets.

Daily exc. Sat. and Sun., 6:15 p. m., N. Y. City Wholesale Produce Market.

Monday only, 12:34 p. m., Metropolitan Milk Market Report.

This schedule subject to change without notice.

Monday, January 4th

12:35—"The Agricultural Front," (speaker to be announced.)

12:45—"An Aid to Reaching Production Goals," K. S. Hart.

Tuesday, January 5th

12:35—"If the Land Perish," R. Bradfield.

12:45—Homemaker's Council, "Meeting the Meat Shortage."

Wednesday, January 6th

12:35—Farm Electrification Mailbag, "When the Water is Chill, Milk Pails Don't Fill," Ed W. Mitchell.

12:45—Country Talk, "Folks Along the Road," Burges Johnson.

Thursday, January 7th

12:35—"Minute Men—1943 Model," Earl Foster.

12:45—"Hired Hand Exchange," Emerson Markham.

12:50—"Farm Labor Saving Clinic," Bob Child.

Friday, January 8th

12:35—"Dinner with the Bishops," 8:30—WGY Farm Forum.

Saturday, January 9th

12:35—4-H Fellowship, "The Stuff of Which Heroes Are Made," (speaker to be announced), N. Y. State 4-H Club Office.

12:45—Victory, Inc., Dutchess Pomona Grange.

Monday, January 11th

12:35—"Forty Foresters Marking Timber," J. A. Cope and F. E. Carlson.

12:45—Parents on Trial, "Will War Ruin Young Men?" Dr. R. W. Frederick.

Tuesday, January 12th

12:35—"The Best of the Home Grown Gains," F. P. Bussell.

12:45—Homemaker's Council, "Do I Need a Doctor?"

Wednesday, January 13th

12:35—Farm Electrification Mailbag, "All Steamed Up and No Place to Go," Ed W. Mitchell.

12:45—Country Talk, "Lessons from a Century of Farming," Ray F. Pollard.

Thursday, January 14th

12:35—(Subject to be announced), Earl A. Flansburgh.

12:45—"Hired Hand Exchange," Emerson Markham.

12:50—"Farm Labor Saving Clinic," Bob Child.

Friday, January 15th

12:35—(Subject and speaker to be announced), A. A. A.

12:45—"Crops, Markets and Prices," H. D. Phillips.

8:30—WGY Farm Forum.

Saturday, January 16th

12:35—4-H Fellowship, "The Stuff of Which Heroes Are Made," (speaker to be announced), Bennington Co. (Vt.) 4-H Clubs.

12:45—Victory, Inc., Greene Pomona Grange.

60 to 80 degrees below zero.

These pelts are needed at the rate of 750,000 a month or 9,000,000 during the year. The United States normally produces 2 to 3 million shearling pelts annually and imports about 4 million. Thus we must more than double our normal production. Normally most of the pelts produced in the United States come from the Southwest. Although it is not expected that a large part of the increased supply will come from the Northeast, many feeders will find it to their advantage to produce them.

—A. A.—

W. J. WRIGHT RETIRES

W. J. Wright, who since 1918 has been New York State 4-H Club Leader, is retiring on December 31. During the time he was State Leader, nearly 25,000 young people have been 4-H Club members, and the work has grown until the state now has 2,400 4-H Clubs.

Professor Wright is known by thousands of New York State farmers, who will regret his retirement but wish him all success in his further activities.

The Market Barameter

APPLE SITUATION

The New York-New England Apple Institute makes the following summary of favorable and unfavorable factors in the apple market:

FACTORS FAVORING APPLES

1. "Yes, We Have No Bananas."
2. Quality and flavor very high.
3. More money in consumers' pockets.
4. Less merchandise consumers can buy.
5. Comparative cost to consumer favorable for apples.
6. Apples are stylish. Many more news and ad items.
7. Cumulative promotion and education increasing consumption.
8. Production heaviest near large consumption centers.
9. Large size of apples causes faster use.
10. Apples made popular by school lunch program.
11. Apples a Victory food.
12. W. P. B. urges use of fresh fruit wherever possible.
13. Army and government diets double civilian apple use.
14. Actual apple shortage last spring.
15. Total storage holdings little above last year.
16. There is no price ceiling on apples.
17. Apples were but 77% of parity October 1, 1942.
18. Apples require little sugar—provide some.

UNFAVORABLE

19. McIntosh in storage 25% above last year.
20. Many large McIntosh.
21. Fewer men in civilian consumer population.
22. Trucker shortage limits distribution.
23. Sugar shortage.
24. Many apples ripe when stored.

The Institute points to the importance of telling consumers that it is not necessary to use so much sugar to produce good baked apples.

Because of large size and overmaturity, there are more apples than usual in storage that should be moved. There are fewer than usual medium-sized, late-keeping apples that can be safely held for the months when there was a shortage last year.

It is imperative that normal movement be maintained if eastern storages are to be emptied. The Apple Institute announces its readiness to help develop markets in localities which have special problems. The Manager of the New York-New England Apple Institute is Thomas O'Neill, Tribune Building, 154 Nassau Street, New York City.

* * *

APPLE STORAGE HOLDINGS

On December 1, U. S. cold storage holdings of apples were 35,662,000 bushels, 4,427,000 bushels more than on the same date last year. This year government holdings totaled about 775,000 bushels, as compared to about 3,000,000 bushels last year. This year's holdings are the highest on record except for 1937.

In New York State, December 1 holdings were 5,954,000 bushels, as compared to 4,764,000 bushels last year. In the Northeastern States as a whole, holdings were 36% above last year. Holdings were somewhat higher than a year ago in all producing areas except the Pacific Coast States. States east of the Mississippi held about 57% of the apples in storage. Last year these states had about 49% of the total.

During recent years there has been little rise in price of McIntosh apples between late October and the latter

part of February, which about closes up the McIntosh season. Therefore, there has been little profit in storing McIntosh after the latter part of October.

—A. A.—

SOUTHERN VEGETABLES SHORT

Winter acreage of vegetables in southern states and California is below last year. The following shows the decreases in fall and winter crops in southern states: acreage of fall snap beans in Florida and Texas is down 20%; southern cabbage in several states is down 19%; and cauliflower is down 20%.

Early lettuce in Arizona, California and Florida is down 10%; early onions in Texas, Louisiana and California down 19%; and fall tomatoes in Florida and Texas down 38%.

—A. A.—

MEAT

According to the State Department of Agriculture and Markets, annual production of meat in New York State (live weight) is 450,000,000 lbs., the greater part of which is consumed locally or in nearby cities.

About 1/6 of the total dairy cows in the state are sold for beef each year. Sheep weighing 15,500,000 lbs. are sold yearly. Hogs total about 76,000,000 lbs. In addition, about 18,000,000 chickens, 400,000 turkeys, plus considerable quantities of Long Island ducks are sold for meat each year in the Empire State.

—A. A.—

EGGS

About the middle of December the feed-egg ratio was 5.4, meaning that it took 5.4 doz. eggs to buy 100 lbs. of poultry feed. A year ago, the figure was 7; two years ago, 7.1.

The top wholesale price of white eggs in New York City about the middle of the month was 49c; a year ago, 37½c; two years ago, 30½c. In New York City Grade A large white eggs were retailing for between 65c and 69c a doz.

On December 1 storage holdings of eggs in all forms totaled 4,478,000 cases, on a case equivalent basis. Holdings of shell eggs were 1,115,000 cases. A year ago, total holdings on December 1 were equivalent to 5,124,000 cases; and shell egg holdings were 1,670,000 cases.

—A. A.—

STRAWBERRIES

New York State strawberry acreage for harvest next summer is 3,800 acres, 10% less than last year.

The national decrease in strawberry acreage is about 20%. In general, the greatest reductions have been in the southern strawberry-producing states.

—A. A.—

FARM LABOR

The following suggestions for easing the farm labor situation were made by New York State farmer members of the Advisory Committee to the War Manpower Commission:

Include farmers and farm workers who produce essential fruits and vegetables in the farm stabilization order, along with workers on dairy, poultry, and livestock farms.

Increase the 1943 quotas of new farm machines and repair parts to enable farmers to produce more food.

Plan a program that will enable workers in non-essential jobs to return to farm work if they are skilled in agriculture.

Provide more careful selection and

supervision of inexperienced farm workers to make their work more efficient.

Expand the farm labor camps of seasonal workers in fruit and vegetable sections of western New York and the Hudson Valley.

Make early plans for the farm help needed, presented by farmers to the local office of the U. S. Employment Service, to assure a supply of seasonal as well as year-round labor at the right time.

Provide the best possible housing and farm privileges—such as milk, eggs, potatoes, meat, and firewood—for farm workers to increase their liking for farm life.

Use piece-work payment for seasonal work to make a fair system of payment for work actually done.

Expect more careful training of inexperienced help by the farmers themselves to enable the new workers to get quickly into the habits and skills of productive work.

—A. A.—

MARKET FACTS

In 1942, U. S. food production per person was the highest since 1910. For the four years 1935 to 1938, food production per person was 8% below the four years 1910 to 1913.

* * *

During 1942, cows were eliminated from New York dairy herds unusually fast. Figures show that for every 100 cows owned, sales and deaths totaled 19.5. For the four years 1925 to 1929, the figure was 16.7.

* * *

On January 1 this year, New York dairy farmers owned 1,400,000 cows, about the same as a year earlier, but 9% more than in 1935.

* * *

Average milk production per cow in 1942 was 6,200 lbs., 5% above 1941 and about 13% more than the average for the late 20's.

* * *

In 1919, this country exported the equivalent of 2,800,000,000 lbs. of milk. Last year, government purchases were equivalent to 5,300,000,000 lbs., about double the amount exported in 1919.

* * *

In New York City, the proportion of milk sold from stores has increased rapidly in recent years. More than 2% of the milk in New York City is now bought at stores, and less than 1/3 is delivered on the doorstep.

* * *

New York egg production per hen in 1942 was 144 eggs, compared with 112 per hen for the U. S. January 1 inventory in New York State will be about 14,500,000 hens, a new high for the state.

* * *

In 1942 the U. S. D. A. bought about 20% of U. S. egg production. In 1941 they bought 9%; in 1940, 3%. Next year's figure will doubtless show another increase.

* * *

New York farmers are growing more than twice as many turkeys as they did in 1929.

* * *

Wool prices received by New York farmers in 1942 are the highest since 1925. Last fall the farm price averaged about 44c a pound. At present, no great increase in price is expected during 1943.

* * *

Between the two World Wars, U. S. consumption of fresh apples dropped about 35%. Consumption of all fresh fruits increased about 20%, the biggest increase being in citrus fruits.

* * *

U. S. apple growers had only 1/3 as many trees in 1940 as they did in 1910. In 1940, the country had about 14,000,000 young trees not yet bearing. This

NEW YORK MILK PRICE WITH COMPARISONS

MILK, Grade B, 3.7%, 201-210 mile zone:	Nov. 1942	Nov. 1941	Nov. 1940-41	Oct. 1942
Dairymen's League, per cwt.*	\$3.19	\$2.80	\$1.89	\$2.92
Sheffield Farms, per cwt.	3.35	2.89	1.91	3.06
Average, per cwt.	3.27	2.845	1.90	3.00
Index, 1910-14=100†	181	158	100	182
40 basic commodities Index, 1910-14=100	156.5‡	144.2	100.0	155.2‡
BUTTER:				
New York, 92 score—	46.5c‡	36.2c	34.0c	46.5c
Index, 1910-14=100	137‡	106	100	150
DAIRY RATION AT UTICA:				
Wholesale price per ton	\$40.32‡	\$36.75‡	\$28.65	\$39.19‡
Index, 1910-14=100	141‡	128‡	100	136‡
Pounds feed equal in price to 100 lbs. milk	162	155	133	153
Farm products other than milk, New York State Index, 1910-14=100	152	127	100	142‡

* Net pool return without special location or upstate city differentials.

† Adjusted for change in seasonal variation of price.

‡ Preliminary

§ Revised.

—LELAND SPENCER,
Department of Agricultural Economics,
New York State College of Agriculture.

represented about 19% of all apple trees, as compared to about 24% from 1920 to 1930.

—A. A.—

THE 1942 DRY BEAN CROP

(Continued from Page 6)

cent, an increased rate of seeding is advised to make up for the deficiency in viability.

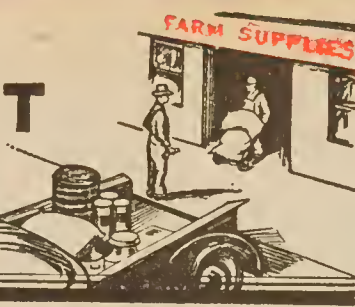
We Learned from 1942

It seems to me that the year 1942, though not a profitable one for the bean grower, has taught us at least two lessons we should have learned before. One lesson is that in a wet year, the crop may be greatly reduced from nitrogen starvation; the other lesson, that even in a wet year, we suffer great damage from fertilizer injury to the plants because of faulty methods of fertilizer application. Let's consider lesson number one.

Hundreds of growers by early August, found that their bean plants had suddenly stopped growing, took on a stunted appearance, and never recovered from this condition. Investigation showed that this trouble was not due to disease, to maggot injury, to minor element deficiency, to lack of fertilizer application, or to poor seed. The trouble in all probability was due to lack of nitrogen. The grower who uses 200 pounds of 3-12-6 fertilizer is giving his bean plants only 6 pounds of actual nitrogen to the acre. In a wet season, the bean root system is very shallow. Last spring and early summer it did not take long for the rains to leach those six pounds of nitrogen beyond reach of the bean roots. There was none left to finish the crop. A larger application of fertilizer at seeding time or a supplementary application at the first cultivation might have helped to save the crop. Let's not neglect the nitrogen needs of the bean crop in 1943.

Now, a word about the second lesson, that of fertilizer injury to the bean plants. Last spring we made a visit to 15 farms in six counties to note how the bean crop was being or had been planted. We found that in nearly every case where the crop was seeded with a bean planter, the fertilizer was in contact with the seed. The fertilizer spreader was not so constructed that this could be avoided. Most of the "snakehead" plants were the result of fertilizer injury rather than the bean maggot, which is usually blamed for this trouble. No such injury was noted in fields planted with the grain drill except where seed and fertilizer were fed through the same spout. The conclusion is that if we want to avoid this waste of seed in the future, we must either broadcast or drill the bean fertilizer ahead of planting or use the grain drill instead of the planter.

With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers



SALT: Just as its name would indicate, "The Practical Farmers' Salt Book" is full of information about an exceedingly important material. You can get it without cost from the WORCESTER SALT COMPANY, 40, Worth Street, New York City. There is a section on the use of salt in curing meat, plus a lot of information about salt in livestock feeding. For good measure, there is room for taking a farm inventory and for keeping brief records of receipts and expenses.

SOYBEANS: THE GLIDDEN PAINT COMPANY of Cleveland, Ohio, have entered the field of livestock feeding by the purchase of a mill, to be known as Glidden Feed Mills, at Indianapolis, which it is expected will be a large buyer of soybeans. The mill has a capacity of 20 cars of soybean meal and 30 cars of feed a day. Manager of the plant will be Pete Turner, former President of the Old Fort Mills, Marion, Ohio.

TREES: The importance of wood as a critical war material is being realized better and better. One of the best booklets on forests that it has been our pleasure to ready recently is called "America's Forests" and is available without charge from AMERICAN FOREST PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES, NC., 1319 Eighteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C. You will find the book intensely interesting. Read it, and you will have a keener appreciation of the importance of our forests.

SULPHUR: The Agricultural Department of the TEXAS GULF SULPHUR COMPANY, Houston, Texas, have two booklets you will enjoy reading. They are called "Sulphur in Wartime Livestock Production" and "Sulphur in Wartime Poultry Production." Just send a post card, and they will be sent to you without cost.

RAGS AND RESIN: THE CELOTEX CORPORATION, 120 S. LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois, have announced a new product—corrugated asphalt siding—designed for wartime application on industrial, commercial and farm buildings; and the raw products used in its manufacture are described as "rags and resin."

CHICKS: Buying baby chicks is one of the most important jobs in the poultry year. Regardless of when you plan to buy your chicks, it is none too soon to start thinking about it. It is generally acknowledged that the little additional you pay for high-quality chicks is an excellent investment. If you have questions about this important problem,



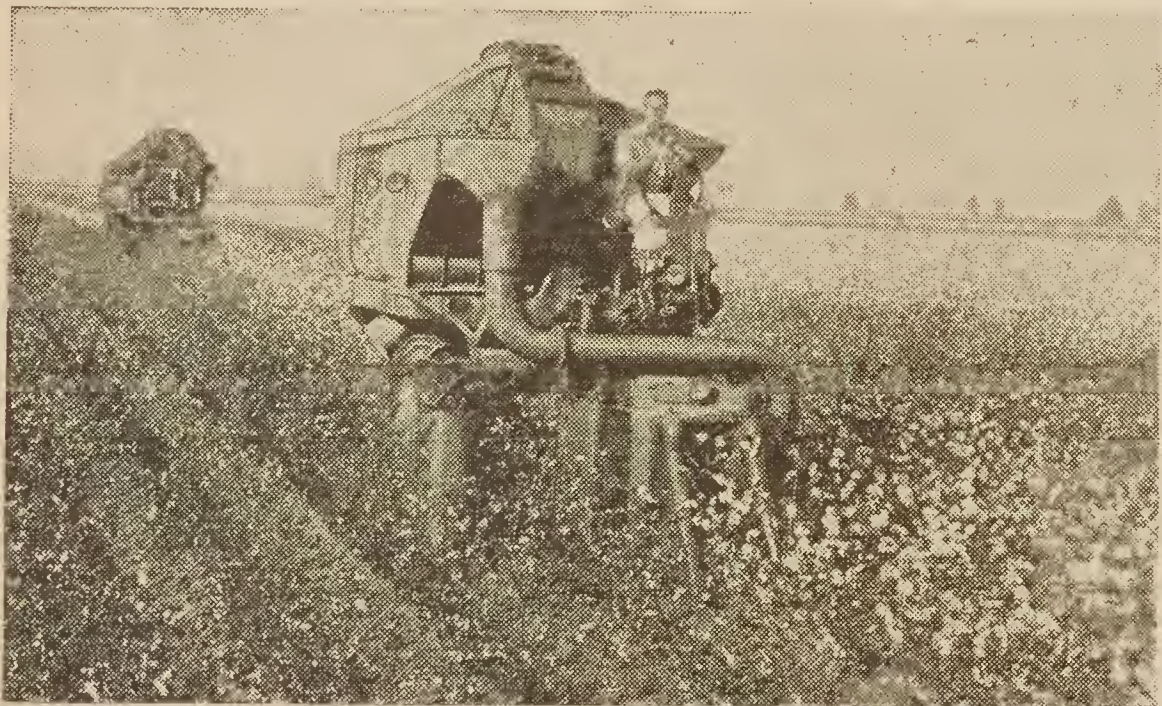
Governor W. H. Wills of Vermont filling the first bag of poultry grit at a new plant recently opened—the Wells-Lamson Quarry in Websterville. The plant will provide employment for forty men, and the production of grit is estimated at a hundred tons for each eight-hour shift.

write the Poultry Editor, *American Agriculturist*, Box 367, Ithaca, New York, and you will receive a prompt answer. You can depend on the baby chick advertisements which you see in *American Agriculturist*.

TALENT: THE WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 40 Wall Street, New York City, is conducting a search for the forty most talented young scientists of high school age. Twenty-five thousand high school principals and teachers have been invited to take part in the nation-wide search. The forty who are chosen will receive scholarships totaling \$14,000, and will be invited to attend a five-day Science Talent Institute at Washington, D. C., next February. The opportunity is open to both boys and girls who are seniors in high school.

POULTRY: Secretary Wickard has asked U. S. poultrymen for 200,000 additional fall broilers. When buying broilers, check over *American Agriculturist* baby chick advertisers.

NEW JOB: W. J. Durkee, who for several years has been Assistant Branch Manager of the J. I. CASE COMPANY, Syracuse, New York, has left Syracuse for a new assignment with the J. I. Case Industrial Division. His many friends will wish him continued success on the new job.



THE INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY has for 40 years been experimenting with mechanical cotton pickers. Now they announce one that will pick cotton under conditions found in most areas. It will pick as much cotton as from 50 to 80 pickers. Because of the shortage of steel, the company will request materials to manufacture only a dozen or so pickers unless the government should feel that greater quantities are needed.

Another Henhouse Pest

By L. E. Weaver

IN THESE days of effective roost sprays and nicotine preparations, it seems quite inexcusable for anyone to allow his laying birds to be annoyed by either lice or mites. Yet that is exactly what I did. Before I was aware of their presence among our Leghorn pullets, a new variety of mites had established themselves by the thousands, perhaps millions. I didn't stop to count them.

Dr. Brunett at the State Veterinary College discovered the mites on some sick birds I had taken there. I probably would never have noticed them because they were so very small that they looked like specks of dirt such as any bird would have scattered through her feathers after she had been "bathing" in the litter.

Dr. Brunett called them the northern feather mite. In a government bulletin I found a description of what is probably the same thing. There it was called merely the feather mite.

Apparently these mites are not at all common, yet I have already learned of two other places (both are respectable, well-managed plants) where this pest has caused trouble in the past. In their habits these mites are like body lice. They live all the time on the hen, and seem to congregate mostly at the base of the tail and below the vent. Under a magnifying glass you can see that they are quite like other mites in shape and appearance.

I was told that to get rid of them I had a choice of treating each bird individually by applying either mercuric ointment or nicotine sulphate to the feathers below the vent, or of painting the roosts four or more times at intervals of four days with one of the nicotine preparations. I chose the easier way, even though it is slightly more expensive. After the third painting of the roosts, Dr. Brunett could find no mites on the few birds I took to his laboratory.

That flock of pullets now looks pretty sad. You would think they were a bunch of old hens in September. More than half of them are in a heavy molt. Production is about 25 per cent. Of course, this flock has been laying since early August. They were hatched last January and February, and some molting could have been expected, but nothing like this. I am mighty thankful that the birds on the top floor apparently were not affected. At least, they have not molted, and they are paying the feed bills for both lots.

One consolation is that we are not having losses of birds, and when they get back into production, they should lay first-class hatching eggs; and, furthermore, they should be able to stay on the job long into the high-priced period next fall.

Sometimes I Tremble

If the electric motor that pumps the water on our farm should go bad, I would have to sell off the hens, and we would have to haul water for our 25 cows. Where we would get the help or how long tires and gas for the truck would be available, I don't know. At a meeting recently, one man, after silently counting on his fingers, announced that he had at least 21 electric motors in use on his farm. Others counted up to a dozen or more.

I tremble when I think about the possibility of these motors getting out of order because new ones just cannot be obtained. Even parts and materials for repairs are not to be found, I am told.

The only thing one can do to prevent trouble is to insure the continuous use of these motors by checking them fre-

quently. Ordinarily, motors are so durable and well-behaved that we forget them and neglect them. Your rural electric service man can give you instructions for properly caring for your motors. Lubrication is important; also motors must be kept clean and ventilated so as to keep them from overheating. Some type of protection against overload should also be provided. Something more than a fuse is needed.

Stratified Litter

Dr. Levine of the State Veterinary College was talking to a group of County Agricultural Agents and 4-H Club Leaders about coccidiosis. He emphasized good management as the best way to avoid trouble from this disease, particularly dry conditions in the poultry house. A voice from the group asked if built-up litter would not be helpful since it means a dryer floor. Dr. Levine's answer was a classic and worth remembering.

"Yes, the kind of built-up litter that you have in mind—deep, loose, and reasonably dry—would probably be a real aid in the control of coccidiosis. However, sometimes we find that the so-called litter has been built up in layers. It is packed and stratified like sedimentary rocks. Such 'litter' is not desirable for any purpose."

—A. A.—

Where There's a Will

A few days ago at the mill where I have my laying mash mixed, I was told that there was no meat scrap and almost no soybean meal. I could get a ready-mixed mash, and of course that is what I did. Certainly I didn't decide then and there to sell off all my hens.

Apparently the shortage of some ingredients, particularly protein carriers, has caught the feed men by surprise. It is serious all right, but not desperate. Farmers are a resourceful lot, and so are feed manufacturers. I am betting that we can pull out of this jam without making any great sacrifices. There is plenty of feed in the country. I know that there are more animals to be fed in this country than ever before, but there is also the most enormous stock of feed. The chief difficulty right now is that soybean processing has become a bottleneck. The meal is not produced as fast as it is needed. While that situation is being cleared, we poultrymen need not sit and twiddle our thumbs. Here are a few suggestions:

1. Cull the laying flock closely, and thus stop wasting the protein fed to birds that cannot give a return for value received.

2. If you cannot get the best ration, (Continued on Page 16)



"Don't call the police yet. Wait'll he gets it open. It's been stuck ever since I painted it!"

The Question Box

CURING HAMS

How long should hams be left in the brine before they are smoked? How much salt should be used in brine for curing hams?

A good rule is to leave hams in the brine four days for every pound the ham weighs if temperature is between 28 and 50 degrees, or five days per pound if the temperature is lower. For each hundred pounds of meat use eight pounds of salt, two pounds of sugar and two ounces of saltpeter. Dissolve in from four and one-half to five and one-half gallons of water.

* * *

PRUNING APPLE TREES

I have a few apple trees that have been somewhat neglected. How should I go about pruning them? I also have a few young trees. How should they be handled?

The most common mistake in pruning old trees which have been neglected is to thin out the tops by cutting off a few big limbs. This is the wrong approach. The right way is to thin them by cutting out small branches. Where the trees are too tall, they can be headed back. The work can be done at any time during the winter. Your aim in pruning is to let sunlight in to all parts of the tree, to reduce the bearing surface so you will have a fewer number of good-sized apples rather than many small ones, and to thin out the tree so it will be easier to spray.

When pruning, remember that the leaves are the factories that produce the apples. Plant nutrients and water are absorbed by the roots; carbon dioxide by the leaves.

Be careful to make your cuts close to the limb so they will heal rather than leaving a stub which will start to decay. If you trim out branches over two inches in diameter, you can paint the wounds. Do not do it at time of pruning. Wait until spring when the wounds have dried out and the paint will stick. A good paint to use is white lead and linseed oil.

When pruning your young trees, remember that pruning is a dwarfing process. Do not prune the young trees too heavily because you will delay the time at which they will come into bearing. Principal reason for pruning young trees is to train them. Leave the branches you want for the framework of the tree; and, as the tree develops, avoid leaving two branches opposite which will develop to about the same size and therefore may cause splitting of the tree when it comes into bearing.

* * *

HORSE AGE

At what age do colts lose their temporary teeth?

The two center temporary teeth are shed at about two and a half years of age, and the permanent teeth come in at three years. At four years of age, the next two permanent teeth come in on both upper and lower jaws; and at five years, the outer temporary teeth on both jaws have been replaced by permanent ones.

From then on, the age of a horse can be estimated, assuming that the teeth have not been "doctored", by the disappearance of the cups in the teeth and the shape of the teeth. At six years, the corner teeth show little wearing of the cups, while some wear is evident in the center teeth. At eight years, the cups have entirely disappeared from the center teeth, but show slightly on the next two, and are still prominent in the corner teeth. By the time the horse is thirteen years old, all of the lower incisors are rounded in

shape; and at fourteen years, the surface of the teeth begins to change from a rounded to a triangular shape.

* * *

HORNS

I would appreciate definite directions for preventing the growth of horns on calves.

The best time to do this is when the calf is from 4 to 10 days old, although it can be done up to 3 months. First, clip the hair from around the horn and put a ring of vaseline around the horn button. This prevents undue burning of the skin by the caustic. Then take a stick of caustic potash, wrap the end you hold with paper, moisten the exposed end with water, and rub each horn button, making a raw spot about the size of a nickle. Do not continue rubbing until the spots bleed. Merely take the outer skin off the horn button.

After treating the horn with caustic, it is a good idea to keep calves in out

of the rain for a day or two. The caustic absorbs moisture from the air rapidly, so if you have any left, the best way to keep it is in a small glass jar or bottle that has a rubber stopper.

* * *

DWARF TREES

What is the difference between dwarf apple trees and standard trees? Are dwarf trees practical?

All apple trees sold are grafted. Dwarf trees are grafted on root stocks of a type that develop into dwarf trees. Some years ago dwarf trees fell into disfavor because of a weakness at the point of grafting. Trees would often break and they were short-lived. Recently better root stocks have been developed and interest has been renewed. Dwarf trees are used mostly for home gardens. They bear earlier and occupy less space.

* * *

DEPRECIATION

It is time to take farm inventory again. The selling price of used farm machinery is up. Should my machinery be inventoried at the selling price or shouldn't this be taken into account?

I suggest that you apply the rate of depreciation as usual. After all, you

are not planning to sell this machinery, and to fail to take depreciation or to depreciate at a smaller amount than normal would give you an inaccurate picture of your situation. This would be especially important if you are planning to fill out your income tax blank on the inventory basis because it would increase the amount of tax you would have to pay. Regardless of the sale value of your machinery, you are justified in taking depreciation on it.

* * *

VACCINATING CALVES

What is the proper age for vaccinating calves to control Bang abortion?

From four to eight months is the age recommended. If you vaccinate the calves when they are older, there is a greater chance that some of them will continue to react to the blood test for the rest of their lives.

—A. A.—

In this period of higher farm incomes, it is vital to strengthen the financial position of essential farm co-operatives to withstand bad years. This can be done by reducing debts, by increasing their net worth, and by building financial reserves through investment in War Bonds.

Keep Him

Armed to the Teeth!

Food is the big question mark of America's war production in 1943. The success of our fighting men as well as the strength of our Allies hang in the balance. Will our old equipment hold together? Will we keep our heads and think fast enough to solve the labor and machinery emergency before it is too late?

It's a tough spot to be in. Some say there will be closing-out sales on every hand. That would be a dangerous thing. When their ammunition ran out, our boys on Bataan fought on with bayonets, but when food ran out, their knees gave 'way. Knees may give 'way in other places besides Bataan, if we fail on the food front this year.

It is time to act, and act quickly. The only substitute for hired help is machinery. Our job is to line up equipment ahead of time, rebuild old machines to take the place of new ones. Your Allis-Chalmers dealer is with you all the way, is arranging to inspect and recondition every possible machine. Every A-C tractor, All-Crop Harvester or implement pronounced "Ready to Roll" will be enlisted as a Farm Commando and awarded a beautiful eagle emblem of honor.

The men who operate the Farm Commandos will not be content to turn out just a "good" crop this year. Their goal is to arm our boys to the teeth with the biggest production of food in history!



Your Allis-Chalmers dealer challenges every A-C machine to join the Farm Commandos... be ready to work overtime for you or help out your neighbor if necessary until every bushel of the 1943 Victory Crop is safe in the bin. Every A-C machine pronounced "Ready to Roll" will be awarded this red-white-and-blue eagle. Watch for your dealer's Farm Commando machinery and tractor school — learn from factory-trained experts how to get more work out of your equipment.

TO BETTER LIVING BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS!
TO BETTER FARMING INSPECT EQUIPMENT NOW!
TO VICTORY TURN IN YOUR SCRAP!

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Can you help me locate the following equipment, no obligation to me:

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For Sale: REGISTERED HOLSTEINS
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365 HEAD FEDERAL ACCREDITED NEGATIVE
FOR SALE: Young bulls and a few heifer calves closely related to Tarbell Farms Peerless Margo, 1850 lbs. Milk, 1013 lbs. Fat, World's Champion Jr. 3 year old, also to Tarbell Farms Royal Lenda 20508 lbs. Milk, 1109 lbs. Fat, World's Champion Jr. 4 year old. Visitors Welcome. Full information furnished on request.
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READY FOR SERVICE, FROM 600 LB. DAMS. FEW HEIFERS UNDER ONE YEAR. Price reasonable (a good time to buy).
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SELECT GUERNSEY BULL
Born October 4, 1942, three nearest dams average 14436 lbs. milk, 637.7 lbs. fat. From high transmitting cow family and sired by McDonald Farms Dauntless, a son of Foremost Prediction and Valor's Kitteline. Pedigree and price on request. MR. CLIFFORD W. SMITH, WYCHMERE FARMS, ONTARIO, N. Y.

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LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Coming Events

- Jan. 6 151st Earlville Sale of Holstein Cattle, Earlville, Madison County, N. Y.
- Jan. 6 Annual Meeting of Mass. State Holstein Ass'n., Worcester.
- Jan. 6 New England Brown Swiss Breeders' Ass'n. Annual Meeting, Horticultural Hall, Worcester, Mass.
- Jan. 6-7 Mass. Union Agricultural Meeting, Horticultural Hall, Worcester, Mass.
- Jan. 6-7 Annual Meeting of Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Ass'n., Worcester.
- Jan. 6-7 Annual Meetings of the Empire State Potato Club and New York State Vegetable Growers' Ass'n., Hotel Onondaga, Syracuse.
- Jan. 6-7 Annual Meeting of Maryland State Horticultural Society, Hagerstown.
- Jan. 6-10 New York Poultry Show, New York City.
- Jan. 12-14 Pennsylvania Farm Show, Harrisburg, Pa.
- Jan. 12-14 Pennsylvania State Horticulture Ass'n. Annual Meeting, Harrisburg.
- Jan. 12-15 Western New York Meeting of State Horticultural Society, Rochester.
- Jan. 12-15 Maryland Agricultural Organizations Winter Meeting, Baltimore.
- Jan. 12-15 Vermont Union Agricultural Meeting, Burlington.
- Jan. 13 12th Annual Vermont Chick and Egg Show, Burlington.
- Jan. 13-15 Annual Meeting New York State Horticultural Society, Rochester.
- Jan. 13-17 Boston Poultry Show, Boston Garden, Boston, Mass.
- Jan. 19 Meeting of New York State Holstein-Friesian Ass'n., Syracuse.
- Jan. 19-20 Annual Meeting Conn. Dairymen's Ass'n., Hartford.
- Jan. 20 New York State Agricultural Society Annual Meeting, Albany.
- Jan. 26 New York Central Organization of Co-op. Fire Insurance Annual Meeting, Syracuse.
- Jan. 26-29 27th Annual New Jersey Agricultural Week, Trenton.
- Jan. 27-28 Hudson Valley Meeting of State Horticultural Society, Kingston, New York.
- Feb. 2-4 Farm and Home Week, Cornell, Ithaca, New York.
- Feb. 23 Annual Meeting Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, Masonic Temple, Springfield, Mass.
- Mar. 22-25 Annual Farm and Home Week, University of Maine, Orono.

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FOR LEASE: LAKESIDE FARM,
210 acres — 30 acres of grapes, peaches, 50 acres alfalfa, 10 acres of alsike, modern hen house for 2000 hens, stanchion 38 cows, 3 silos, running water.
BOX 514-A, c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, ITHACA, NEW YORK.

USED FARM EQUIPMENT

For Sale: GE Generator

250 VOLTS, DC; 200 AMPS. 60 KILOWATTS. 85 HORSEPOWER, AND MCCORMICK WATER WHEEL, 16 FOOT SHAFT, 40 HORSEPOWER. BOTH IN EXCELLENT CONDITION.
JAY SALTER, 534 South Goodman, Rochester, N. Y.

ADVERTISING RATES — Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers —
This classified page is for the accommodation of Northeastern farmers for advertising the following classifications: LIVESTOCK—Cattle, Swine, Sheep, Horses, Dogs, Rabbits, Goats, Mink, Ferrets; FARM PRODUCE—Field Seeds, Hay and Straw, Maple Syrup, Honey, Pop Corn, Miscellaneous; POULTRY—Breeding Stock, Hatching Eggs; EMPLOYMENT—Help Wanted, Situation Wanted; FARM REAL ESTATE—Farms for Sale, Farms Wanted; USED FARM EQUIPMENT—For Sale, Wanted.

This page combines the advantage of display type advertising at farmers' classified advertising rates. Two advertising space units are offered as follows: space one inch deep one column wide at \$6.00 per issue or space one-half inch deep one column wide at \$3.00 per issue. Copy must be received at American Agriculturist, Advertising Dept., Box 514, Ithaca, N. Y., 11 days before publication date. No Baby Chick advertising accepted on this page. 1943 issue dates are as follows: Jan. 2, 16; Feb. 13, 27; Mar. 13, 27; April 10, 24; May 8, 22; June 5, 19; July 3, 17, 31; Aug. 14, 29; Sept. 11, 25; Oct. 9, 23; Nov. 6, 20; Dec. 4, 18.



By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

WONDER how many people scattered through the Northeast realize how much of the meat they are now eating was born, grown, and fattened right in their own neighborhood. Shipments from the West to these communities have fallen off so much that some men in the industry figure that as much as 85% of the meat outside of the cities, is now being locally slaughtered and processed.

How long this can keep up is one question and whether it will ever go back to eighty or one hundred per cent western meats, is another. No one knows, but it looks very much as if we will be forced to pretty nearly furnish our own meat supply for the duration, and perhaps for a long time after. Given time, there is no reason at all why we should ever again depend upon the west for the great bulk of our meat supply. With the liquidation in livestock numbers that the western plains is experiencing, it is doubtful if they could furnish it anyway. We can produce it as cheap or cheaper than they can, and the trend has been in this direction for a number of years; the war has only put it into high.

Already, we are beginning to hear discussions, even arguments, as to whether cattle, (other than dairy) are more profitable or less profitable than sheep. Frankly, there is a place for both and it will depend more upon the men in a community or section than upon the animals. Good cattlemen develop only with the actual handling of cattle and this of course is also true with sheepmen. Therefore those sections that take up sheep will develop men with experience and the knowledge of sheep and will continue in the sheep business, and the same thing is true again of sections which take up cattle. In other words the whole picture depends more upon the building up of numbers of good cattlemen and good sheepmen than upon any other one thing. I can say this, because good farming practices are just as important to one as to the other, and any section that would be successful with one will be with the other, this in spite of the generally accepted notion that sheep can be successfully grown where cattle would starve. It takes good feed for both.

* * *

Meat rationing will not affect livestock values on your farm one way or the other. It will simply spread meat

thinner in some localities and thicker in others. Meat will be short for a long time. Almost three million more sheep and lambs have been slaughtered so far this year than in the same period last year; almost one million five hundred thousand more cattle and almost seven million more hogs. The average weights of each of these classes of livestock have been very much less than a year ago, which again shows how much young growing livestock has been liquidated. Lower livestock or meat prices cannot be anticipated over the long pull.

* * *

Lamb feeders and all those with lambs to market in March, April, or May should shear about eight weeks before they plan to market. The government wants pelts with a little over a half inch of wool on them for aviator's suits, jackets and so forth. Unless the powers that be do a complete turn around, lambs carrying this much wool will bring as much as if they were full woolled and you will have the wool, and also be doing a war service.

—A. A.—

MILKS 3 TIMES A DAY

In a recent issue you asked for experience on three times a day milking. For over twelve years we have milked part of our Jersey herd three times a day, not so much for the making of big records, but because we have found it profitable.

Our practice is to milk the cows three times a day from three to six months after they freshen. Then at that time they go back to twice a day milking. In our herd of 25 milking cows we usually have ten on the three time milking. We believe it increases our production at least 15% and when we have a two-year-old heifer milking 35 lbs. and an age cows 45 to 50 lbs., we know it saves their udder to milk them more often.

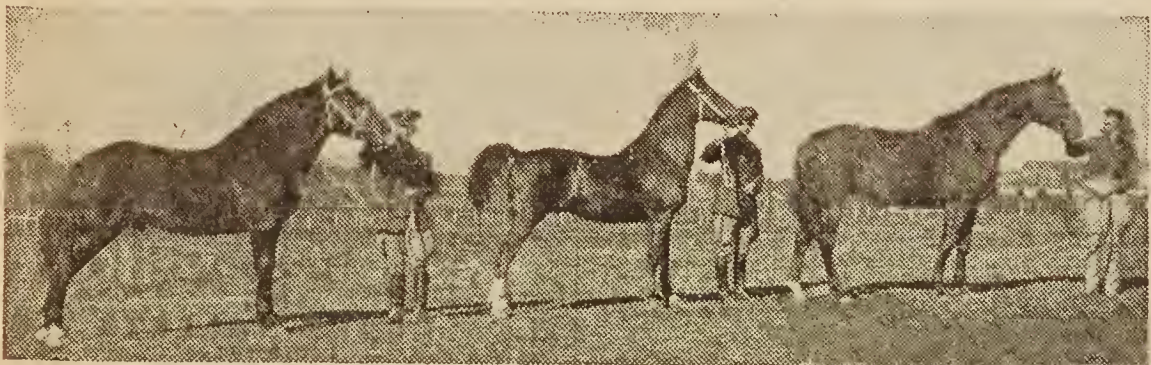
Our herd average for the past five years is 9540 lbs. of milk, 500.8 of fat. As stated above we do not milk three times daily primarily for the big records but this certainly does help us in disposing of our bulls.

All of the cows are milked at 5:30 in the morning. The three times a day milkers are then milked at 1:00 o'clock and again at 8:00 in the evening. This really makes only an extra milking at 8:00 at night and this is divided among the men on the farm, each man milking two or three nights per week. Our milking is all done by machines. One man milks and feeds 10 cows per hour.

—Ira G. Payne.

—A. A.—

Prevention of even half the present loss of nitrogen from farm manure would more than offset the prospective shortage of nitrogen in fertilizers next year, according to O. L. Wyman, assistant crops specialist in the Maine Extension Service.



Three outstanding examples of their breed are these three stallions now standing at Massachusetts State College. Left to right they are: Konhysop, percheron stallion; Abbott, Morgan stallion; Virginia King, thoroughbred stallion.

The Morgan stallion is a twelve-year-old on lease from the U. S. Morgan Horse Farm in Middlebury, Vermont. A picture of Abbott is included in the bulletin "The Morgan Horse" published by the Morgan Horse Club of New York as an excellent example of the Morgan stallion of the present day.

Virginia King, thoroughbred stallion, is a six-year-old on lease from the U. S. Army Remount Service, Fort Royal, Virginia. He is reputed to be one of the best utility stallions ever raised at that famous remount station.

Konhysop, percheron stallion, is not yet two years of age. He was born April 30, 1941, and weighed 1575 lbs. on November 1, 1942. He is the son of the noted Koncarclips, senior herd sire at the farm of Mr. and Mrs. Max Dreyfus, Brewster, N. Y.

All these stallions are available for nominal fees to raise the standard of horses in these breeds.

DE LAVAL

Milk and Cream

HARVEST

DAIRYING
Over
3 BILLION
DOLLARS
FARM VALUE
in 1941

MILK and
Dairy Meat
23%
Total
Farm
Income

Keep Your
De Laval
Milkers Pulsating and
Separators Humming.

TWICE A DAY—365 DAYS A YEAR

MILKING the dairy cows and separating the cream are the biggest jobs of food harvesting in this country . . . De Laval is proud of the part its Milkers and Separators are taking in this most essential work, and the saving in time and labor and increase in quantity and quality of milk and butterfat made by them . . . There are more of them in use than any others, and they are known as the World's Best . . . Back of them is the greatest service organization of its kind—local De Laval Dealers specially trained, who are now vigorously checking and reconditioning De Laval

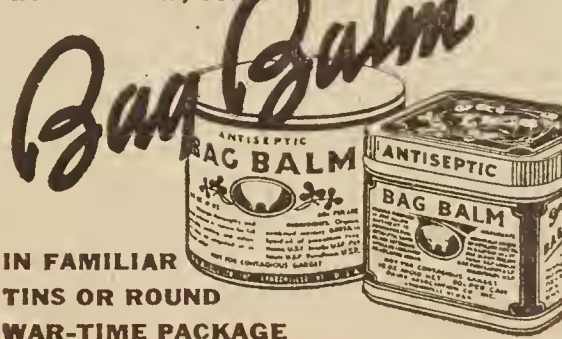
machines so that owners may continue to get best and continuous use . . . De Laval Factories, famous for quality workmanship and precision manufacture, are needed for and are busily engaged in important war work, as well as taking care of farmers' needs as far as permitted . . . There will be no limit, however, to De Laval Service, to keep your milkers pulsating and separators humming . . . If you do not know the name of your De Laval Dealer, write nearest office below.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.
New York Chicago San Francisco
165 Broadway 427 Randolph St. 61 Beale St.



Guard tender tissues against the hazards of winter housing. To keep teats and udders soft and pliable, to promote speedy healing of cuts, cracks, bruises, and for beneficial massage in treating caked bag, it pays to use Bag Balm, the stiff, heavy ointment that's antiseptic on contact, spreads right and stays on. 60¢ at stores.

DAIRY ASSN. CO.,
DEPT. 12-B
LYNDONVILLE, VT.



Sales Service



Livestock breeders who are subscribers of A.A. have a special and distinctive sales service at their command, **NORTHEAST MARKETS FOR NORTHEAST PRODUCERS.** It is made available to readers of A.A. in an effort to open markets for surplus that otherwise may have to be sacrificed. For details and rates, write the Advertising Dept. of American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y.

FIX Your TIRES

So-Lo SAVES RUBBER

Use "plastanoid" SO-LO to fix cuts, bruises, worn spots in tires. SO-LO also mends shoes, raincoats, boots—anything of rubber, leather, cloth.

MEND the HOLE for 1¢

SPREADS ON like butter. Dries tough overnight. Flexible. Non-skid. Waterproof. Won't come off—guaranteed.

AT HARDWARE & 10¢ STORES

Buy War Bonds

151st EARLVILLE SALE

Wednesday, January 6, 1943
Earlville, Madison County, N. Y.
125 Registered Holstein Cattle

All T.B. Accredited, negative to blood test, mastitis charts with milking animals, vaccinated for shipping fever.

100 fresh and close springing heifers and young cows.

A very high class offering including the dispersal of two small herds.

A FEW BULLS OF ALL AGES.
Write for details.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS,
Sales Manager, Mexico, N. Y.

New WAR TIME MONEY SAVING PLAN

in addition to EARLY ORDER DISCOUNTS

WENE R.O.P. CHICKS

SIRED

and PULLETS

DAY-OLD or STARTED PUREBRED & CROSSBRED

It costs no more to feed WENE R.O.P. SIRED CHICKS, but what a difference in EGG PRODUCTION—especially, now, when War-Time America needs more eggs! FREE REPLACEMENT GUARANTEE—any loss, first 14 days replaced without extra charge.



FIRST CHOICE with Eastern Egg Auction & Co-op Members
These egg farmers MUST choose for EGG production above all! More Eastern Egg Auction members choose WENE CHICKS than any other kind, based on all published evidence. Wene has the breeding!

Write Today for BIG FREE CATALOG
More 2-to-5-yr.-old Hen Breeders mated to 200-314 Egg R.O.P. Sires than any other Eastern plant. U. S. N. J. APPROVED. Bloodtested. Hatches year 'round. Capacity 1,800,000 Eggs. Send postcard today for FREE CATALOG, money-saving prices.

WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. A-4, Vineland, N. J.

CATALOG FREE

Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS

Hatches Tues. and Thurs. Order from ad or write for actual photo Cat. ORDER IN ADVANCE IF POSSIBLE.

Cash or C.O.D.	Non-Sexed Pullets	Cockerels
Hanson or Large Type	per 100 \$11.00	per 100 \$5.00
English S. C. W. Leghorns	11.00	5.00
Black or White Minorcas	12.00	5.00
B. & W. Rox. R. L. Reds, W. Wy.	12.00	12.00
Red-Rock or Rock-Red Cross	12.00	12.00
Jersey White Giants	13.00	13.00
N. HAMP. REDS (AAA SUP.)	15.00	12.00
H. Mix \$11; HEAVY BROILER CHIX, no sex guar.		

\$10.00; Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D., 100% live del. Post Paid. AMER. SEXORS ONLY. 95% Accuracy. C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

CLEAR SPRING CHICKS

95% Guar. Pullets	Str.	Pult's	Cks.
100% live del.	100	100	100
Large Type Hanson Sired Leg's	\$11.00	\$13.00	\$6.00
Large Type Leghorns	10.00	12.00	6.00
Bar. Rocks & R. L. Reds	11.00	13.00	11.00
W. Rox. N. H. Reds, Red-Rock Cr.	12.00	14.00	12.00
Heavy Mixed	10.00		10.00

Get your orders in for January and February.

All Breeders Blood Tested. Postpaid. 1943 Catalog FREE. CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY, F. B. LEISTER, Owner, Box 51, McAlisterville, Pa.

ULSH FARMS CHICKS

All Breeders carefully culled and bloodtested. Order direct. Safe arrival Guaranteed. Catalog Free. Shipments Thursdays—Unsexed, Pullets, Cks. Postage Paid. Will Ship C.O.D.

Large Grade A White Leghorns	\$11.00	\$13.00	\$6.00
Barred, White & Buff Rocks	12.00	14.50	13.50
R. L. Reds, New Hampshires	12.00	14.50	13.50
Red-Rock or Rock-Red Cross	12.00	14.50	13.50

Sexing Guaranteed 95% correct. Our 20th Year. ULSH POULTRY FARM, Box A, Port Trevorton, Pa.

HIGHEST QUALITY BABY CHICKS

Hatchery Eggs received from New England's most prominent Breeders & Contest Winners. Wh. Leghorns, New Hamp., Bar. & Wh. Rocks, Pullets, Cockerels & Straight Run. Get our reasonable prices and FREE Circular. SEIDELTON FARMS, Box A, Washingtonville, Pa.

NACE'S QUALITY CHICKS

We pay postage. Safe delivery guaranteed.

HAISON OR ENGLISH LARGE TYPE WHITE LEGHORNS	Unsexed	Pts.	Cks.
E. O. P. SIRED	9.00	\$13.00	\$4.00
S. C. Everpay Br. Leghorns	9.00	13.00	4.00
Bar. & White Rocks	11.00	14.00	11.00
N. H. & R. L. Reds	11.00	14.00	10.00
Heavy Mixed	9.00	13.00	9.00

From Free range flocks. Sexed Pullets Guar. 95% accurate. Order from ad or write for Catalog. J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, BOX A, RICHFIELD, PENNSYLVANIA

DARK CORNISH CHICKS

Years of specializing on Dark Cornish. Real livability. Extra large, blocky birds. Ideal for roasters and capons. Catalog Free. STANDARD HATCHERIES, Box 1227-A, TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA.

COLONIAL IS FIRST

In total number chicks sold because of LOW PRICES, HIGH QUALITY and SERVICE. All leading breeds, sexed or straight run. BIG four-color catalog FREE! COLONIAL POULTRY FARMS, Marion, Ohio

TURKEYS FOR SALE

QUALITY POULTS from 5 profitable breeds. Blood-tested breeders. Prices reasonable. Circular Free. Seidelton Farms, Washingtonville, Pa.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Use this handy BABY CHICK order form

FILL OUT AND PASTE ON GOVERNMENT POST CARD

☐ Please send me your latest price list, catalog or circular.
Please ship C.O.D. ☐ Express ☐ Parcel Post ☐

No.	Description	Each	Total

I understand your guarantee is as per your recent advertisement in American Agriculturist.

SIGNED _____

ADDRESS _____

R.D. or St.

City or Town

State

Where There's a Will

(Continued from Page 12)

get the best you can. It takes only a week or two longer to finish a broiler on mash in which soybean meal has replaced all meat scrap, and it is still a profitable business.

3. Skimmed milk, the condensed form of skimmed milk, and buttermilk are the best possible sources of protein and other nutrients for hens and chicks. A diet of nothing but corn and all the skimmed milk they will drink will keep hens laying as well as a mash and grain plan.

4. When spring returns, you can turn the birds out on a good green pasture, and they will pick their own protein to a great extent.

5. Remember that in poultry feeding it is all-important that they never go to roost hungry or thirsty. Keep them eating to the limit on the best feed you can get, even if it must be a 15 per cent mash with no meat scrap. Be content with fewer eggs. Everyone else is facing the same situation. Fewer eggs bring their compensation by postponing the annual drop in prices. Above all, don't sell off the flock. You will probably regret it if you do.

—L. E. Weaver.

—A. A.—

MORE CHICKS PER BROODER

Our government has requested poultrymen to increase egg production and—even more important—to step up the birds-for-meat program. Now, it's not in the least profitable to the poultryman to build more in order to raise more birds for meat. Most established poultry raisers with whom I have talked in this section are of the opinion that a brooder stove should never have more than 350 to 400 baby chicks under the hover. Some claim the limit is 300 for practical chick raising. So far as I know, these men practice exactly what they preach.

As I mentioned above, it is not so easy to build extra brooders and coops in order to increase broiler output. For the past five years, I have had 500 and 600 chicks under a brooder-stove canopy. When the broilers are marketable, they are sold; and the pullets (if the batch is straight-run) have the space they need.

I believe those poultrymen who say that a big canopy should never brood more than 300 or 350 chicks could do a great deal toward upping at least the broiler output by brooding around 500 or 600 under a stove.

From my own experience, I have found this to be not only practical but profitable. If water, feed and attention are plentiful, the results must add up on the profit side. I know what I'm talking about simply because I had 1248 chicks under two stoves. My losses were less than 10%; and at 5 months, the pullets average at least 6 lbs.—W. Stanley Resnick, Swan Lake, N. Y.

—A. A.—

GOOD BOOK

Literary critics and others who should know say that the best story of country life and people that has come along in years is the new book, "Growing Up in the Horse and Buggy Days," by Carl and Ed.

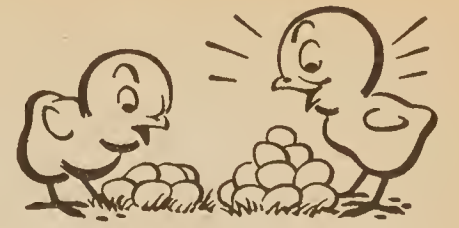
Copies may be had, postpaid, by writing to American Agriculturist, Department DB, Ithaca, New York, and enclosing check for \$2.50.

REMEMBER MOUL BREEDING BUILDS

A 19 Year Program With Just One Aim

For MORE EGGS, MORE MEAT, with LESS WORK, get Moul's U.S.-N. H. Approved pullover-clean chicks bred for high livability and productivity, from our own 18,000 breeders—New Hampshires exclusively. Also Moul's rugged cross-breeds.

Write for FREE helpful catalog. MOUL'S Brentwood Poultry Farm Box A, Exeter, New Hampshire



No Union Hours for Kerr Chicks

Don't be surprised to get from 200 to 250 eggs a year from Kerr layers! They're BRED to work overtime! Kerr Chicks mature rapidly and uniformly, too—broilers are quick-growing and meaty.

We operate a 240-acre Breeding Farm. All breeders are tested yearly for Pullorum (B. W. D.) by the slow-tube agglutination method. 35 years of selective breeding are your guarantee that Kerr Chicks bring you profits.

Co-operating with the national farm program to produce more chicks—at no sacrifice of the quality that poultrymen identify with Kerr Chicks.

Write or call for Poultry Raisers' Guide, price list and advance order discount offer. Branches in:

N. J.: Jamesburg, Paterson, Woodbury; N. Y.: Binghamton, Lake Grove, L. L. E. Syracuse, Kingston, Middletown, Schenectady; PENNA.: Dunmore, Lancaster, Belleville; MASS.: West Springfield; CONN.: Danbury. (Address Dept. 21.)

KERR CHICKERIES

21 RAILROAD AVE., FRENCHTOWN, N.J.

REDBIRD FARM

All Massachusetts State Pullorum Tested Breeders Maintained on Our Own 300 Acre Farm.

98% LIVABILITY GUARANTEED on CHICKS FIRST FOUR WEEKS

This year, when the need for food is so urgent, buy Chicks that are INSURED to live. For the 14th year, we Guarantee 98% Livability on all Champion, Grade-A, and Grade-B Chicks. Only chicks of exceptional vitality and hardiness could be so guaranteed. Delighted customers are continually reporting

3-Lb. Broilers at 10 Weeks

50% Production of 24-oz. Eggs from 6-month Pullets

RHODE ISLAND REDS—Our original strain.

State Contest Records up to 334 Eggs.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Bred for Meat and Eggs.

ROCK-RED CROSS—For Barred Broilers and Roasters.

RED-ROCK SEX LINK CROSS—For Dark Pullets, BARRED COCKERELS, Sex Separated.

BARRED ROCKS—Up to 240 egg records.

WHITE LEGHORNS—Large type, large eggs.

SEXED CHICKS—95% Accuracy Guaranteed.

"Liberal Early Order Discount"

Write for Free Catalog, Price List, and complete information about our Early Order Discount.

REDBIRD FARM, Route 11, Wrentham, Mass.

World's Largest R. I. Red Breeding Farm.

RED Chicks Meet Production Demands

For Maximum egg or meat production get our REDS or Rock-Red Cross-breds. They have everything needed—livability, early maturity, non-broodiness, large body, egg size. All breeders tube tested for Pullorum. Sexed or straight-run Chicks. Write for catalog and prices today.

Douglaston Manor Farm.

R.D. 1, Pulaski, N. Y.

Frank Young, R. I. Amenia, N. Y.

TAYLOR'S CHICKS

and SEXED PULLETS

R. O. P. SIRED

Leghorns - New Hampshires

Rocks - Reds - Crossbreds

Hatched from Pullorum Clean Breeders

Guarantee Protects You. Early Order Discount.

Write for Catalog and Prices.

TAYLOR'S HATCHERY, Box A, LIBERTY, N. Y.

For Victory Buy United States War Bonds and Stamps

Write for FREE helpful catalog. MOUL'S Brentwood Poultry Farm Box A, Exeter, New Hampshire

Farmers Need Help to Meet Food Goals

(Continued from Page 1)

needs to change more. In coming months many decisions must be made in Washington on the big problem, "Is it to be food or more munitions?" This time the answer must be, "More food!" Something is being done about the farm labor supply. See page 3 for details.

Tools

The lack of farm machinery is more important than is generally understood by those who are not farming. The lack of farm labor could be largely met by more labor-saving machinery. Instead of that, we are promised less. Secretary Wickard has pointed out the need for more machines, and there is a possibility that more steel will be allotted to manufacturers. If food is important, such action should be taken and taken before it is too late. For example, machinery for planting and cultivating will be of little help in 1943 if it cannot be delivered until the middle of the summer.

Prices

There is a definite relationship between prices and production. Unfortunately, some of our government departments work at cross purposes. Keeping down food prices to consumers encourages heavier consumption; and insofar as logical price increases to producers are denied, it discourages production.

Washington may be able to correct this by rationing consumers and supporting prices of farm products. For example, the Department of Agriculture has announced that through loans, purchases and other programs, prices on milk, poultry, meat animals and some crops will be maintained at levels high enough to encourage production.

Subsidies

Another policy that is getting more and more attention is the subsidizing of food production. It has already been done on milk in New York City, and it is probable that a plan will be announced soon for encouraging heavier milk production through some sort of a subsidy to dairymen. Farmers do not like this idea, feeling that while labor is employed at good wages, it would be sounder to allow prices to rise to a point where the food production needed is encouraged. Our best guess is that food prices will edge upward. Where experience shows the need, ceiling prices will be raised, government action will support prices of some products, and subsidies undoubtedly will come into the picture.

Let's go back to the question of food goals for a minute. Secretary Wickard has been holding regional conferences all over the country to discuss food production goals for each state. Farmers and farm leaders had an opportunity

to discuss this situation and to raise objections which may result in some revision. Before long these goals will be broken down by counties, and perhaps even by farms.

Yes, it is a tremendous job that faces farmers. In spite of enormous handicaps they came through in 1942. This year difficulties are even greater. Even if Old Man Weather is kind to us, the goals may not be met. If they aren't, it won't be because farmers went on strike or because they worked only 40-hours a week! It will be because the handicaps under which they worked made the job humanly impossible!

—A. A.—

You, Your Farm, and The War

(Continued from Page 3)

of your money to keep our boys supplied with arms and food so that lives can be saved by ending this war at the earliest possible moment. Then, when the war is over, you can cash your Bonds and use the proceeds to buy machines.

In New York State, C. C. Camenga of the Treasury Department, who is now located in Syracuse, has been given the job of encouraging farmers to put any spare cash they have into war bonds. Up to date, no figures are available to show just how many war bonds farmers are buying.

—A. A.—

Visiting With Western Farmers

(Continued from Page 7)

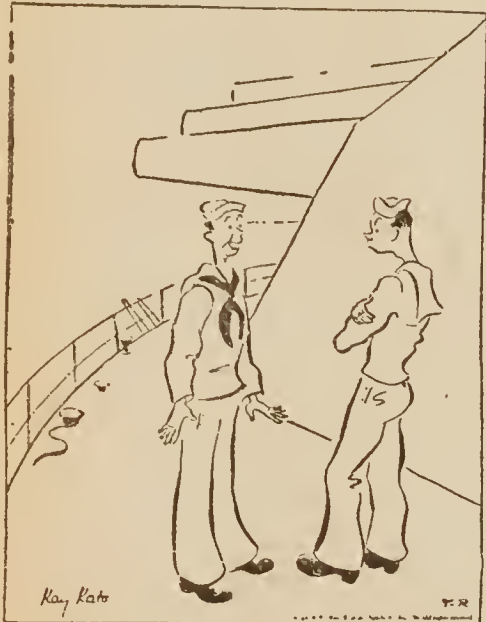
of regional meetings to discuss the 1943 farm production program. Most of the men present were on government payrolls of one kind or another, yet there was an attitude of doubt as to whether goals would be reached in view of shortages of men, machines, equipment and supplies. Numerous persons I talked with at Denver and elsewhere said the administration had failed to come through with an overall program.

May Be Too Late

One forthright New Dealer, a former state agricultural commissioner, told me the choice had been made; that this country, at the beginning of the war, had to choose between producing weapons and munitions or food, and had decided the first was more important. He said war production now was well under way and more emphasis should be given to food production, but the general impression among farm people seemed to be that it was almost too late now to catch up on the needs of agriculture and avert food shortages.

Several men called my attention to difference in emphasis in this war and the previous world war. Then it was "Food Will Win the War," and now "Farmers Are Too Greedy." Several farm organization leaders who, above all are concerned with the welfare of America said there should be a concerted effort to bolster farm morale in the interest of increasing production of vitally-needed food and fiber. I mentioned this to a well-placed government official and he agreed, with this proviso: "So much damage has been done already that the opening of such a campaign would have to come from the White House in an admission that farming was a necessary war activity, and that farmers were just as patriotic as other types of war workers."

In several states as I listened to men talk I remarked that I might be back in a New York farm meeting, which is by way of saying that farm thought and farm problems are much the same.



"This is great! For the first time my wife doesn't know where I am—and I can't tell her!"

Greetings...

FROM

W H A M

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

May 1943 bring you new hope and an abundance of good cheer.

WE HEREBY RESOLVE:

To continuously better our service to our listeners and provide the finest in radio programs.

To Relieve Bad Cough, Mix This Recipe, at Home

Big Saving. No Cooking. So Easy.

You'll be surprised how quickly and easily you can relieve coughs due to colds, when you try this splendid recipe. It gives you about four times as much cough medicine for your money, and you'll find it truly wonderful, for real relief.

Make a syrup by stirring 2 cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. No cooking needed—it's no trouble at all. (Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup.) Then put 2½ ounces of Pinex (obtained from any druggist) in a pint bottle. Add your syrup and you have a full pint of medicine that will amaze you by its quick action. It never spoils, lasts a family a long time, and tastes fine—children love it.

This simple mixture takes right hold of a cough. For real results, you've never seen anything better. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, quickly eases soreness and difficult breathing.

Pinex is a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, well-known for its prompt action in coughs and bronchial irritations. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.

L. H. Bostwick, R. 3, Central Square, N. Y.

NEW 1943 SEED CATALOG NOW READY

If you have a garden or a farm, you need our 1943 Free Descriptive Catalog. New varieties, Certified Seed, Cultural directions, beautifully illustrated. Send today for your copy.

ROBSON SEED FARMS
Box 39, Hall, N. Y.

ROBSON



HOTEL GREAT NORTHERN

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Good Meals

★ ★ FROM ★ ★

CELLAR SHELVES

By Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett

NOW IS the time when last summer's work pays big dividends, especially if those cellar supplies add up to the balanced ration that means pep and good health for the family. Of course, having the supplies on hand is one thing, and knowing how to use them attractively is another; but with a little thought and effort these good foods can always be inviting from the beginning to the end of the meal. Let's start with soup.

Soups

CREAM—Combine equal parts of heated canned vegetable and medium white sauce to make a hearty cream soup. Either green peas, corn or asparagus would be particularly good for this purpose.

VEGETABLE—Combine two or more of these vegetables: chopped, cooked carrots, peas, corn, string beans, okra, and heat in broth from canned meats or from freshly cooked chicken, lamb or beef, to make a good vegetable soup. Perhaps you canned such a mixture for soup last summer. If not, you can now mix whatever is handy.

Main Dishes

MEAT PIE: Use the following ingredients: 2 cups canned beef diced; 2½ cups vegetables drained; (peas, corn, carrots, etc); 1 cup rich milk; ¼ teaspoon salt; 2 tablespoons fat; ½ teaspoon pepper; 3 tablespoons flour; ¾ cup vegetable liquid or meat broth.

Melt fat in saucepan. Blend in flour, salt and pepper. Stir in liquid, slowly. Boil for 2 minutes stirring constantly. Add milk, vegetables and meat. Heat to the boiling point. Pour into greased baking dish. Cover top with biscuits and bake in hot oven (425° F.) 25 minutes or until biscuits are brown.

Variations: (1.) Veal, lamb or chicken may be substituted for the beef. (2.) One small onion sliced may be heated in the fat before blending with flour, or freshly boiled onions may be combined with the other vegetables. (3.) The vegetables used may be canned or fresh.

MEAT ROAST: Place canned veal in an open pan in a hot oven. When it is brown, pour over it some freshly soured cream. Reduce the oven temperature and baste the meat with the liquid in the bottom of the pan. A pinch or two of dry grated cheese may be added for flavor.

MEAT CAKES: Vary meat cakes by serving with them tomato or horseradish sauce; also use ground meat in a meat-vegetable loaf, meat-stuffed vegetables and in sandwiches.

CANNED MEAT TIPS: Some good tricks in making canned meats more attractive in appearance and flavor are: 1. Get a brown finish by rolling in flour and sauteing lightly in fat; adding onions to the fat would be an inducement to many.

2. Chill the meat, slice neatly with



no ragged edges, garnish with parsley or colorful pickle.

3. Use bits of leftover meat, ham particularly, to flavor up vegetable casseroles, meat cakes, etc.

4. Fry strips of bacon or salt pork, break into bits and sprinkle over or combine with vegetable dishes, scalloped ones especially, for added flavor and crispness.

5. Salt pork, or "side meat", can be made into an acceptable breakfast bacon by soaking the slices a half hour in buttermilk, then roll in dry flour and fry.

Canned Vegetables

Vegetables canned by boiling water bath method should be boiled at least 5 minutes before being used.

1. **With Cream Sauce:** Make a medium white sauce by allowing 2 tablespoons of fat, 2 tablespoons of flour, a few grains of pepper and ½ teaspoon salt per cup of milk or combined milk and vegetable liquid. The sauce is poured over the vegetables in the serving dish just before serving.

2. **Scalloped:** Arrange canned vegetables in layers in greased baking dish, cover with medium white sauce,

sprinkle buttered crumbs over the top; bake in moderate oven until crumbs are brown.

Using Dry Vegetables

BEAN LOAF—Take 1 pint cold cooked beans; 1 egg well beaten; 2 tablespoons tomato catsup; 1 cup bread crumbs; 1 tablespoon chopped onion; salt and pepper.

Mash beans, combine with other ingredients, shape into a loaf and bake 25 minutes in moderate oven. Serve with strips of bacon on top.

BEANS (Mexican Style)—Use ¾ cup cooked shell or kidney beans; 1 slice onion chopped; 1 tablespoon fat; ½

teaspoon salt; 1 cup tomato pulp.

Melt fat, add chopped onion and cook a few minutes, add tomato and seasoning. When mixture boils, add beans. Let simmer 15 to 30 minutes.

Using the Roots

CARROTS—Use plain boiled, dressed with melted butter or white sauce; may be sliced crosswise, lengthwise, or diced.

Stuffed Carrots

4 carrots
½ cup boiled ham
¼ teaspoon celery salt

1 cup cooked rice
1 tablespoon butter
Buttered bread crumbs

Scrub carrots, cook until tender; remove skins, cut off root end, split carrots in half lengthwise. Combine other ingredients and mix well. Pile the stuffing on carrot halves, sprinkle with buttered crumbs and brown in oven at from 350° to 450° F. Serve with brown gravy or cheese sauce.

PARSNIPS—Scrub, scrape, slice or cut in eighths, parboil and saute lightly in fat. 2. Make into cakes, using 12 parsnips; 1 egg; 1½ teaspoons salt; 2 tablespoons melted butter, and ¼ cup flour.

Scrub, scrape, boil until tender in

salted water to cover, 30 to 60 minutes; drain, cut in quarters and force through ricer and add well beaten egg and beat until mixture is light; add other ingredients, mix well, drop by spoonfuls on greased hot griddle and brown cakes on both sides. (About 6 portions.)

SALSIFY or Vegetable Oyster—looks much like parsnip and is cooked in much the same way.

VEGETABLE HASH—Take ½ cup chopped carrots; 1 cup chopped potato; ½ cup chopped turnip; onion; salt, pepper; 2 cups chopped cabbage; 1 cup chopped beets; 2 tablespoons of fat; ¼ cup milk or water.

Melt fat in frying pan, heat onions in it, pour in other ingredients, spread evenly, cover and cook slowly ½ hour. Stir occasionally to prevent burning.

Salads

VEGETABLE STICKS—Cut washed, peeled or scraped raw vegetables into thin sticks. Carrots, turnip or rutabaga, and tender beets may be used in this way; also the flowerets of cauliflower cut in thin wedges.

VEGETABLE SALAD—Combine the following ingredients with the salad dressing and blend them well: 2 cups canned string beans; 2 cups canned peas; 2 to 3 hard-cooked eggs; lettuce or cabbage leaves; 2 cups diced celery; 2 cups diced cooked carrots; 4 to 6 slices crisp bacon; salad dressing. Serve the mixture on cabbage or lettuce leaves.

Variations: 1. 1½ cups shredded cabbage, ½ cup diced pineapple, ¼ cup

There never was a time when a full cellar meant so much as it does today. The clever suggestions and recipes on this page will help you to make the most of yours, and to add variety to winter meals.

apple with skin on, 4 marshmallows, mayonnaise dressing.

2. 1½ cups cabbage, 1½ cups celery, ½ green pepper, ½ cup peanuts, French or boiled dressing. (Pepper may be pickled.)

3. 1½ cups shredded cabbage, 1½ cups shredded or grated carrots, ½ cup raisins (plumped), ¼ green pepper. Mix with French dressing.

4. 2 cups shredded carrot, 1 cup peanuts, 1 cup raisins or 1 cup celery.

Desserts

CANNED FRUITS: 1. Serve as they come from the cans in their syrup, with whipped cream or with chopped nuts sprinkled over.

2. Serve on short-cake biscuits; top with whipped cream or with cream to pour over.

3. Make into a flummery: 1 pint canned blackberries; ½ cup sugar; juice of ½ lemon; 2 tablespoons cornstarch. Drain juice from berries and place over fire with one cup water and the sugar. When it boils stir in the cornstarch blended with a little cold water and cook until the mixture thickens. Then add the lemon juice and remove from fire. Pour into sherbet glasses and serve very cold with the blackberries heaped on the top.

Strawberry, raspberry, pineapple and other fruits may be substituted for the blackberries.

Batter Pudding

1½ cups flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt

¼ cup shortening
½ cup sugar
1 egg beaten
½ cup milk

Sift flour, baking powder and salt together. Cream shortening and blend with sugar. Add egg. Add milk alternately with sifted dry ingredients. Spread a pint of fruit (and juice) in the bottom of the dish and spread over it the batter. Bake in moderate oven 375° F. about 30 minutes.

Variation: Mincemeat may be substituted for the canned fruit.

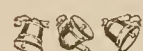
NEW YEAR

By Julia Lounsbury Wallace

A new year rises from out the future,
Free of the weight of our present woe.
God only knows what the days will bring us,
God only knows where our way must go.



The old year planted a bitter sowing
And watered it well with human tears.
Trembling we glimpse the awful harvest
That we must reap in the coming years.



But spring will come and the world will blossom;
Birds will sing in the greening wood,
And bruised mankind will have assurance
That the heart of the universe is good.



SAVE by SEWING

MAKE good use of these shut-in winter days by having on hand patterns and materials for dresses for yourself and young daughters. When the rush of spring work comes you will be glad that you were forehanded and grasped this opportunity.

No. 3332. Such a good little style for a youngster is this yoked dress with the front laid in flat pleats. Sizes 2 to 8. Size 4, 1 3/4 yards 35-inch fabric with 1/4 yard contrasting and 1 1/4 yards ruffling.

No. 3100. There's nothing a girl likes better for a school frock than a pretty jumper, and there's nothing her mother looks upon as more practical for day-by-day wear. This simply cut jumper comes in sizes 6 to 14. Size 8 for jumper, 1 3/4 yards 35-inch fabric; and for long-sleeved blouse, 1 5/8 yards.

No. 3562. That good, front-buttoned shirtwaist style, most dependable of frocks, whatever the fabric of your choice. Sizes 16 to 50. Size 36, 3 1/4 yards 39-inch fabric.

No. 2020. Just the soft type of little frock, so simple in line, that young people are choosing for all sorts of occasions—it's ready for anything, and yet never gives the over-dressed air. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16, 3 3/4 yards 39-inch fabric. Hat: No. 2672 (one size, easily adaptable to any head size), is a separate pattern.

No. 2084. Princess lines in a youthful frock—they're becoming, they're easy to seam up. Sizes 8 to 16. Size 12, 3 yards 35-inch fabric.

No. 3194. She feels so swank, and she looks so smart, in this suit style, especially if you make it in a colorful tweed. Good, too, in a washable. Sizes 4 to 14. Size 8, 3 1/4 yards 35-inch fabric or 2 1/8 yards 54-inch.

No. 3296. Good lines in a princess

PRAYER FOR 1943

By Edith Shaw Butler.

God, let this New Year bring
Food for the hungry,
Shelter for the homeless ones.
Silence the bombs and guns;
Comfort the valiant souls
Who must hide in foxes' holes.
Free the suffering from pain,
Bring the soldier home again.
God, let this New Year see
The dawn of a better world to be.

house dress; so easy to make; so easy to finish with gay ric-rac braid. Sizes 14 to 48. Size 36, 4 1/2 yards 35-inch fabric with 2 1/2 yards braid.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c. Address Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

First call for the Spring Fashion Book! Over 150 smart pattern designs, shown in the inspiring and buoyant colors for spring. Suggestions for all ages, all sizes, and all occasions. Be an early bird. Send now for your copy, before you plan your Spring clothes. Price 12c; or send 25c for a Fashion Book and a pattern of your own choosing.

—A. A.—

WAYS TO USE SAUERKRAUT

By RUBY PRICE WEEKS

Cream of Sauerkraut Soup

4 cups hot chicken or veal stock	1 bay leaf
2 cups sauerkraut (cut up)	1/4 cup flour
1/4 cup butter or bacon fat	2 cups milk
1 slice onion	1/4 teaspoon salt
1 stalk celery (cut in pieces)	1/8 teaspoon paprika

Cook onion, celery and bay leaf in fat five minutes. Add flour, stock and milk and stir constantly till it boils. Add kraut and cook 5 minutes. Season with salt and pepper. Strain, unless you prefer a thick soup when kraut is left in. Serve with toasted bread sticks.

Sauerkraut Tomato Rarebit

2 tablespoons butter	1 teaspoon paprika
2 tablespoons flour	1 cup grated cheese
2 cups strained tomatoes or tomato soup	1 cup sauerkraut

Melt butter, add flour and when brown add tomato, stirring till mixture

thickens. Season and put into double boiler as cheese should cook at low temperature. Add cheese and stir till melted. Add sauerkraut and when thoroughly heated pour over toast.

This is a good supper dish.

Scalloped Sauerkraut

Put a layer of kraut in bottom of baking dish. Add layer of fresh pork well seasoned with salt and pepper, another layer of kraut, etc., until dish is filled, having pork on top. Add about 1 cup water and bake in moderate oven (350° F.) until meat is tender, about 1 hour.

Salad de Luxe

Sauerkraut	Grated onion
Chopped green pepper	Chopped crisp bacon
Lettuce	French dressing

Mix sauerkraut, green pepper, onion and bacon (in desired proportions) with French dressing. Serve on shredded lettuce.

—A. A.—

DEHYDRATION OF VEGETABLES

(Continued from Page 8)

it has been in the past, but canning is convenient and affords high-quality food. It is more difficult to make a really good job of drying, but it can be done. Home Bureaus have brief circulars on home drying.

Farmers are not likely to be drying vegetables to sell except as they plan cooperative operations, but, for a while at least, dehydration is to be an increasingly important outlet for vegetables. So it behooves growers to know what is going on and the requirements that must be met.

There is already extensive literature on dehydration. The following are a few good general references:

Preservation of fruits and vegetables by commercial dehydration. E. M. Chace, —U.S.D.A. Circ. 619. 1941.

Farm and home drying of fruits and vegetables. Jos. S. Caldwell—U.S.D.A. Farmers Bul. 984. 1933.

Dehydration of vegetables. W. V. Cruess, —Univ. of Calif. (Berkeley) Mimeo. Circ. Aug. 1941.

Nutritive value of dehydrated fruits and vegetables. D. K. Tressler—N.Y.S. Exp. Sta. (Geneva) Tech. Bul. 262. 1942.

WIN ON THE HOME FRONT!

No. 3

When You Are the Nurse.

PROTECT PATIENT:

Give quiet, rest and care in room by himself.

Keep as comfortable and as happily occupied as the disease permits.

Follow doctor's directions!

PROTECT OTHERS:

Burn material containing discharges from nose and mouth.

Cover dress with large apron while caring for patient. Leave apron in room.

Wash hands with hot water and soap each time after caring for patient.

Let no one touch food left on patient's tray.

Boil dishes 10 minutes or scald in soapy water.

Wash thoroughly, linen used by patient.

Keep sick room free from flies.

Disinfect urine and stools in cases of dysentery, typhoid and paratyphoid fever.

Fever, chills, headache, sore throat or vomiting may mean danger. Put the patient to bed, keep others away and call the doctor.

PROTECT YOURSELF:

Get help in the house if the family cannot take over your household tasks;

Go outdoors for a while each day;

Try to keep in good physical condition—it's better for the patient as well as yourself.



FAST ACTION HELPS PREVENT MANY COLDS

From Developing...

At the first sign of a cold, put a few drops of Va-tro-nol up each nostril. Its quick action aids Nature's defenses against colds.

... And remember—when a head cold makes you suffer, or transient congestion "fills up" your nose, 3-purpose Va-tro-nol does 3 important things. It (1) shrinks swollen membranes, (2) relieves irritation, (3) helps clear cold-clogged nasal passages. And brings relief! Follow directions in folder.



Famous to Relieve 'PERIODIC'

FEMALE PAIN

And Help Build Up Resistance Against It!

If at such times you suffer pain, tired, nervous feelings, distress of "irregularities"—due to functional monthly disturbances—start at once—try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—so helpful to relieve such distress because of its soothing effect on one of woman's most important organs.

Taken regularly—Pinkham's helps build up resistance against such symptoms. Also a fine stomachic tonic! Follow label directions.

For free trial bottle tear this out and send with name and address to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., 852 Cleveland St., Lynn, Mass.

A. W. Wing, 26 Child St., Augusta, Me.

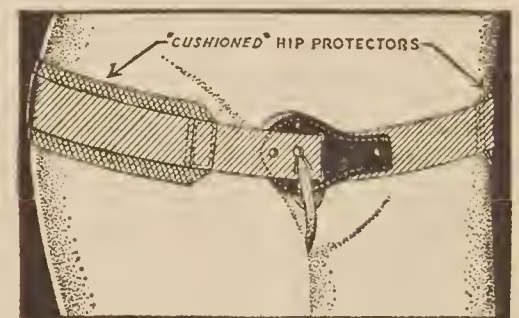
To Relieve Misery of

COLDS take 666

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"A War of Survival" is what President Roosevelt has called it. If America does not win, we as farmers will have nothing left—our farms, our stock, our homes—all will be gone. There are no half-way gains or losses.

You already have THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS staked on the outcome of this fight—the thousands you paid for your farm, your home, and your machinery. Every dollar you put into War Bonds makes the thousands you have invested in your farm just that much safer. Check

your War Bonds against your investment today—then ask yourself "Is this all the protection I can give my property?"

Take no chances with your most valuable property. Protect it by giving our Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines the very best ships, guns, tanks, and planes that were ever built—give enough of them to smash the Nazis and shoot Hirohito higher than the Rising Sun.

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Brief Facts About War Savings Bonds (Series E)

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WHAT IS A WAR BOND? It is a written promise of the United States Government to pay you the amount of money stated in the Bond.

WHAT INTEREST DOES MY MONEY EARN? When held 10 years, Bonds yield 2.9

percent on your investment, compounded semiannually. You get back \$4 for every \$3.

WHEN CAN I GET MY MONEY BACK? Any time after 60 days from the date the Bond was issued. Naturally, the longer you hold the Bond, up to 10 years, the more money you'll get back. But you'll never get back less than you put in.

CAN ANYONE CASH THE BOND? Only the person or persons whose names appear on the Bond as owners.

WHY FARMERS EVERYWHERE ARE BUYING WAR SAVINGS BONDS:

- To help buy the guns, tanks, planes, and ships America needs to win the war.
- To buy new machinery and equipment *after* the war.
- To provide an easily cashable reserve for future years, and for emergencies.
- To build a fund to put a boy or girl through school.
- To earn 33½ percent on their money in 10 years' time.



Note—Now You Can Buy War Bonds Through Your Rural Carrier! Ask Him!

BUY U. S. WAR BONDS ★ STAMPS

This space is a contribution to America's all-out war effort by

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

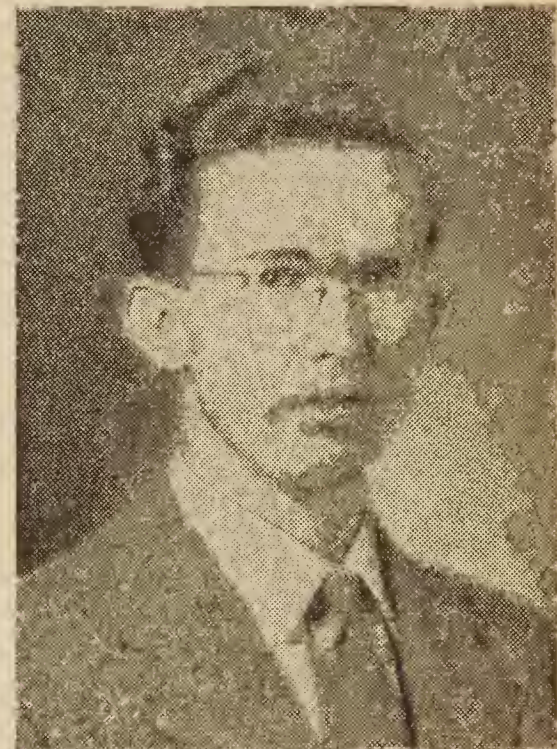
National 4-H Club Honor For New York Boy

Alfred Dalrymple of Horseheads, Chemung County, N. Y., a 4-H member, President of the Chemung County 4-H Council and Leader of the Hickory Hicks 4-H Club, has been presented the National Leadership Award. The announcement was made at the National Club Congress recently held in Chicago, Illinois.

As winner of the National Leadership Award, Alfred received a free trip to Chicago, a \$200 scholarship presented by Edward Floss Wilson of Wilson and Company, and a silver trophy to be held for a year. The trip for national winners was sponsored by H. A. Moses of the National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work. As State winner, Alfred received the award sponsored by the New York State Bankers' Association.

Alfred is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dalrymple of Horseheads. He has completed ten years of club work. Since graduating from high school, he has been the working manager of the Dalrymple farm which has a dairy herd of twenty milking cows and young stock, poultry, grain and vegetables.

For the past two years he has been the leader of the Hickory Hicks 4-H Club, following two years of assistant leadership. He was elected to the executive committee of the Chemung County 4-H Council in 1940, acted as



Alfred Dalrymple

secretary during 1941 and president during 1942. He was graduated from the Horseheads High School in 1940, where he was active in Future Farmers activities and won the County Future Farmers speaking contest. He is the superintendent of the Presbyterian Sunday School, sings in the church choir, and is a member of the Horseheads Grange.

TOUGH SOD

(Continued from Page 5)

notice here and now that if this young Clinton or young Green in the high school, or you, or anybody else in this county or from that farm college tries to set up one of their Farm Bureaus, I'll take time off to stop it. I've still got a little influence around here, and by gravy, I'll use it!"

While Chittendon was speaking, Allen kept combing his red hair with his fingers. He was so pale that his freckles stood out in relief. Finally, jumping to his feet, he walked up to Chittendon, and in a voice trembling with rage, said:

"Now, if you've finished, Chittendon, I'll tell you something. I didn't set up the course in agriculture in this high school at Briarton. The Board of Education did it after they had talked with a lot of us farmers, and after they were sure that we farmers wanted it. You've been bragging about how you don't mince words. Well, I can talk just as straight as you can. I've had this in my system for a long time, and I'm glad of a chance to get it out. Old mossbacks like you. . . ."

"Whoa! Whoa!" said Tom Mead, embarrassedly. "Hold back a little."

"No, sir, Tom, I'm going to say it. There are a few old mossbacks around here, led by you, Chittendon, who have fought everything new we've tried to do in this neighborhood for years. You and your bunch think you can get away with it because you've got mortgages on the farms and the souls of poor devils who have to do as you say—or else. But you haven't any mortgage on my farm, nor any strings on me, Chittendon, and since you've been threatening to throw your weight around, I'll throw a little too. By thunder, I'll see to it that the people of this county get a chance to know what the facts are about the Farm Bureau. And then it will be up to them and not to you what's done about it."

"Yeah!" snarled Chittendon. "You think if the farmers can be bamboozled and high-pressured into getting a Farm Bureau that maybe that agricultural teacher friend of yours will fall into another soft job, and maybe there'll be some rake-off for you somewhere along the line. Well, we'll just see about it."

With that he turned squarely on his heels and marched away.

"My gosh!" said Tom. "Now you have started something. The old cuss even forgot what he came to ask me about."

"You bet I've started something. I'm dam good and mad. When I came up here to visit with you this afternoon about this Farm Bureau idea I wasn't sure. But now I am. I'm for everything that men like Chittendon are against. I'm going to call a meeting and ask somebody from the College to come down here and tell us what the Farm Bureau is all about."

"All right, Al," said Tom. "But you've forgotten something, haven't you? Better not make any rash decisions until you cool off a bit."

"Forgotten something? What do you mean?"

"What about Helen Chittendon? Everybody knows how it has been with you and Helen ever since you were kids. What will she think when you start fightin' with her Dad?"

It was plain that Allen had forgotten. He was quiet for a moment, then said:

"It can't be helped, Tom. Maybe I have had my dreams about what might happen with Helen and me when I got things straightened out at home. Helen is sensible and she'll agree with me. But even if she doesn't, I can't help it, because a lot of us are getting all fed up with the way that Chittendon has his hand in almost everybody's business and life. It's not just a matter of this Farm Bureau thing. Chittendon's been telling too many people what to do and how to do it ever since I can remember. Talk about farmers' independence! We haven't any left! It's time we stood up on our hind legs and showed a little. The Farm Bureau is as good as anything to make a stand on."

"You'll lose Helen. She'll stand with her Dad."

"Then that's the way it'll have to be, Tom."

"All right, Al. I just wanted to be sure you knew what you were doing. You go ahead—and count me in."

(To be continued)

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem. Send poems to Poetry Editor, American Agriculturist, P.O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

Farmyard At Midnight

The night wind is a stallion
Tossing out his mane,
Snorting down the valley,
Neighing on the plain.

Through the quiet barnyard
He wheels with joyful scream
And the old thick-hocked plowhorses
Recall a youthful dream

Of flying over meadows
On unshod rhythmic feet,
And winning cloud-watched races
On a course of meadow-sweet.

They snort and stamp, half-wakened,
But already he's afar,
Leaving one frosty hoofprint
On the topmost pasture bar.

—Frances Hall,
Monrovia, California.

Personal Problems

Start Your Campaign

Dear Lucile: I have fallen in love with a girl who has gone with another boy for five years, but is not engaged to him. He is a swell fellow and I don't want to do anything against him, but would like to see if I could make a good impression on this girl. And it seems that if after five years they aren't engaged, there must be something wrong somewhere. What do you think I should do?—Waiting

The old adage that "all is fair in love and war" might be adopted as your slogan. I agree that if there is no formal engagement between her and this other fellow after five years, you should not feel too hesitant about "moving in." You may wake him up anyway.

Should Expect Faithfulness

Dear Lucile: Last year I was held at home expecting and giving birth to our third child and my husband became too interested in another woman who belongs to an organization we belong to. She is married. She comes right to the house after him, and even after I was home from the hospital he would go with her, and leave me alone. Is this right? Also, after acting the way he does, he refuses to let our 15-year-old daughter go to school parties or have anything to do with young people. She is a good girl; helps me all she can, studies hard and makes the honor roll almost every month. Is this fair?—Unhappy Mother.

It is not fair for your husband to allow himself all sorts of privileges and deny his daughter her right to fun and good times with her school friends. If she is the fine girl you say she is,



"Won't be home till later, dear. I'm sitting up with a sick friend, AND I MEAN SICK!"

she should be allowed some freedom. And, beyond all question, it is not right for your husband to neglect you in order to enjoy the company of another married woman. You have every legal and moral right to insist that his attentions to this woman stop.

A Flimsy Reason

Dear Lucile: I have gone with a boy for a year. Recently he has been working a double shift, and he claims he heard that while he was working nights I went out with other boys. It is not true. In spite of my telling him that I had not done so, he will not come to see me and has written me a letter saying that he does not care for my company. What can I do to prove that I love him and did not cheat? How can I make him realize that these stories are not true?—Dora.

I can't be sure, of course, but it sounds very suspiciously to me like this young man just "trumped up" this story of what he heard about you to have an excuse to break off his friendship with you. Of course, many boys are very jealous and hot-headed, but if you just can't locate anybody who could possibly have told these stories, it looks funny, doesn't it? If I were in your place I wouldn't waste any time in trying to assure him that the story was not true. You've told him it wasn't . . . that's enough. There's no reason why you should humble yourself by begging him to believe you. If he has known you a year, he should have more faith in you.

Be Cautious

Dear Lucile: I went steady with a boy for a year, and two months ago he jilted me for a girl that I believed to be my friend, but who I found out had told him lies about me, trying to break us up. Now he has broken up with her and wants to come back to me, saying he never really cared about her but was influenced by what she told him. I care for him and want to take him back, but don't want to be jilted again. What would you advise me to do?—Betty.

Common sense would warn you to beware; your heart will tell you to take him back. It's a question of which is stronger in your temperament. It does sometimes happen that boys are swayed by false rumors and find later they were on the wrong track and are sincerely sorry and want to make amends. On the other hand, it sometimes happens that boys like to keep one good old steady girl friend in the background to come back to after they've had several flings with others. It depends a lot on the disposition of the boy in question. You'll have to do your best at judging his true nature, and proceed accordingly, I think.

You Can Always Hope

Dear Lucile: I am a bachelor 42 years old and have never gone with any girl, but lately have been having some dates. This girl tells me, though, that I should not take her seriously as I will never mean anything to her and she thought it only fair to tell me. I asked her if there was absolutely no chance and she said there was none, but that if I wanted to go with her, anyway, she would be pleased to still go out with me once in awhile. She is 30. Do you think I have any chance with her? If I keep on going with her, might she not change her mind?—Still Trying.

Yes . . . I think if I were in your place and liked this girl I would keep on with her, although she has been very discouraging in her remarks to you. I wouldn't be too inclined to take her at her word, though; the very fact that she is willing to have dates with you leads me to believe that she likes you and who knows . . . it might become more than merely "liking". It is always a woman's privilege to change her mind, you know.

Remember the Good Old Horse and Buggy Days?



"CARL"
C. E. LADD, DEAN,
N.Y.S. College of
Agriculture.



"ED"
E. R. EASTMAN,
Editor,
American Agriculturist

Here are two fellows who do. They wrote 38 chapters of FUN FROLIC and ADVENTURE in

"Growing Up in the Horse and Buggy Days"

Which Appeared Serially in American Agriculturist

AND NOW Carl and Ed take great pleasure in offering these experiences in book form with original illustrations and preface by Romeyn Berry. The book is handsomely bound in a durable red binding with gold stamping and contains 264 pages. The edition will be limited, so be sure to order your copy at once. The price is \$2.50 per copy. Fill out the coupon below and mail today.

CARL and ED, American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y., Dept. DD.

Enclosed please find \$..... for which please send me copies of "Growing Up in the Horse and Buggy Days."

NAME

ADDRESS

Autographed copies furnished on request.

980 WTRY 980

Farmers' Almanac

Heard every Monday Thru Friday at 6:45 A. M. in conjunction with the Produce Market Report.

GLF and Farm Bureau Programs

Scheduled every Monday and Thursday at 12:15

The above programs will be of interest to Farmers in the Albany — Schenectady — Troy area as well as western Vermont and Massachusetts.

980 WTRY 980

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

I AM WRITING this just before Christmas—you will read it about the beginning of the new year. I shall be a trifle late in wishing you all a Merry Christmas but I hope on time to wish you a Happy New Year.

When I wish you a Happy New Year I am fully aware of the uncertainties and the heartaches which all of us face. On the other hand it is quite possible that 1943 may be the year in which we win the war; let us hope and pray that it shall be, and what is even more to the point—let us work and sacrifice to make it so.

Forty-Hour Week

The past few weeks I have been having some firsthand experience with the forty-hour week. Carpenters, masons and other laborers have been making some alterations on one of the buildings at Sunnygables.

The men so employed seem to be fine gentlemen—they are competent and they work hard while they are on the job. Their wages, by our agricultural standards, are very high.

They work the forty-hour week. This means that they do not come on to the farm until around eight o'clock in the morning; that they quit before chore time at night; also, that they do not work Saturdays.

Naturally the boys who work for me on the farm have had the forty-hour week brought to their attention in a very realistic way. They know they are just as good men but see themselves working four or five hours a day more than the carpenters and the masons and their helpers. In addition they put in a full Saturday and do some work on Sunday. As yet they haven't complained but I wouldn't blame them if they did. Meanwhile, Manpower Commissioner McNutt is quoted in the press as saying that he and the President will defend the forty-hour week to the last ditch. Eddie Rick-enbacker, however, in the same paper points out that the boys at Guadalcanal aren't observing any forty-hour week and in his opinion would double industrial production if they came back to work in our factories.

With the Manpower Commissioner taking such a firm stand in favor of the forty-hour week, it seems to me that it is only logical that he extend the privilege of this week to the farm; otherwise farm people in selfdefense may have to demand it. Since an eight hour day is impractical on a farm, it would probably work out that the forty-hour week for agriculture would end about Thursday night. This would give us all Friday, Saturday and Sunday for the change and recreation and rest which the labor unions have told the President are so important for morale and health and even increased industrial production.

If their arguments are sound, ap-

ply the forty-hour week to agriculture and the threat of food shortages might vanish over night.

Daylight Saving

I have watched the operation of daylight saving so far this winter on my own farms and on my neighbors'. My conclusion is that it costs us nearly an hour's work a day and that it greatly increases our use of electricity.

Right in our own family and among my close associates, it is my observation that instead of beginning the day a full hour earlier, we begin it from fifteen minutes to three-quarters of an hour by the clock later than we would on normal time and that we all start the day feeling that something is just a bit out of adjustment.

When the days lengthen I imagine that this feeling of being out of step in the morning will disappear; perhaps then daylight saving will again be justified. So far as the application of daylight saving, however, to the days when there isn't any daylight to save, I cannot but conclude that it is cock-eyed and that it costs the nation valuable productive effort—particularly on farms.

Much Ado About Nothing

January first, generally speaking, marks the day when a flock of new Senators, Governors and minor political officials take office. Many of these new officials will be Republicans. In the eyes of the public their taking office is regarded as an expression of dissatisfaction with the New Deal. Consequently when the new Senators and the new Governors and their flanking officials take over, things are expected to be different.

Here is where the public is in for the surprise of its life! For almost a decade now, towns, counties and states have been passing their problems up to Washington to solve and delegating the authority necessary to solve these problems to the President. At the same time using enormous appropriations by Congress, the executive branches of our government have been buying up control over more and more purely local agencies.

The result of all this is that, except for its publicity value, the Governorship of even a great and important state doesn't amount to much. As for a Senator—take the case of Prentiss Brown of Michigan—Brown was repudiated by his own people and they had abundant reason for so doing. Brown got his ideas mixed up with those of a man named Ginsberg and was unable later to tell where his ideas left off and Ginsberg's began. Now the country is faced with the appointment of Brown as Price Administrator; one of the most powerful posts in gov-

ernment. Other defeated New Dealers are being appointed to other important posts.

The truth of the situation is that it is better to be a defeated New Dealer today and a friend of the President, than a newly elected

Governor or Senator. Until Congress wins back its powers one by one, until state and county and town governments once more reassert their rights of self government, Washington will rule and we have no choice but to like it.



The most interesting experience my son and I had when we visited the round-up on the big O-6 Ranch in Texas this fall was eating at the chuck-wagon. The top picture shows the wagon as we first saw it with the carcass of freshly killed beef quartered and hung along the side.

The next four pictures show the Mexican cook baking some really delicious biscuits. The bottom picture shows the completed meal ready for the cowboys to ride in and get it.

Our chuck-wagon meals were much the best meals we had on our trip—immensely superior to those we ate in hotels and diners.

SERVICE BUREAU

By H. L. Cosline

SOLDIERS WITH DEBTS

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940 has been amended recently. The law, as amended, protects men in the armed services by forbidding creditors, under certain conditions, to press for payment of debts and obligations assumed under mortgages, leases and contracts.

Space is not available here to give a complete summary of the law, but we will be glad to send this information to any reader of *American Agriculturist* who requests it. Just drop a post card to *American Agriculturist*, Box 367-SS, Ithaca, New York. This information is important if you are in the armed forces and have financial obligations which are worrying you.

— A. A. —

REGISTRATION PAPERS

"I bought a pure-bred animal at a sale last January. So far, I have not been able to get the papers on one calf though I have written to the signer and the man who handled the sale."

Any person who buys animals as pure-breds is entitled to registration papers. Normally, it takes some time to take care of transfers, and unfortunately, some sellers do not follow up the matter as vigorously as they might. Often, a letter to breed headquarters will get some action. In this case, we will be glad to remind the seller of his obligation and feel there will be no difficulty in getting either the papers or a partial refund representing the difference in value between a pure-bred and a grade.

— A. A. —

RUMORS

"We have heard there will be a \$5.00 tax on hogs next year. Is this true? I have also heard that there is a law which prohibits farmers from selling meat from animals raised on their own farm."

The best general advice we can give is to pay no attention to rumors, but watch the pages of the *American Agriculturist* for reliable and authentic information on laws and regulations affecting farmers.

In the first place, no one knows what laws will be passed next year, but we cannot imagine any laws as foolish as putting a \$5.00 tax on hogs. That would discourage production rather than encourage it.

In New York State there is a law which requires a license for commercial slaughter houses. Farmers who butcher and sell meat that they raise are exempt. Right now, meat rationing is probable. No one knows at this time

A.A. ON THE AIR

American Agriculturist is on the air each day except Sunday over the following stations. Plan to tune in to the station nearest you.

WHCU, Ithaca, N. Y., at 870 on your dial, 6:59 A. M. Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 10 A. M. on Monday, Wednesday, Friday.

WHAM, Rochester, N. Y., at 1180 on your dial, 6:45 A. M., daily except Sunday.

WETA, Batavia, N. Y., at 1490 on your dial, 8:20 A. M., and 12:05 P. M., daily except Sunday.

WKNE, Keene, N. H., at 1290 on your dial, 6:50 A. M., daily except Sunday.

WTRY, Troy, N. Y., at 980 on your dial, 6:30 A. M., daily except Sunday.

WDEV, Waterbury, Vt., at 550 on your dial, 10:00 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and 4:15 P. M., daily except Sunday.

WWSR, St. Albans, Vt., at 1420 on your dial, 7:15 A. M., 1:05 P. M., and 4:59 P. M. daily except Sunday.

exactly how it will work or when it will start, but there is nothing at this time to prevent a farmer from killing animals he has raised and selling meat to neighbors. If regulations are made bearing on this subject, you will find them explained in *American Agriculturist*.

— A. A. —

BEAN CEILINGS

"Before the ceiling prices went into effect on beans, I contracted to sell my white kidney bean crop for \$8.00 a hundred. The buyer drew one load before the ceilings became effective, but he only wants to pay me \$6.50 for the ones that he did get until the ceiling became effective. Can I make him live up to the contract?"

Regardless of any contract you made, the buyer would be violating the law if he paid you more than the ceiling price. In most cases, of course, the actual price the producer gets is somewhat below the ceiling price which is set on the price the first buyer can charge.

— A. A. —

STATE INCOME TAXES

In the December 19 issue on page 12 we carried a summary of the Federal income tax requirements. In New York State, income tax requirements, in so far as farmers are concerned, differ from the Federal in the following important respects: (1) The State return is due a month later than the Federal. (2) The amount of income necessary to make a person liable for filing a State return is higher than for the Federal. (3) Personal exemptions for the State are higher than for the Federal. (4) The State tax rates are much lower than the Federal.

Another northeastern state in which a state income tax is required is Massachusetts. The same differences apply as in New York with the exception that return must be filed on or before March 1 and one-half the tax must be paid at the time of filing.

— A. A. —

TOO LATE

"I have a check for eggs given me by L. Frucht & Son which was returned from the bank marked, 'Insufficient Funds.' Can you help me collect it?"

We referred to the Frucht situation several times on the Service Bureau page, telling readers that the firm had failed, that the license had been revoked, and that the company's bond was being used to reimburse New York State shippers. The New York law on licensing and bonding dealers specifies a certain time for filing claims. This was also announced by us. That time has now elapsed, and there is no possibility of making claim on this check. I mention this to emphasize the importance of depositing checks promptly and of notifying the Service Bureau promptly if we can be of help.

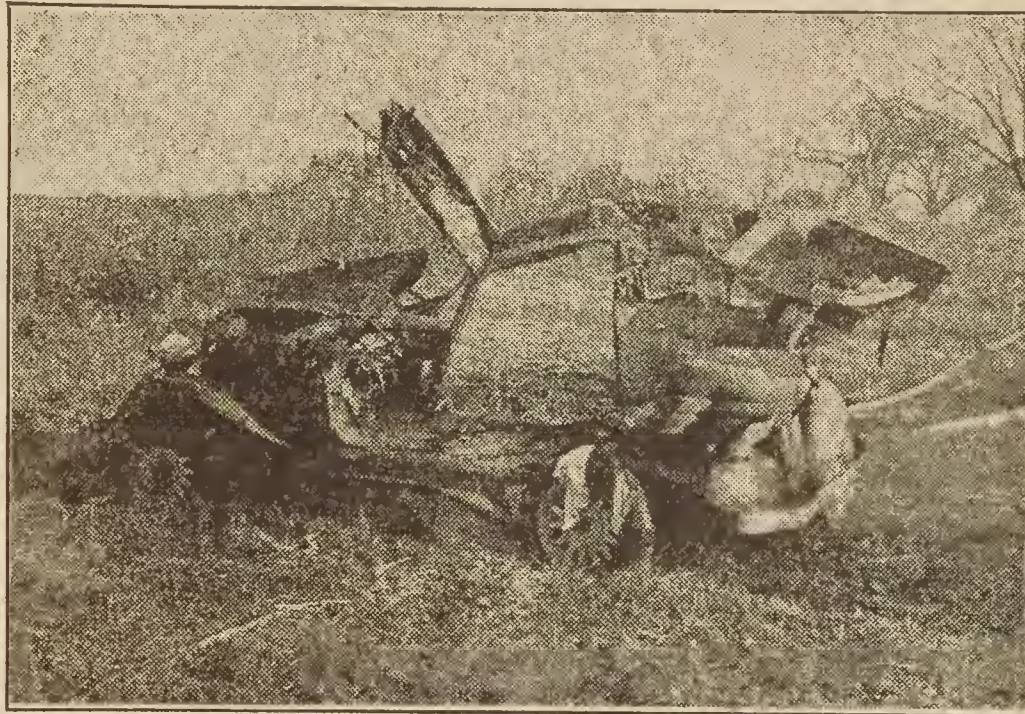
— A. A. —

DEAD TREE

"I ordered a cherry tree from a nursery in October of 1941. It was delivered last spring, and failed to live. The company said they would replace it this fall, but did not do it. Now I would like my money back."

Most nurseries will make one replacement of nursery stock that fails to live. Ordinarily, they do not refund cash on such orders. In this case, of course, there was still time to replace this tree next spring. Where nursery stock fails to live, notify the company promptly. If the company is reliable, they will replace it as soon as possible.

CAR SIDESWIPE TRUCK



CRASHES INTO ANOTHER

HERBERT DEWYEA, Fredonia, N. Y., was instantly killed in this accident. The picture above appeared in the Dunkirk Evening Observer. His mother, of South Hero, Vermont, who was named beneficiary under the policy, was paid the death indemnity of \$1,000.00.

Check No. _____

Claim No. R-126030 Vermont

North American Accident Insurance Company

Home Office, 209 So. La Salle Street
Chicago

Not Valid unless Release on Back is Signed by Claimant

June 20, 1941

Pay to the order of Mrs. Hubert Dewyea, Mother and Beneficiary of Herbert E. Dewyea, deceased.

One thousand and 00/100 ----- Dollars

PAYABLE THROUGH
THE NORTHERN TRUST CO.
CHICAGO, ILL. 2-15

FORM 440-B

M. K. Gordon
Claim Examiner

SHE WROTE SAYING

"I want to thank the North American Accident Insurance Company for the check of \$1000.00 which I received on the life of my son who was killed in an auto accident in Fredonia, N. Y."

"No one should be without this insurance as it costs so little and means so much at a time like this. I can only say how thankful I am that I took out this policy on my son, as he didn't want to take it himself, but he named me beneficiary."

Keep Your Policy Renewed

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.

Oldest and Largest Exclusive Health and Accident Company in America

N. A. ASSOCIATES DEPARTMENT

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

FARMS are our Most Important WAR FACTORIES!



**Why Should They Operate
With a Loss? No Other
War Factories Do!**



You can't have an army or navy without food. You can't build battleships, or fly bombers, or operate submarines without food—and plenty of it.



So why aren't farms—the *producers of food*—the most important war factories in America? And why shouldn't farmers get the same support, the same encouragement, and the same preferential treatment from the government that other war factories get? The answer is that farmers should get this encouragement and preferential treatment. And farm cooperatives are working day and night to see that they *do* get it.



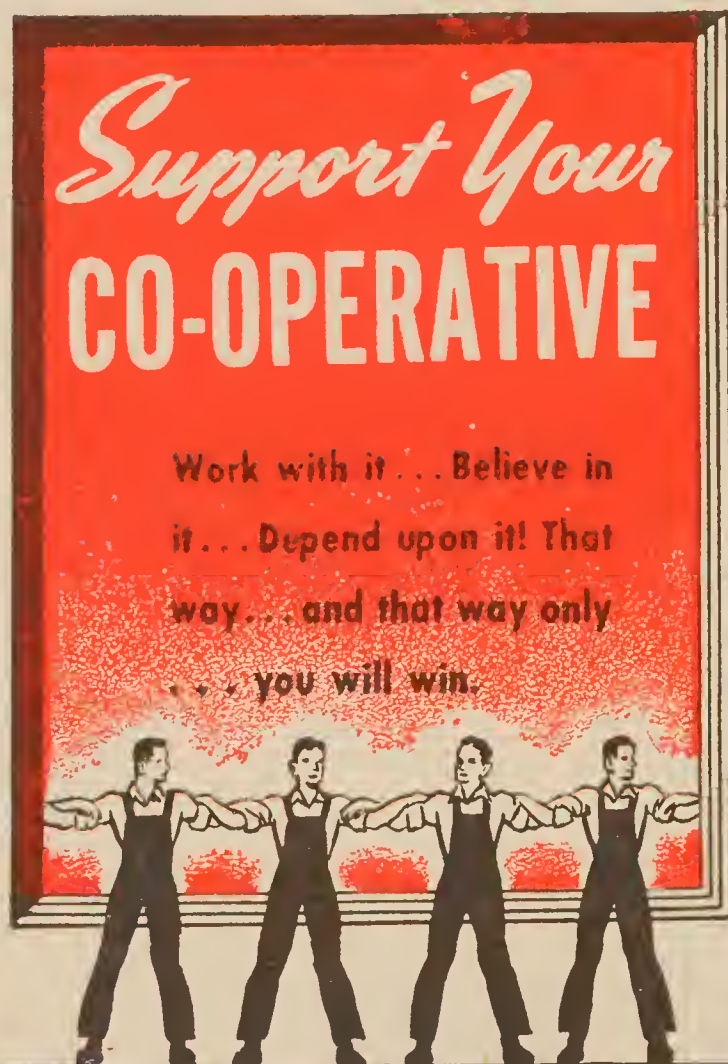
Farmers Asked To Do More and Earn Less



The government assures other war industries of certain profit through cost-plus-profit arrangements. It assures them of an ample supply of manpower through several preferential practices. But it says to the farmer, nix—you can't charge any more for your produce than you got 30 years ago. If that isn't enough to meet today's rising costs of feeds, seeds, labor, taxes and other essentials, you figure out some way to make it so. All we ask is that you produce twice as much food as you did last year. And all we require is that you use only one-half as much gasoline, rubber, oil, trucks, manpower and tools as you used last year.

If the situation wasn't so serious—both for the war effort and for the farmer himself—these contradictory regulations of the government would be funny. But the situation *is* serious. And they are *not* funny. Worse still, some editors, writers, radio commentators and demagogues—either because they do not understand the situation, or because they do not like the farmer—are calling him greedy and unpatriotic simply because he wants prices high enough to pay for the very things that the government says he must produce.

But the farmer is not entirely helpless in this muddle. His farm cooperatives, aided and backed by other farm organizations, have spoken out for him both in Washington and in other important centers. Already certain steps have been taken to bring relief. Other measures are in the making. Soon, both government and the country at large will see the farmer in his true light as a loyal, patriotic and highly valuable citizen. Soon justice will be done and farmers will be treated with the respect and consideration due them for their important contribution to the war effort. The united strength of united farmers is making itself felt.



JANUARY 16, 1943



PUBLISHED
EVERY OTHER WEEK

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

DIG OR DIET !

By E. R. Eastman

RUBBER, gasoline, sugar, coffee, fuel oil—and now all canned goods soon to be put on the rationed list, with only fifty per cent of the usual supply available.

Yes, sir, in this America of ours, in this so-called Land of Plenty, there is the worst food shortage in history, and it is almost certain to be worse before it gets better. Blame the war—blame the government—blame anyone you darn please—**BUT DON'T FOOL YOURSELF!** There is just not as much food to eat as you always have eaten—unless you raise and preserve it yourself.

On December 27, Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard announced that **MORE THAN 200 KINDS OF FOOD**, including with few exceptions all canned, frozen and dried fruits, vegetables and soups, would soon be rationed. He warned that consumers will be able to buy less than half of the canned fruits and vegetables which they have been in the habit of purchasing, this in spite of the fact that 1942 was one of the biggest production years in history.

This startling situation is due, first, to the tremendously increased demand for food by our armed forces and by consumers (who have more money to spend); and, second, to the great quantities of lend-lease food being shipped by the government to our Allies. These demands will continue to increase. Production, on the other hand, is apt to decrease in spite of all that farmers can do, for farm help has gone to war plants or into the armed forces, and purchases of farm machinery are restricted by the government.

Therefore, you can count on these facts:

1. Soldiers and sailors will continue to have enough to eat. We shall all see to that.
2. Farmers will continue to eat, because they produce the food.
3. Suburban dwellers and villagers will continue to have enough to eat—if they grow and preserve the products of a good garden. In other words, the answer as to whether or not many people continue to have a good, well-balanced diet, depends on their own efforts.

A bright spot in this extremely serious sit-



* "Sorry, Lady, but all canned goods are rationed! I can't fill your order without your ration book, and then I can give you only half of what you want." According to Government announcement, this is the canned food situation that consumers will soon face. The only answer is to grow your own garden and preserve its products. See article on this page.

uation is the fact that **HOME-GROWN AND CANNED FRUIT AND VEGETABLES WILL NOT BE RATIONED.**

Now, you may say—"I haven't got time to fool with a garden. I'm a farmer and I'm too busy with the big job of producing food from crops and animals." Or—"I'm a war worker, drive long distances to work, and have no time for a garden."

If you have had no experience whatever in growing a garden, you may be right. Certainly, people should not plow up nice front lawns nor, as city folks did in the last war, plow up city parks. But most villagers can

find land for at least a small garden, and the women folks can raise at least some vegetables. If you don't have the land on your own place, maybe you can go in partnership with five or six other families and rent a half acre or so, not too far from where you live, have it plowed, fitted and fertilized in one operation. Then you can divide it up, and an experienced gardener can tell you exactly how to plant it. Or, if you don't want to go in partnership, there is likely some old or sick person living near you who would be glad to have you work his garden on shares.

Certainly no farm (*Please Turn to Page 10*)

IN THIS ISSUE FARM SIZE FOR DEFERMENT, Page 3; MORE MILK FROM THE COWS YOU HAVE, Page 6; VEGETABLE SEED SUPPLY, Page 8; THE ROAD AHEAD FOR THE POULTRYMAN, Page 12; FARMERS, HERE'S YOUR CHANCE, Page 13; SAVE THAT WOOL, Page 20; WARTIME MEAT RECIPES, Page 21.

The basis of a sound business cooperative is voluntary use by fully informed patrons

Can Poultry Feed Quality be maintained during Wartime?

So far the answer is yes

Today the G.L.F. poultry feeds meet the same high standards of nutrition as they did when war began.

In building mashes for poultry, the critical nutrients are proteins, minerals, and vitamins. The minerals have not yet been seriously affected by the war, but protein and the vitamins which are most necessary for healthy birds and good production have been affected.

Vitamins A, D, and Riboflavin (B₂ or G) are the important poultry vitamins.

Vitamin D supplies were menaced very early in the war, because fish oils—mostly imported—were the chief sources of our supply. Fortunately, animal sterols could be substituted easily and successfully.

Riboflavin. For years, the chief source of riboflavin has been milk and milk products. But as the need of our troops and our allies for milk increased, less and less milk has been available for animal feeds. So brewers' yeast and other riboflavin supplements of proven quality were brought into the picture.

Vitamin A has not yet been a serious problem. Nevertheless, experiments are already being conducted with all the known sources, in case of an emergency.

Protein. The war has brought about a serious disturbance in the protein situation for two reasons: (1) A big increase in animal feeding units of all kinds is shortening up all high protein feed supplies. (2) Animal protein imports—like meat scraps and fish meal—which were heavy before the war have practically stopped.

So far, by feeding a reduced amount of animal proteins, and greater amounts of vegetable proteins, poultry nutrition has been fully protected.

The G.L.F. Program

The 1943 poultry feed program has been designed to meet all poultry requirements:

Growth in chicks and broilers
Body development in pullets
Health and egg production in layers
Chick production in breeders

These charts show how the program works.

CHICKENS			
AGE	6 WKS.	8 WKS.	FIRST EGG
CHICK STARTER	GROWING MASH		LAYING MASH FOR LAYERS
			BREEDER MASH FOR BREEDERS
	COARSE SCRATCH AND SHELLMAKER		

BROILERS		
AGE	8 WKS.	MARKETING
CHICK STARTER		
		COARSE SCRATCH AND SHELLMAKER

What of the Future?

No one can say exactly what conditions will be a year, or even three months, from now. As the war progresses, it may be hard to feed chickens and cows. It may be that many Americans themselves will tighten up their belts several notches before the war is won. However, your G.L.F. hired men today are watching all critical conditions carefully. Adequate substitutions will be made in feeds when necessary. If the day comes when nutritional standards can no longer be maintained, G.L.F. patrons will remain fully informed.

FOOD WILL WIN OR LOSE THE WAR

One year of war has not only taught Americans the truth of Secretary Wickard's words that "food will win the war and write the peace," but has also hammered home the corollary that lack of food might lose the war and give us no peace. When we set out after Pearl Harbor to step up our aircraft production, we did it by granting high priorities to the things that were needed to build the factories that would make the planes. Now, when we are trying to expand our agricultural production to feed millions upon millions of people all over the world, we must follow the same pattern.

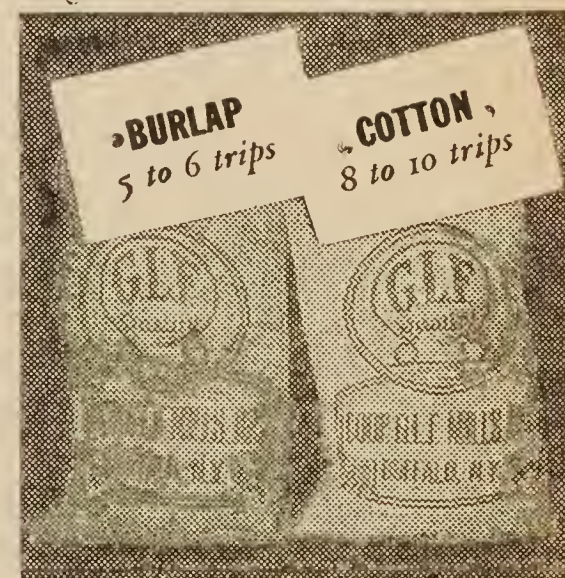
An indication that this truth is beginning to impress itself upon national leaders came when Donald Nelson announced that he was prepared to consider the demand of Secretary Wickard for an increase in the output of farm machinery and equipment. Last year Mr. Wickard asked that this year's production not be cut below 50% of 1941 output. But the quotas were fixed at about 20% of the 1941 level.

Many of the large manufacturers of farm equipment have converted their plants to war equipment. Small factories are unable to produce machinery fast enough. Much of the machinery now on farms is breaking down and can't be readily repaired because of the shortage of parts.

If an increase is granted, will it come in time?

COTTON FEED BAGS MAKE MANY TRIPS

When shipments of burlap from India were cut off, G.L.F. turned to the use of cotton bags. While the initial cost of a cotton bag is more, it can make from eight to ten trips from the mill to the farm and back. That's two or three



more trips than a burlap bag can make. So a cotton bag, though expensive if used only once, is capable of rendering low-cost service if used to full capacity.

In order to get the most use from cotton bags, give them a little extra care. Here are a few suggestions:

1. If you carry the bags in your truck, watch out for dirt and dampness on the truck rack. Stained bags lose value quickly.

2. Empty the bags as soon as possible so that mice and rats won't make holes in them and waste feed.

3. When a bag is used, shake out all the feed and dust you can, and then hang the bag over a board of rafter, away from grease, dirt, dampness, rats and mice—the enemies of all bags.

4. Don't wash the bags . . . washing shrinks them and rots the thread on the seams.

5. Should the bags get wet, separate and dry them out carefully to prevent rot and mildew.

6. When you go to your G.L.F. Service Agency for feed take the empty bags along . . . turn them in and get cash for them . . . and at the same time keep needed bags in circulation.

The Patron's Pantry . . .

Goodland Family Flour is Enriched and Priced Low



Your G.L.F. Service Agency has always set the pace for real quality in bread flours.

The "old reliable" is Quality Patent Flour which is now Enriched and better than ever. A few months ago, G.L.F.

Service Agencies introduced Vitafeed Enriched—another top-quality bread flour which carries added wheat germ for extra flavor and food value.

Now comes Goodland Enriched Family Flour . . . a very satisfactory bread maker at low cost. Your G.L.F. Service Agency is now setting the pace on bread flours, both for quality and for value!

It is easy to make delicious, wholesome, home-made bread when you use one of G.L.F.'s Enriched Bread Flours and follow Lucile Brewer's easy-to-use recipes. G.L.F. will be glad to send you,

free, 21 of Miss Brewer's Bread Flour Recipes if you will write.

Conserve Your Butter, Use Peanut Butter

Fats and sweets become scarce in wartime. All of us (even if you churn your own) will be asked to use butter sparingly. We'll have to. To meet this situation, your G.L.F. is now handling two peanut butters. Your Service Agency may handle one brand or the other; some agencies will stock both. They are priced the same, both are Grade A, and either one makes a delicious spread for those snacks that are enjoyed especially by the youngsters.

YOU ★★ YOUR FARM and the WAR



FARM SIZE FOR DEFERMENT

Local Draft Boards have been furnished with figures to aid them in deciding whether or not farm workers should be left on the farm. Farm animals and crops have been classified in terms of war units, and draft boards have been instructed that a man who takes care of 16 war units is essential, and that a farm using crops and animals enough to add up to 32 war units needs two men to run it.

For example, the following are each considered as one war unit: one dairy cow; 20 beef cattle in the feed lot; an acre of apples or other tree fruits; five acres of dry beans; 15 acres of wheat or other small grains; 75 laying hens, 600 broilers, 300 pullets raised; 20 hogs; 30 sheep, two acres of potatoes; 7/10 of an acre of small fruit other than tree fruits; an acre of truck crops. Therefore, even without figuring crop acres grown, a man with 16 cows or 1200 hens has 16 war units; if he has both, he would have 32—enough to keep two men busy even without crops grown.

Additions Asked

Realizing that the farm labor situation is critical, the New York State Agricultural Defense Committee has recommended some changes as follows:

1. That farm machinery repairmen be specified as eligible for 2-C and 3-C.
2. That Selective Service Boards be urged to ask the assistance of farm groups in applying the order.
3. That farm workers and inefficient operators below the 16 unit requirement be referred to the U. S. Employment Service for placement.
4. That vegetable farm workers producing 16 war units be eligible for 2-C and 3-C even though they may be available for other war work for a few months in the winter.
5. That plans be made to assure capable farmers below the 16 war unit requirement necessary equipment, and so forth, to meet the minimum.
6. That the order specify whether requests for extension of deferment in Class 2-C are required each 6 months.
7. That cherries be specified as a tree fruit entitled to 1 war unit per acre.
8. That war unit credit be provided as follows for:
 - (a) Young Dairy Stock, one war unit per 8 head;
 - (b) Grapes, one war unit per acre;
 - (c) Bees, one war unit per 30 hives;
 - (d) Ducks, one war unit per 300 head raised;
 - (e) Hatcheries, one war unit per 5000 birds hatched;
 - (f) Fruit nurseries, one war unit (at least) per acre;
 - (g) Winter squash, head lettuce, bleached celery, canning beets, market peas, sour grass, heimisher, parsnips, fennel, anise, dill, and romaine lettuce, all one war unit each per acre.

In addition, it has been suggested that lumber or wood, railroad ties or posts, cut on the farm should be given credit in figuring war units. Also that work off the farm, such as threshing and hay baling, should be considered.

Only a Guide

These figures plus the growing realization of the seriousness of the food situation, make it possible for draft boards to do an infinitely better job of

deferring and reclassifying farm workers. The biggest stumbling block seems to be that a few draft boards are interpreting these regulations too literally. Local Board Release Number 168, to Draft Boards from Selective Service Office, and dated November 30 says:

"In considering whether registrants who are producing farm commodities, qualify in Class 2-C or 3-C, local Boards should employ the 16 unit war standard only as a guide and not as a rigid yard stick." (See page 3 of the January 2 issue for explanation of Classes 2-C and 3-C).

The thought that only dairymen, poultrymen and livestock growers are eligible for 2-C or 3-C is out of date. There are still a few crops which the Government does not consider as essential, and which cannot be figured in totaling up war units, but most important Northeastern crops are all there.

—A. A.—

WATCH THE DEADLINE!

January 31 is the deadline for adjustment of Certificates of War Necessity for trucks. Following a wave of criticism resulting from insufficient gas allotted on many certificates, situation was eased by making gas available for necessary trucking, and in the meantime farmers were directed to get in touch with their Farm Transportation Committees and appeal for changes in certificates where gas was insufficient.

If you have not done this, be sure and do so right away. According to announcement, no changes will be made after January 31.

—A. A.—

TRANSPORTATION TAX

The Federal Revenue Act of 1942 has been amended by putting a 3% tax on all amounts paid to persons doing transportation business for hire. For example, the tax is payable on all milk hauled for pay. It will be paid to the hauler by the dairyman, and the hauler will make monthly payments of the tax to Collectors of Internal Revenue. Haulers are required to register with Collectors of Internal Revenue on or before January 29. This is being handled in some cases by deductions by the dealers. These deductions will be turned over to the hauler, and he will in turn pay them to the Collector.

—A. A.—

SPRAY MATERIALS

A survey of insecticide supplies shows a situation that with one or two exceptions is tight but not alarming.

Supplies of LEAD ARSENATE, CALCIUM ARSENATE AND PARIS GREEN are expected to average from 10% to 15% below 1942, but still 10% above 1941.

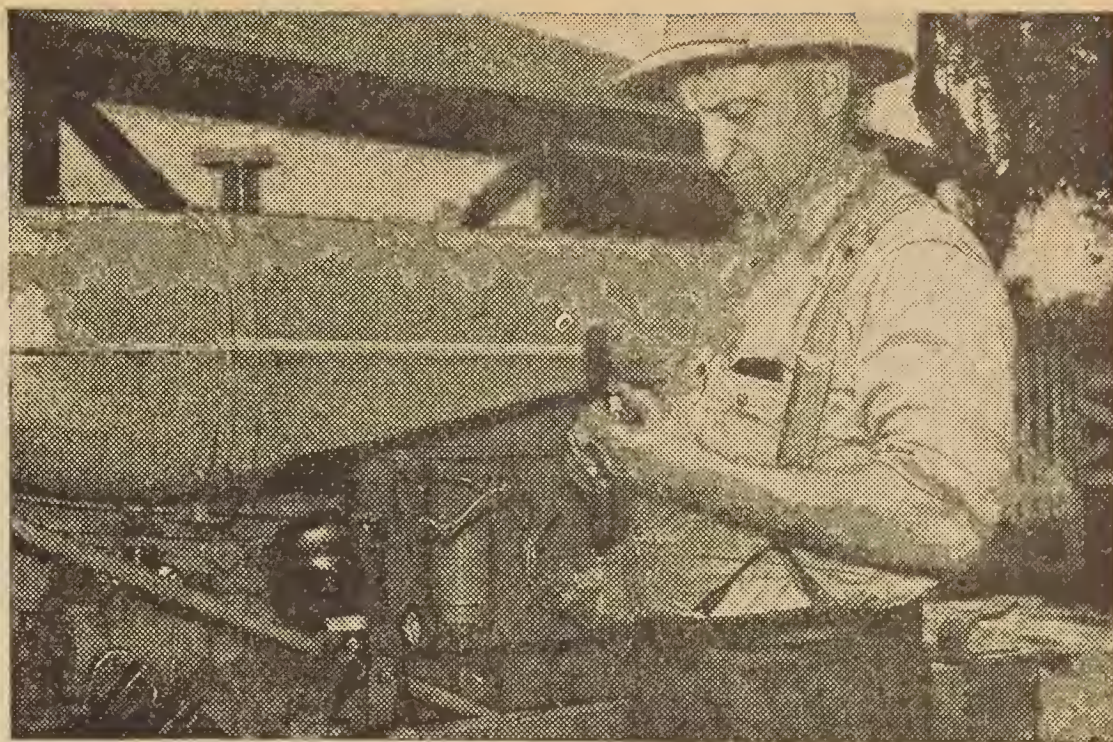
While it is important to conserve copper, the best information we can get is that the supply of copper fungicides will be about equal to 1941. Agriculture's normal COPPER SULPHATE requirements are about 80,000,000 lbs.

The supply of LEAD is reported as ample.

HORMONE SPRAY supply is adequate.

Supply of NICOTINE SULPHATE is expected to be sufficient for agriculture, and more too. Fortunately,

(Continued on Page 17)



Fix summer breakdowns right now!

Inspect your farm machinery and equipment NOW. Repair it NOW. Order new parts NOW.

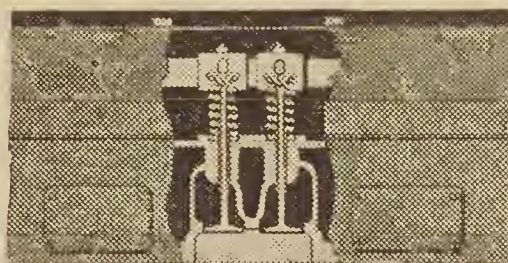
For this year, the farmer who delays doing these things until he actually needs the machinery, may be an unhappy farmer, indeed! By Spring he's apt to find that his dealer's shop is crowded with work, that repairmen

are scarce, or that needed parts are no longer available.

So go over your equipment at once and have any necessary replacement jobs done. Clean and paint all the parts that require paint. Remove batteries, drain fuel lines, tanks, and carburetors, and take every possible winter lubrication precaution.



1. COMPLETE 60-PAGE TRACTOR MANUAL—FREE! You'd have to pay a dollar to buy this book—if it were for sale. It is a complete, authoritative encyclopedia of tractor operation and maintenance written in non-technical language. Compiled and edited by Gulf's tractor experts and lubrication engineers, it will be sent absolutely free to tractor operators only. Send a postcard to Gulf Farm Aids, Room 3800, Gulf Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. for your copy, stating type or types of tractors you operate.



2. HOW TO DO IT by R. J. S. Pigott Gulf Research and Development Division

VALVE STICKING may be caused by the valve guides projecting too far into the exhaust port. The extreme ends of the guides may warp, binding the valve stems. Valve leaking may be due to uneven or warped valve seats, and can be improved by valve grinding. This is a precision job; should be done by a dealer with modern, high-speed grinding equipment.

If you keep valves properly lubricated and clearances correctly adjusted, you'll virtually guarantee a normal valve life in your tractor.



OIL IS AMMUNITION—USE IT WISELY!

3. Thoroughly lubricate the tractor, to remove old grease which may contain moisture or impurities. Grease all movable parts before storing the tractor in a weatherproof shed. If no shed is available, find other means to protect the machinery from weather—but be sure it is protected.



4. Gulf fuels and lubricants are available at your Good Gulf Station and at Gulf distributing plants. Gulfspray, Gulf Livestock Spray, and other Gulf products for home and farm are sold at Gulf stations, grocery, drug, hardware, variety stores . . . at milk gathering stations, and by feed stores.

**Put your money in War Bonds today—
For new farm equipment tomorrow**

THE *Editorial* PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

AN "E" AWARD FOR FARMERS

RECENTLY, Mr. Herbert Voorhees, President of the New Jersey Federation of Farm Bureaus, was telling me of a visit he paid to a big industrial plant, to be present at a great meeting at which the United States Navy conferred upon the plant, its manager, and all the workers, the Navy "E" Award for outstanding war effort.

Mr. Voorhees was much impressed with the ceremony, and said that something certainly ought to be done along the same line for farmers who are doing so much in raising food to win the war. Naturally, I agree with this most emphatically.

As soon as the present war started, *American Agriculturist* immediately set up our American Farm Front Volunteers, to convince young farmers and hired men that they could best help win the war by staying right on the farm. To those who qualify we give a certificate and a button.

But more than this is necessary, not only in *American Agriculturist* territory here in the Northeast but throughout the country. Government officials instead of criticizing farmers should immediately recognize how important agriculture is in this war, and should work out some kind of an award, similar to the Navy "E" Award used for industrial plants, that could be given to farmers, their sons and their hired men for outstanding achievement in food production in the war effort.

SALUTE TO THE GREAT

THE CHRISTMAS holidays marked the passing of three of my life-long friends — my sister Ina, the widow of my brother George Duff; Dr. H. L. Knapp of Newark Valley, New York; and Leigh G. Kirkland of Fredonia, New York.

Ina, always sweet and good, surviving her husband only a little over a year, sleeps beside him in the quiet old hills where they were born and where they lived all of their lives.

* * *

For fifty years, Dr. Knapp rode the hills and valleys of my home town, one of the finest of that great breed of men now rapidly disappearing — the country doctor. Dr. Knapp's father, grandfather, and great-grandfather were doctors, and all of his four sons are either doctors or dentists.

My memories of Dr. Knapp go back to the time on the old farm when my youngest brother Albert, then a small boy, was deathly sick with pneumonia. Worried and depressed, every member of the family watched the old hill road every morning, anxiously looking for the doctor to come crawling down through the drifts with his horse and cutter. When he came, his keen sense of humor, his jolly laugh, and his unfailing optimism changed the whole atmosphere in the home and in the sick room, and had as much to do with the recovery of his patient as his pills. His sense of humor was shown by a sign in his office over which he and I often laughed together: "Take my pills and grow fat."

Through all of Mother's later years, Dr. Knapp took care of her and kept her alive and happy well into her eighties, in spite of the fact that she always had a weak heart. When she died, I came on him suddenly, staring unseeing out of the kitchen window with tears in his eyes.

But the Old Man with the Scythe with whom he had contended for years finally came for the doctor himself. Then the folks, mostly farmers, came pouring out of the hills in an unending procession of callers to pay their last respects to "Old Doc," to the friend on whom they and their fathers before them had called when in trouble, and never called in vain.

* * *

Leigh Kirkland and I had been friends since the great milk strike in 1919. He was then a member of the Executive Committee of the Dairymen's League; I was the League News Editor. For two days we had worked and argued and wrestled with the milk dealers in an effort to come to an agreement. During a brief recess in the conferences near the close of the second day, I happened to go into Leigh's office unexpectedly, and found him on his knees asking God to help the hard-pressed dairy farmers.

That was typical of Leigh. He never shouted his religion from the housetops, or pressed his views on anyone else. Instead, he went about quietly practicing real religion in service to his fellow man. And that service was a mighty contribution. For years he was a member and leader in the New York State Legislature, always working for the farm folks he loved. All his life he was interested in the farmers' cooperative movement and a pioneer in its development. At the time of his death, Leigh was President of G. L. F., President of the State Agricultural Society, and a Trustee of Cornell University.

Somehow, as I think of those friends who left us at Christmas time, and of all the others whom I shall see no more in this life, I am lonesome. But I cannot be too sad, as long as I can cling to my faith that the Resurrection and the Great Spring will follow Christmas and the hard winter, and that then all the great and the good, be they of high or low estate, shall live again in better and happier times.

THE SPRING CAMPAIGN MUST BE PLANNED

NO MILITARY campaign is ever started without long and careful planning. The farmer is in the war now just as much as the soldier; and like the Army was at first, the farmer is sadly handicapped by lack of both men and equipment.

This makes it doubly necessary to plan the coming spring campaign right away in order to eliminate every unnecessary motion and delay. Will you change your usual crops and rotations because of war conditions? If so, how? What about ordering the seed and fertilizer that you will need? It may be too late to get some of these supplies at planting time. How about your equipment? Are new parts ordered and repairs made? Have you thought of sharing your equipment with neighbors, and talked it over with them?

These and many other questions can be settled far better now than later when the big rush begins.

THOSE INCOME TAX REPORTS

THOUSANDS of farmers will have to make out an income tax report for the first time this year. Those who made an inventory last January and kept at least a few simple records will bless their stars when they come to fill out

their income tax blanks.

The hardest part of taking an inventory is getting started. It's not a hard job, and it is very interesting. Moreover, taking an inventory and keeping farm records have now become almost as important as milking the cows. Start now before it's too late this year.

ON MILKING MORE THAN TWICE A DAY

MANY dairymen followed a recent suggestion made on this page that it might be worthwhile, because of higher milk prices, to try milking their cows three times a day, and several have written letters to us describing their experiences.

Opinion is divided. All agree that there was some increase in production. Some think, however, that the extra production was not worth the extra labor.

Right there is the answer, I think. If you have the labor available, if your cows are extra good producers, more than twice a day milking may pay. It won't pay on medium to poor producers, and certainly wouldn't pay if the farmer is already working too long and harder than he should.

WATCH YOUR STEP WITH BABY CHICKS

THOUSANDS of experienced poultrymen will be increasing their flocks this spring, and thousands of amateurs will be trying to go into the poultry business for the first time. All of this is to the good, because of the tremendous war need for more poultry products.

But a word of caution is necessary.

1. Whether you are experienced or not, you should plan to buy your baby chicks early. You may not be able to get them later.

2. Buy baby chicks from reliable hatcheries. Those advertised in *American Agriculturist* can be depended upon.

3. If you have had little or no experience in poultry husbandry, don't plunge. Start on a small scale. Otherwise you will almost certainly lose your investment and consume valuable feed.

4. Watch *American Agriculturist* for the latest and best information on how to raise chicks—information that is boiled down and made simple so that you can read quickly and avoid mistakes.

IF YOU START, YOU WILL FINISH

IF YOU will read the first two or three chapters of "Tough Sod", now running on the opposite page, you will read the rest of the book, because this story is written right out of the lives and the hearts of farm folks.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

TWO MEN escaped from an insane asylum. Walking by a farmer's barn they saw a cow's tail caught in a crack. After pausing to contemplate the sight, one said to the other:

"What I can't understand is how that cow ever got through that crack"

Said the other fellow:

"That ain't what bothers me. What I can't understand is why if she got the rest of her through the crack she wasn't able to get her tail through."

TOUGH



SOD

SYNOPSIS

Things began to move in Lanark County when Allen Clinton, a young farmer, decided that the county needed a Farm Bureau. In Chapter I, Al gets the backing of his old friend and neighbor, Tom Mead, and almost comes to blows with Ezra Chittendon, local dealer and boss of the county, who is "agin" Farm Bureaus, "book farming" in the local high school, and other "new-fangled" ideas. After Ezra marches away mad as a hornet, Tom reminds Al that he is in love with Helen Chittendon.

"Tough Sod" is a fast-moving story of the fight between the OLD and the NEW, and like all fights, both sides are partly wrong and partly right. It is filled with country philosophy, and with fun, frolic and fight. In fact, there's something doing every minute. It is different from any story you ever read, and you will not want to miss any of it. Here is Chapter II.

CHAPTER II.

A STRANGER might have been fooled by the small, dusty office that Ezra Chittendon maintained by the railroad siding in Briarton. That is, he might have been fooled unless he had walked out along the railroad itself and seen the mill and storage houses that represented some of Chittendon's business.

The little office was further darkened by the roof over the platform of the big scales in front of the office. These scales were balanced and read inside the office. A big pot-bellied stove, cold-gray in summer, glowing redhot in winter, with its overloaded pan of ashes always spilling out on the floor, stood in the center of the room. On one side of the stove Ezra, steel spectacles on his nose, presided at a battered desk, across from which stood one rickety chair, a "hot seat" for all the men who came and went at Ezra's beck and call.

On the other side of the stove, Sarah Munson ran the old Remington typewriter, kept the books and her employer's secrets. Gossip had it that Sarah had once been Ezra's sweetheart. He dished her, they said, to marry a girl with money. Now that his wife was dead and Sarah worked on and on for Ezra, some said that Sarah had never really stopped being Ezra's sweetheart.

Within the dingy walls of that office was controlled much of the economic and political destiny of both the town and county. Chittendon owned farms, had mortgages on many more, sold farm supplies and bought farm products. Only Sarah knew all the details of the planning and managing that Ezra used to acquire mortgages, to get men in debt for feed and supplies, so that he could say to this man and that man, "Do this—or else!"

One morning, a few days after Ezra and Allen Clinton had had their quarrel in Tom Mead's orchard, Ezra sat in his office. Across from him, in the rickety chair on the other side of the desk, sat John Barrett, middle-aged farmer. Barrett was in his working clothes. His face and hands were heavily tanned from working in the sun and wind. His hair was close-cropped, possibly to lessen the effect of gray showing around the temples. His eyes, which he trained directly on the person speaking to him, were those of an outdoors man accustomed to looking at distant horizons.

"Well, Ezra," he said, "the wife said you phoned last night and wanted me to come in to see you when I brought the milk in to the station this morning. What's on your mind?"

"Nothing much," replied Ezra, smoothly. "One of my boys out at the mill said that you were findin' a little

by E. R. EASTMAN

fault with the feed when you were in for a load the other day, so I thought maybe I'd better see what the trouble is."

"That's right," said Barrett. "The other day I asked your man at the mill some questions about the feed I've been getting. He couldn't answer the questions, and finally said that I could take it or leave it. Ezra, I've gotten darn tired of paying big prices for cattle feed here at your mill when I know that that feed is often loaded up with oat hulls and other trash. And I'm fed up on the uppity attitude of your men in the mill. I told your man a few things, and I don't mind repeating them to you."

"Well, now, Barrett, you don't need to get all het up. Maybe my man talked back more than he should. What makes you think that there are a lot of oat hulls in my feed?"

"Don't think—I know. I sent some of it up to the Experiment Station the other day, and as far as I could make out from the report they gave me, I and a lot of other farmers are paying about a third more for your feed than it is actually worth. That's been going on for some time, and I'm about through. Fact is, I'm going to do something about it."

"Well, now, that's interestin'," sneered Ezra. "Perhaps you don't mind tellin' me what you're goin' to do—seein' as how I have the only feed mill within five miles of your farm."

"O.K., Chittendon, I'll tell you! Al Clinton and I talked over this matter of getting good feed at reasonable prices with two or three other dairy-men. As you know, I'm Master of Briarton Grange, and last night we

brought the subject up at the Grange meeting. Well, Ezra, even I was surprised at the way both dairymen and poultrymen around here feel about this feed situation. I don't believe you realize how mad they are about it."

"Don't worry me none," grunted Ezra. "Farmers are always growlin' and kickin' about somethin'. If it isn't one thing, it's another. And now, you've been shootin' off around here about bein' fed-up. Let me tell you somethin' that I'm gettin' tired of. These farmers would be all right—growl a little maybe once in a while, but they'd get over it—if young radicals like that Clinton fellow would leave them alone."

Then, in a more friendly tone, Ezra added:

"John, you and the other farmers around here and I have been doin' business together a good many years. We don't need a radical upstart like Clinton, or that 'book farmer' Green in the high school, to tell us how to run our business. They're trouble-makers. All they do is just keep folks stirred up."

"You're wrong, Ezra. Times change. What's radical to one generation is conservative to the next. A man that never moves with his times gets left behind the procession. There are a lot of us who honestly feel that you're not giving us good feed service. Instead of getting mad and obstinate and sticking to the same old ways, why don't you try to meet us halfway?"

"I pride myself on being strictly honest but I ain't goin' to let anyone tell me how to run my business," snapped Ezra.

Then in a milder tone:

"What did you do in the Grange meetin'—anythin' but talk?"

"Yes, sir! You'd be surprised. A committee was appointed to write to a feed manufacturer and ask him to send us a carload of feed. If he'll do it, we'll unload it onto our wagons right

off the railroad siding. If that works, we'll keep right on doing it. In fact, our committee is writing to other granges to see if we can set up sort of a Grange Exchange to buy feed co-operatively on a wholesale basis."

"Just foolin' yourselves," said Ezra. "You've been complainin' about quality. You won't get any better quality. I don't make this feed. I just sell it."

Then, leaning forward, he brought his heavy fist down on the old battered desk with a resounding whack:

"I tell you again, Barrett, I ain't worried. But you and Clinton, and some more of your Grangers better be worried about where you're goin' to get your feed from now on. I'm surprised that you're foolish enough to think that any feed manufacturer will sell a carload or two to a bunch of farmers when that manufacturer knows that if he does it he's liable to lose me, one of the biggest customers he's got. You'll never hear from your feed manufacturer. And then what are your cattle goin' to do this fall and winter if I won't sell you any feed? How do you like the idea of haulin' feed from way over toward the other side of the county? Come to think of it, maybe you can't even do that if I talk it over with the other dealers!"

Barrett looked across the desk at Ezra for a full minute. Then he slowly rose to his full six feet and walked around the desk to look directly down into Chittendon's face.

"Mister," he said, "you've lorded it over this county and this town and us farmers for a long time. But I still think that there are some guts left among our folks here, and some of us are beginning to think that we've had about enough of you. Goodbye!"

"Talk's cheap," shouted Ezra to Barrett's retreating back. "Won't be long before you'll come whinin' down here to get me to let you have some cow feed."

Later the same morning another man sat in the rickety chair across the desk from Ezra. He, too, was a farmer, but in contrast to the upstanding John Barrett who had preceded him, Henry Wilson was short and spare, with light yellow hair and a lighter mustache. Both mustache and mouth turned down at the corners. His drooping shoulders and general attitude toward life gave him the appearance of being perpetually discouraged, and he had the reputation among his neighbors of always getting there too late with too little. He had inherited a good dairy and fruit farm free and clear, but early got in the habit of buying more than he could pay for, with the result that his farm was heavily mortgaged to Ezra Chittendon.

Wilson opened the conversation:

"Mr. Chittendon," he said, "I've just started pickin' my apples and I haven't got any barrels for them. Can you let me have what I need on credit?"

"No, I can't," said Ezra flatly. "You've got nerve walkin' in here to buy barrels on credit after what you've been up to."

"Why—why—" stuttered Wilson. "What do you mean?"

"You know darn well what I mean. Isn't it true that you told that young ag teacher in the high school that you would consign your apples this year to the apple auction that he's organizin'?"

"Why—why—"

"Don't try to lie to me," sputtered Ezra. "Yes or no?"

"Well, yes, I did. But I didn't mean any harm by that. Just thought it might be a chance to sell my apples at a better price."

"For ten years I've bought your apples every fall," said Chittendon. "Haven't I treated you right?"

Wilson wriggled nervously in his chair, and finally said:

"W-e-ll—I guess so, Mr. Chittendon."

(Continued on Page 22)

The Song of the Lazy Farmer

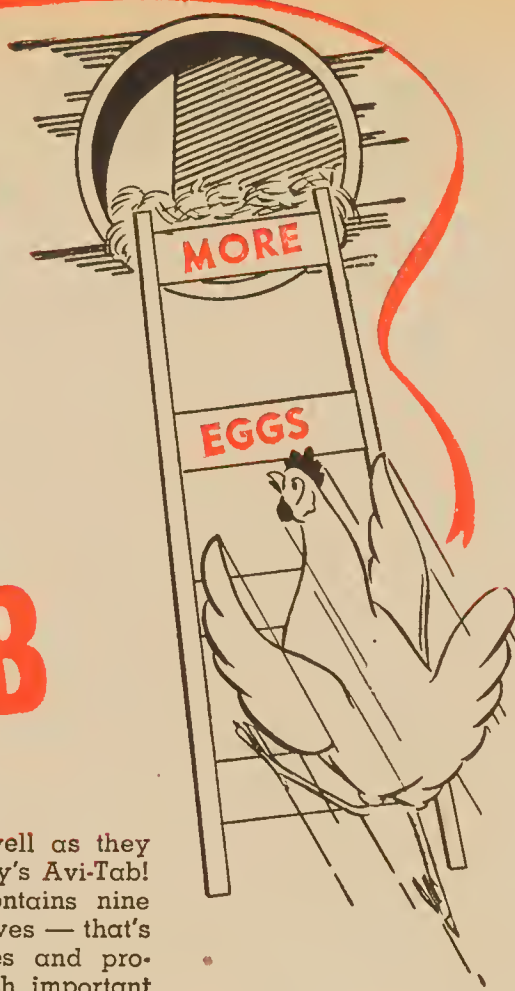
THIS WAR'LL be known in history as the big gadget fight, by gee; they've got machines for ev'ry use except for patchin' up a truce. And now they've found a way, I note, to speed up letters we have wrote to soldiers in some foreign land, it cuts the time to beat the band. They photograph them on a strip and on a single airplane trip they carry all the mail that's sent to durn near a whole regiment. Of course, there's one big catch to this, the girls back home can't send a kiss by smearing lipstick o'er the page, this method has been all the rage. But now some unromantic gent has said such things can not be sent by picture mail 'cause it can not be photographed without a blot.

No more am I a Romeo, but I have sense enough to know that words, whatever their amount, are not the only things that count. What those boys really want to know is that a thousand miles or so has not caused them to lose some ground or maybe get the run-around. So if the gals, by usin' paint, can show their sweethearts that they ain't a-losin' out to guys back here, it's bound to give the boys some cheer. I still remember those old days when I was walkin' in a daze, whenever I would go away Mirandy'd write most ev'ry day. I don't remember what she said, the thing that lifted up my head was just some silly little thing like X's at the end, by jing. The boys that take those photographs will prob'ly get a lot of laughs, but they don't need to have no fears 'bout photographin' lipstick smears.



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... WITH
**DR. SALSBUARY'S
AVI-TAB**



THE NAME DR. SALSBUARY IS YOUR ASSURANCE OF SATISFACTION

If you think your hens aren't doing as well as they should, strengthen their feed with Dr. Salsbury's Avi-Tab! Avi-Tab is a concentrated conditioner; contains nine essential drugs — tonics, stimulants, correctives — that's what it takes to stimulate lagging appetites and promote body functions! Trace elements furnish important minerals needed for good nutrition.

Many users report excellent results against digestive tract mycosis. That's because the drugs, contained in Avi-Tab, inhibit growth of many common molds.

Try This 10 Day Treatment

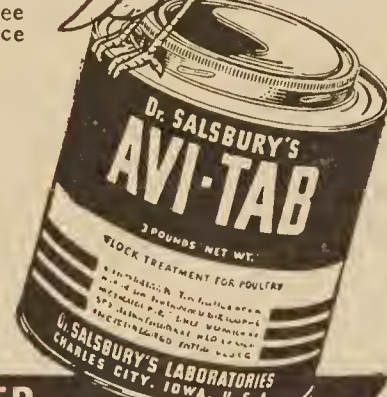
Mix Avi-Tab in your birds' feed, for ten days each month. Note how sluggish flocks respond. Look for redder combs and wattles, increased appetites, greater thriftiness, better laying.

Our country needs more birds, more eggs. Give your flock the benefits of Avi-Tab!

NIC-SAL Kills Lice That Sap Birds' Strength

For easy, effective delousing, apply Dr. Salsbury's NIC-SAL on the roosts. 100% active; contains the essential nicotine in a volatile form; deadly to lice, yet safe for the birds.

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A Nation-wide Poultry Health Service



For sound poultry health advice and genuine Dr. Salsbury products, see your hatchery, druggist, feed or produce dealer who displays this sign.

BE SURE TO GET THE GENUINE
**Dr. Salsbury's
AVI-TAB**
THE Ideal FLOCK CONDITIONER

MORE MILK from the Cows You Have!

By E. S. HARRISON

THE LABOR required to operate a dairy farm is determined by the number of cows kept and not by the number of quarts of milk produced. Therefore, when labor is used to care for low producing cows it is being used inefficiently. A 1300-pound Holstein cow uses as much energy for body maintenance as is required to produce 33 pounds of milk. Thus, at this level of production only 50 per cent of the total digestible nutrients in the ration is used for production. If production drops to 20 pounds of milk per day only 37 per cent of the energy is used for production, compared to 66 per cent efficiency for a cow producing 65 pounds of milk per day. Low producing cows use feed as inefficiently as they do labor.

Low production may result from low productive inheritance, disease or poor feeding conditions. If production is low because of inheritance or disease, practically nothing can be done to increase efficiency and these cows should be culled out and their feed given to good cows that are under-fed.

Culling should also be practiced with the calves to be raised. No heifer should be raised for dairy purposes unless the parents are capable of a profitable level of production.

Feed All Cows for Maximum Production

In many herds, production is unsatisfactory because the cows are inadequately fed. There are cases where production might easily be doubled by more liberal feeding. For example, at Cornell several cows have produced up to 20,000 pounds of milk in one year that had records, previous to being added to the herd, of less than 10,000 pounds of milk. Wherever production can be increased by following better feeding and management practices, the operator will not only be making a greater contribution to the war effort, but will realize greater profits from the business.

Condition Cows for Calving

Figures collected in the experimental herd at Cornell show that cows will produce higher when they calve in good flesh than if they are in thin flesh. In 1929 a group of 16 mature cows were, on the average, 82 pounds heavier at calving time than they were in 1928. They were all mature cows so that this increase represented largely a change in condition. During the first 10 weeks of the lactation these cows produced an average of 264 pounds more milk in 1929 than they did in 1928. The influence of proper fitting for calving continues throughout the entire lactation so that the increase in production would be much greater than indicated by these data. Further, 82 pounds difference in liveweight is not large. There are thousands of cows that should carry 200 pounds more condition for calving and the influence on production would be correspondingly greater. It is conservative to state that at least 50 per cent of all the cows in

this country are not properly fitted for calving. It is also conservative to estimate that production would be increased by 300 pounds of milk per cow if these cows were properly fitted. With 22,000,000 cows in the United States, this would mean an increase of 3,300,000,000 pounds of milk.

How to Fit

During the latter part of the lactation period the cow should be fed rather liberally. This practice results in the cow gaining in weight and she, therefore, does not need as long a dry period as would be required if she finished her lactation in thin flesh. Dry the cow off so that she will have about 60 days rest. When drying a cow off it is best to stop all grain feeding and stop milking. The udder must be watched carefully and if it becomes filled, milk it dry. If the cow is very persistent in production, it may be necessary to re-

strict the water for a day or so. As soon as she is completely dry, in addition to all the roughage she will eat, a good fitting ration should be fed. The amount of fitting ration required will vary depending upon the length of the dry period and the condition of the cow at the start of the dry period. The aim should be to feed each cow so that she will be in ideal productive condition about 10 days before her calving date.

If the udder starts to show pronounced congestion, grain feeding must be reduced or discontinued altogether. It is not safe, therefore, to count on putting on much condition during the last 10 days of the dry period.

It should be remembered that the dry cow can be fitted on a low protein ration made up largely of cereal grains which are plentiful.

Feed Cows As Individuals

As already pointed out, the highest production a cow is capable of is the most efficient production. Each cow should be fed according to her ability to respond to feed. The productive ability of cows varies widely, therefore, grain feeding must be adjusted to fit each cow's needs. Otherwise, the good cows will be underfed and the poor cows will be overfed. If a cow inherits a low productive ability, no feeding practices will increase her production beyond her inherited ability to produce and grain fed above her ability to respond is wasted.

What to Feed

There is a real and serious shortage of high protein feeds. If milk production is to be maintained, the entire dairy industry must whole-heartedly cooperate in sharing the protein available. Extensive experimental work at Cornell and other stations has shown beyond any question of doubt that feeding protein above the cow's actual needs does not result in increased milk production. On the other hand, there is some evidence that excessively high protein feeding may even be injurious.

(Continued on Page 19)

ALWAYS use the complete address when answering advertisements, and avoid any delay.

A WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY

We have attractive openings in our organization for a few energetic men, who are interested in becoming insurance advisors, to serve our patrons in agriculture areas.

Men between the ages of 25 and 45, who have a record of success in farming or any other enterprise, will enjoy this profitable and highly interesting work. It enables you to help friends and neighbors arrange plans for the protection of themselves and their loved ones.

Write us, giving your age
and past experience.

**FARMERS AND TRADERS
LIFE INSURANCE CO.**

HOME OFFICE—SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Organized in 1912

Assets \$11,856,559

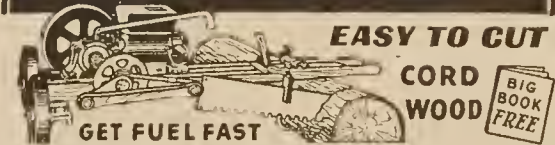
SHEAR YOUR SHEEP with STEWART famous SHEARMASTER

MORE
WOOL
MORE
PROFITS
LESS
LABOR



Gets 10% EXTRA WOOL... important now when War Effort NEEDS every available pound! Ideal shearing machine for the farm flock. Easy-to-use. Rugged, built-in durability. Shearmaster only \$26.95 complete with 2 combs and 4 cutters. Slightly higher West of Denver. 100-120 volts. Special voltages slightly higher. Ask your dealer. Supply limited by quota. Write for new Stewart bulletin, "Harvesting the Farm Flock Wool Crop," and FREE catalog of Stewart famous Clipping and Shearing machines. Made and guaranteed by Chicago Flexible Shaft Co., Dept. 2, 5600 Roosevelt Rd., Chicago, Illinois. Over Half a Century Making Quality Products.

OTTAWA LOG SAW



Wood is bringing the highest prices ever known. There is a big demand everywhere. Use an OTTAWA Log Saw, easily operated. Fells trees, saws limbs. Turn your wood lot into money. OTTAWA MFG. CO., 131 Wood Street, OTTAWA, KANSAS

Robert H. Burton, Vernon, N. Y.

BUY TRACTOR PARTS NOW!

LARGE STOCK. NEW OR USED. QUICK SERVICE: LOW PRICES. FREE 52 PAGE CATALOG. IRVING'S TRACTOR LUG CO., Galesburg, Illinois.

FARM PRICES ARE NOT HIGH ENOUGH TO EASE LABOR AND FOOD SHORTAGES

Declares Noted Woman Writer and Foreign Correspondent

Rationing alone will not solve the production of food. So declares Dorothy Thompson, famous foreign correspondent and magazine and newspaper writer. The following statements — taken from her newspaper column of December 31 — sound a clarion call for intelligent leadership, a strong farm policy, and more energetic action in dealing with farm needs. She says:

- The food problem "has been shockingly neglected."
- At a time when we need more food than ever in our history, farms are closing down by the tens of thousands.
- Dairy cattle are being slaughtered in droves.
- A widespread Axis plot could not accomplish as effective sabotage as follows from failing energetically to deal with the needs of farmers.
- True, prices are high. But they still do not produce sufficient income to enable the farmer to compete for workers with the war industries.
- It is all very well to accuse "the farm bloc" of

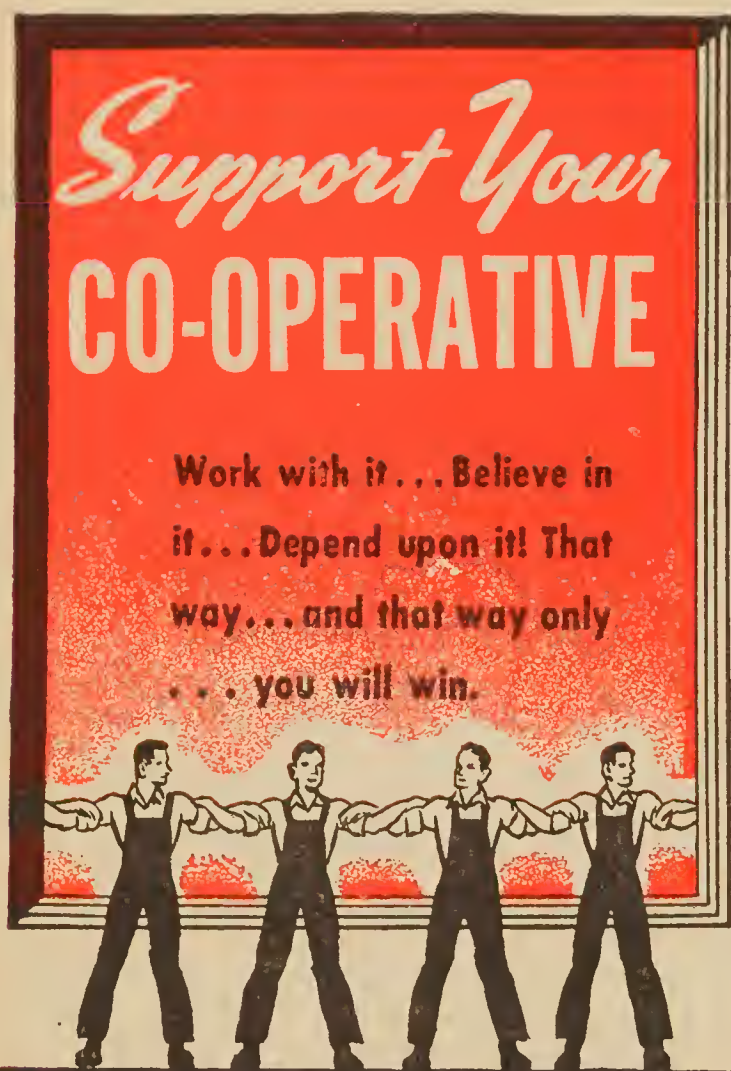
"holding up the people" . . . and on this ground refuse the farmer permission to reckon labor costs in price. But every industry in the country thus reckons labor costs.

- England has an efficient Woman's Land Army, comparable in its status to Waacs and Waves. Why haven't we?
- Who makes public opinion? Does it not respond to leadership, presenting the facts? *Without energetic leadership, public opinion will never crystallize.*
- City people write most of our newspapers. Perhaps that is one reason why the farm situation is the least publicized of any basic American problem.

The DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE *Has Worked To End* *the Very Farm Problems Miss Thompson Mentions*

As far back as May, 1941, The Dairymen's League foresaw the dangers which Miss Thompson now says are ruining farmers. As a member of the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation, The League recommended a program of action which—if it had been followed—would have eliminated entirely today's slaughtered herds, closed farms and national food shortage. In a list of 10 specific recommendations, the Federation said:

- We urge a Federal policy to restore economic equality between agriculture, industry and labor.
- We oppose any Federal policy which is designed to place maximum prices upon commodities, PARTICULARLY THOSE OF AGRICULTURE, until such time as agriculture is on an EQUAL FOOTING with industry and labor.
- Since industry has received a cost plus guarantee in its production for national defense, we insist that farmers should have prices which will compensate for both current production and increased capital outlay.
- We urge reformation in the administration of the National Draft Act with a view to protecting agricultural production in all matters involving legitimate deferment for draftees.
- We urge farm leaders to acquaint farmers in their respective communities with the urgency of this problem and to bring about widespread discussion of it.
- We urge a nation-wide conference of farm leaders to confer at an early date for the purpose of mobilizing the great strength of the farm people to achieve these most needed results.



Published by THE THOUSANDS OF FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE



HARRIS SEEDS

THE NEW CORNELL "19" CELERY
YOUR VICTORY GARDEN WILL BE BETTER
 If you use our Northern Grown Seeds, Especially if you live where seasons are short.
 Such seed is more hardy and vigorous wherever grown. Our varieties are noted everywhere for earliness, superior quality and best yields. All of the finest varieties of vegetables and flowers are described in our NEW 1943 CATALOGUE.
 For Prompt Service Direct from our Seed Farms, Send for Free Catalogue Today!
 If you grow for market, ask for our Market Gardeners and Florists Price List.
JOSEPH HARRIS CO., Inc., 29 Moreton Farm, Rochester, N. Y.
 Reliable Mail Order Seedsmen Since 1880.

—1943 CATALOG now ready—

VICTORY GARDENS
 To be successful must be planted with good seeds. With Jung's Seeds you have as good seeds as Mother Nature and human effort can produce, yet they are reasonable in price. Catalog of Bargains in Seeds, Plants, Shrubs, Hybrid Corn, Certified Seed Grain, Rare Premiums, too.
J. W. JUNG SEED CO., Dept. 7, Randolph, Wis.

Everbearing Raspberries

and other Berry Plants which will fruit this summer. Write for free catalog.
STERN'S NURSERIES, Dept. M, GENEVA, N. Y.

MAKE EARLIER LARGER YIELDS FROM YOUR VICTORY GARDENS. Use our fieldgrown vegetable plants. Cabbage, cauliflower, beets, broccoli, lettuce, onions, peppers, potatoes, and tomato plants. Catalog free. **OMEGA PLANT FARMS, OMEGA, GEORGIA.**

FOR VICTORY



BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS and STAMPS

TIME WELL SPENT

Time taken to read the advertisements in **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST** is time well spent—for there is no better way to keep well informed on new things on the market, what to buy at what price and where to go to get what you want. When you answer an "ad," be sure to mention the name of

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST



SEND NO MONEY
 Get all 3 handsome instruments NOW. Just send name and address. WE TRUST YOU with 40 pkts. of seed to sell at 10c a pkt., return money collected to us and all 3 instruments and FREE instruction book are yours. Write today.

Lancaster County Seed Co., Sta. 242, Paradise, Pa.

Burpee's Giant ZINNIAS

Best Colors 4 Packets 10¢
 Scarlet, Lavender, Yellow and Rose. Giant Dahlia-Flowered blooms 5 in. across and 2 in. thick. Easy to grow. Sturdy, well-branched, 3-ft. plants. All 4 15c-Pkts. of seeds, 1 of each color, postpaid for just 10¢!
W. ATLEE BURPEE CO., 550 Burpee Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa. —or— Clinton, Iowa
 Enclosed is 10c. Send 4 Packets Giant Zinnias.

Name _____
 St. or R. D. _____
 P. O. & State _____
 Send Burpee Seed Catalog, all about best Vegetables and Flowers, planting information. Leading American Seed Catalog.
Burpee's Seed Catalog FREE

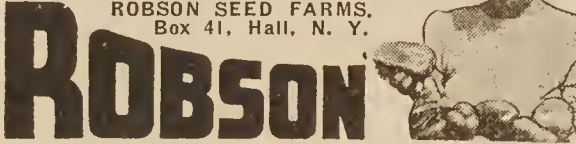
HELP ACHIEVE VICTORY

Bigger, better crops are needed for Victory! Sow **GROWMORE** Selected and Adapted Farm Seeds—famous for QUALITY since 1895. We offer only the best, hardy, Northern grown stocks—approved, recommended varieties—all tested, tried and true. Write for name of nearest **GROWMORE** representative.

GARDNER SEED CO., Inc.
 39 Spencer St., Rochester, N. Y.

USE GROWMORE SEEDS
The Choice of Progressive Farmers

CERTIFIED HYBRID FIELD CORN
 Cornell 34-53, Cornell 29-3 and Cornell 29-5 were developed in the North and will produce maximum yields on Northeastern farms. Write today for 1943 descriptive Farm and Garden Seed Catalogue, fully illustrated. We pay the freight.
ROBSON SEED FARMS,
 Box 41, Hall, N. Y.



FREE!
A NEW KIND OF SEED CATALOG and FARM FACT BOOK
 Contains information of value to every farmer. Tells how to get more from your 1943 crops. Write today for your Free copy.
A. H. HOFFMAN, Inc.
 Box 41C, LANDISVILLE, PENNA.

Kelly's FRUIT TREES

INSURE BEST RESULTS for your Victory Garden by planting Kelly's FRUIT TREES, SHRUBS, VINES, ROSES and SEEDS. Every Kelly Tree Guaranteed True to Name. Apples, Pears, Peaches, Cherries, Plums, Raspberries, Grapes. Also Dwarf Apples and Pears. New FREE 1943 DE LUXE CATALOG contains many special offers to save you money. Send for it today. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Our 63rd Year.

Kelly Bros. Nurseries, 217 Maple St., Dansville, N. Y.

GROW YOUR OWN FRUIT

planting our Giant Size Trees, saving time, enjoying fruit much sooner. Write for Free Copy New Low-Price Catalogue, listing more than 300 varieties. Offered by Virginia's Largest Growers.
WAYNESBORO NURSERIES,
 Box 10, WAYNESBORO, VA.

STRAWBERRIES
PAY ALLEN'S BERRY BOOK describes best early, medium, late and everbearing varieties. Tells how to grow big luscious berries for home and market. Copy Free. Write Today.
W. F. ALLEN COMPANY
 17 Evergreen Ave., Salisbury, Md.

FREE 1943 CATALOG
 describing all kinds of vegetable plants. Tells how to plant, spray and care for the garden. Write for your copy today.
P. D. FULWOOD, Dept. 118, Tifton, Ga.

Lloyd C. Hess, R. 1, Arkport, N. Y.

Dwarf Fruit Trees

Many of them bear fruit the first year planted. Write for free catalog.
STERN'S NURSERIES, Dept. M, GENEVA, N. Y.

LOOKING BACK

By Ed W. Mitchell

IT HAS BEEN a long time since the apple growers had a season as good as this one has been, and it may be a long time before we hit another like it, so let's take a fond, farewell look at it before we are brought face to face with the next one.

Contrary to custom, rains came in plentiful supply, but not so much nor timed to produce the mud that stops spraying or to foster the scab. Apples, on the whole, were cleaner and larger than usual. Markets that usually sag as soon as the bulk of the crop has to move, held up pretty well and absorbed the large crop. This was due to a number of factors working together: price support from government buying; a good, big back-log of purchases for canning, drying and making apple juice; and to the accumulated results of advertising and sales promotion over a period of years by the growers themselves. Another factor, one it is hard to measure, is the elimination of a lot of odd varieties and miscellaneous grades and packs. The apple business is becoming simplified and streamlined as we get down to fewer grades and kinds. The trade can handle it to better advantage.

Most of us do not spend enough time in the retail stores, mingling with the apple consumers to learn their buying habits. If each grower could serve as a retail clerk for a few days, it might help us to grow, pack and sell to better advantage. This is especially true in the self-serve and chain stores where salesmanship on the part of clerks is out of the picture, and the appearance of the fruit is what sells it. On the other hand, a very large part of our apple crop is dispensed through the small fresh fruit and vegetable store where the proprietor is the clerk and knows most of his customers. That sort of storekeeper might develop into a profitable outlet for large sizes and fancy packs of our best varieties.

Now that growers have produced and harvested a crop under the trying labor conditions of this year, they are encouraged to try it again. We all know the conditions will be harder, but then we are getting the fighting spirit, and

are more and more determined to do our bit on our own firing line, even if it is only with apples. It is too bad that Ben Davis and some of the other varieties grown for their durability and keeping quality have faded into insignificance or we might offer some of those for bullets. They would, at least, make good packs for export to North Africa.

Looking back 25 years to the last World War period, I can see this one bringing on conditions that are somewhat similar. Then we got high prices for apples, but paid such enormous prices for packages, labor and supplies that net profits seldom appeared. This next crop will be produced under high and rising prices and may mature under a ceiling a little too low for comfort. However, no man would go into or stay in the apple business unless he were a gambler, and our object now is to produce all sorts of food, let the chips fall where they may. In this gamble we may get back only white chips for our blues and reds, but that again, is a situation to which most apple growers have become accustomed. If we can keep on farming at a loss during peace times, we surely can keep it up a little longer if it will help win a war.

It seems as though that law limiting incomes to \$25,000 a year took all the pep and ambition out of the apple growers, but cheer up fellows, if we make any money, taxes will get it away from us. It's like the fellow solicited to buy a chance in a raffle for a poor widow woman: "I won't buy one," he said; "what's the use, my wife wouldn't let me keep her if I won."

It's nice for a change to talk about a good season rather than a bad one, and to look forward with some confidence in the future. The same fighting spirit all over these United States that is going to win this war, is going to keep on and win the fight for economic justice and a better way of life for all of us. What we have seen and done is only the beginning.

Vegetable Seed Supply for 1943

By PAUL WORK

IF THE IMPRESSION of a many-colored picture can be expressed in a single sentence, we might say that the vegetable seed situation for 1943 is not greatly different from a year ago. Seeds of the biennial crops—onions, beets, and carrots—are still in short supply. The seed crops of muskmelons and cucumbers are added to the shortage list, but these do not receive the government blessing as essential crops. Sweet corn seed, especially late varieties and hybrids, is much scarcer than was expected a few weeks ago. The supply of spinach seed is better.

As usual, short supplies affect some varieties more than others. Nantes carrot seed is scarce, as are red, white and Spanish onions, Danish cabbage, Alderman peas, and varieties of head lettuce grown in the East.

We have always depended upon imports for cauliflower, but American producers have stepped into the gap and produced an ample supply of seed which seems to be of first-class quality, both for type and germination.

PRICES

Commercial planters of vegetable seed will find some increases in prices, but in general not nearly so drastic as a year ago. Spinach seed is down a bit and there has been little change in

carrots, beets, onions, and peppers. Indications of this sort must be regarded as general and not for bargaining purposes. They are based on reports from a number of seed houses that are selling commercial producers. Also, the supply picture is changing from week to week. There is no reason to believe that responsible seed houses are taking unfair advantage of the shortage situation.

FOR HOME USE

Home gardeners are likely to find the seeds that they need available, although they may have to make substitutions among varieties and even kinds. It is well to order early and to allow seedsmen to make appropriate substitutions. In most cases, their judgment as to what will meet the need of most gardeners is as good as that of the gardeners themselves.

CONSERVE SEED

Care must be exercised not to waste seed by planting in ill-prepared land, by covering too deeply, or by sowing too thickly. A gardener friend last year wanted to know why his cucumbers did not do well,—there they stood in August with a plant every inch or two. Seed held from last year may be

(Continued on Page 10)



PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN KABEL

TREES of weaker fibre have come and gone but life is strong and vigorous in the ancient pine.

In the end it too must fall but the time is not yet. Anchored to the mountainside, battered and tossed for generations by the elements, it will see another season through . . . and still another. Lesser trees have yielded to the years, but this one has what it takes.

In mankind also, and in the relationships of humankind, we may seek out these differences. . . . It is much the same with the machines men build. Only in the degree that men will it so, can there be in their machines a measure of ENDURING LIFE.

What Counts NOW in the Things We Cannot Replace Is QUALITY and ENDURING LIFE

Only two summers ago we of International Harvester, and you who use so many of the farm machines we build, could not have seen the full meaning of the situation that is now confronting Agriculture.

Always in the past, when bumper crops were in prospect, you have called for an abundance of tractor power and new equipment, and the farm equipment industry has supplied it. This year, as manpower shortage threatens the food production that is vital to the nation's life, few of you can buy new machines. It is swords, and not plowshares, that must have first call on steel.

The year that lies ahead will be a time of toil such as *Americans* had reason to believe would not be their lot again. It will be a year of new pioneering . . . and VICTORY and peace will be the goal.

It will be a year to be grateful for enduring life, wherever you may find it, in the tractors and machines you have—for they must take the load and do the job. Millions of you will now put to the final test the materials and the workmanship that have been built into each product of International Harvester. Each one has brought to you a generous measure of quality—an added value to be reflected in faithful performance. In the long run, always, this quality has *paid out*. And now, suddenly, it is *precious* beyond any price.

Now that every piece of usable equipment *must* see another season through, we remember the rule set down a century ago by Cyrus McCormick—"Build the Best We Know How!" We are grateful to a later generation of management for the watchword of International Harvester manufacture—

"Quality is the Foundation of Our Business." Emblazoned over the entrances of our plants, it is the watchword of the men who build McCORMICK-DEERING and INTERNATIONAL.

This year many of you will have need of every ounce of the good wear that is in your Harvester machines. . . . You will have need, also, of the faithful services of the International Harvester dealers. They can help you work wonders with the old machines you would in normal times be ready to discard. Their service is your mainstay now. Your problems are their problems. They are pledged to see you through, until such time as new equipment may be available again to all.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
180 North Michigan Avenue Chicago, Illinois

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

Northern
Cross
Sweet Corn



HARRIS SEEDS

BEST FOR THE NORTH

We specialize in growing the best early strains for growers whose seasons are short.

SWEET CORN
MUSKMELONS

PEPPERS
TOMATOES

SQUASH
BEETS, Etc.

Our varieties are noted everywhere for earliness, superior quality and best yields.

All of the finest varieties of vegetables and flowers are described and illustrated in our 1943 catalogue. Send for Your Free Copy today and order by mail direct from our Seed Farms.

If you grow for market, ask for the Market Gardeners and Florists Price List.

JOSEPH HARRIS CO., Inc., 28 Moreton Farm, Rochester, N.Y.

1943 CATALOG now ready

COAL STOVES

Now AVAILABLE

Read These FACTS—

GENERAL SOMERVELL says:

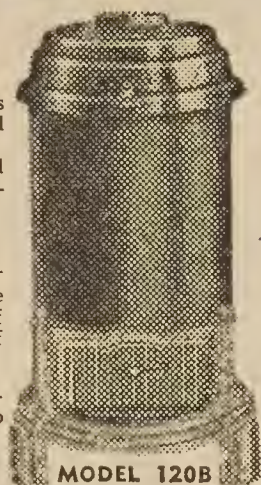
"Only by the combined savings of millions of Americans in motoring and in HEATING can enough gasoline and oil be diverted to meet Army demands.

"The Army urges all Americans to save gasoline and FUEL OIL to provide the vital necessities for the mechanized might that will crush the Axis."

GOVERNOR SALTONSTALL says:

"There is impending a shortage of fuel oil of major proportions which may make it impossible for large numbers of persons to heat their homes or places of abode sufficient for the protection and preservation of health."

THE WAR PRODUCTION BOARD is urging everyone along the Atlantic Seaboard, who possibly can, to convert from oil to coal for heating.



MODEL 120B

The Famous

WARM MORNING COAL HEATER

Now Available for CIVILIAN USE

By arrangement with and permission of the War Production Board and the War Department, the famous WARM MORNING coal heater, thousands of which are being used in Army Camps throughout the nation, is now being made available for essential civilian use. The heater that has received such nationwide acclaim from thousands of users. New and different—has superior patent features—remarkable performance.



Interior View

TESTED AND APPROVED: By ANTHRACITE INDUSTRIES LABORATORIES • By BITUMINOUS COAL UTILIZATION COMMITTEE • By HOUSEHOLD SEARCHLIGHT TESTING LABORATORIES and by many thousands of users.

CHECK THESE AMAZING FEATURES:

1. Semi-automatic, magazine feed.
2. Holds 100 lbs. coal.
3. Burns any kind of coal, (anthracite, bituminous or lignite) coke or briquets.
4. NO CLINKERS, only fine ash.
5. You need start a fire but once a year.
6. Assures substantial fuel savings.
7. The only heater of its kind in the world.
8. Requires less attention than most furnaces.
9. Heats all day and all night without refueling.
10. Holds fire 24 to 36 hours in cold weather; several days in mild weather.
11. Your home is WARM every MORNING when you awaken regardless of the weather.
12. Solid and substantial, yet neat in appearance. Built to give years of service.
13. Low in first cost—costs much less to use.
14. Materials, workmanship guaranteed.
15. Patented construction principles and materials used assure more complete combustion with far superior radiation and more sustained heat.

WHO MAY BUY

1. Persons substituting a coal-fired heating stove for oil-fired heating equipment. This includes persons who received interim fuel oil rations for use in heaters bought after July 31, 1942.
2. Persons needing a heating stove to heat essential living or working space which is not heated by any equipment, and who have not disposed of any usable heating equipment suitable for heating this space in the sixty (60) days before application.
3. Persons replacing coal-burning equipment which heated essential living or working space and which is worn out or damaged beyond all possible repair.
4. Persons eligible for an auxiliary fuel oil ration (under Ration Order No. 11) of 350 gallons or more.

WHERE TO BUY

See your local retail coal or stove dealer. He will be glad to advise you how these famous heaters may be obtained.

NOTE TO RETAIL DEALERS OF COAL AND STOVES: Your favorite wholesale distributor of coal or stoves can arrange to supply these heaters to you. Wire or 'phone him at once.

WARM MORNING COAL HEATER

A Product of LOCKE STOVE COMPANY, 114 W. 11th St., KANSAS CITY, MO.

Buy War Savings Bonds and Stamps

DIG or DIET!

(Continued from Page 1)

family has any excuse, this year of all years, not to raise a large garden. In years past, many farm families have been nearly as large consumers of commercially canned food as are village and city folks. This year if you don't grow it, the chances are you can't buy it. More than this, it is a patriotic duty both of villagers and farmers who can grow a garden, even a small one, to do so this year. Every time you don't have to go to the grocery store during this food shortage, you contribute to the war effort.

So, pledge yourself to plant and raise the best garden ever as your Number One New Year's resolution. If you do this, you can depend on *American Agriculturist* to work with you in every one of our issues, to help plan the garden, select the varieties, plant them, keep out the weeds, fight the bugs, and finally to preserve the products. Our household department is already making plans to help women to get the most out of their garden products, to can and preserve them, and to use them in a well-balanced diet so as to maintain family efficiency and health.

If you don't have the land, or for some other reason are unable to raise a garden, you can probably buy garden products in quantity from some nearby farmer and preserve them so you will be sure to have a supply next winter when food is short. *American Agriculturist* household department will tell you exactly how to do this at the proper time.

Our next issue and all succeeding ones will be full of practical garden helps and suggestions, but right now here are a few general things for you to start thinking about:

1. The time to start your 1943 War Garden Campaign is now.

2. Get a good seed catalog.

(a) Look over the advertisements of good seed firms in *American Agriculturist* and send for catalogs.

3. Plan your garden.

(a) With your catalog before you, write down the kind of vegetables you are going to plant this year, estimate the amount of seed you will need, and order the seeds immediately. Don't order more than you need. There is a plentiful supply of vegetable seeds, but the demand will be the heaviest in history. Again I say, get your order in early.

4. Fertilizers.

Well-rotted barnyard manure is good garden fertilizer except that it is also a good source of weed seeds. Nitrogen for fertilizer is scarce but commercial fertilizer will be available for gardens. Your local dealer will advise you.

5. What to raise.

Our next issue will suggest the best varieties of practically every vegetable that can be grown. In the meantime, here are a few ideas out of my own experience:

(a) **Peas**—If you have land enough, the best way to get plenty of peas for the home table and for canning is to sow them broadcast, as farmers do for the canning factories. By making two sowings of early and late peas you can have all you can eat over a long season. Peas are not a hot weather crop. They must be sown very early. If you don't have land for broadcasting peas, they may be sown in double rows four inches apart in the regular garden. If possible, get varieties that don't have to be brushed or wired up. That's a lot of work and a nuisance.

Better results are secured from peas if the ground is limed and if the seed is inoculated. Watch coming issues of *American Agriculturist* for more detailed information on all of these garden crops.

(b) **Beans**—The catalogs will give you a wide choice of beans. Sow plenty to eat, to can, and to pickle. Our own pickled string beans, which we are us-

ing this winter, are delicious. If you have the room, sow some good white beans to harvest for dry beans so that you will have plenty to eat all winter.

(c) **Soybeans**—These are a great food, highly nutritious and delicious, and they are easy to grow. However, my women folks had a hard time opening the pods by hand, and we were discouraged about growing them again until Mrs. A. W. Gibson of Ithaca, New York, told us that there is an easy "know-how" way. She said that soybeans will fall right out of the shells if they are parboiled for five minutes and then cold water dashed on them so that they can be handled.

(d) **Sweet Corn**—Last year I planted half a dozen different kinds of sweet corn in several successions, but I came right back to the conclusion that I had reached the year before—that there is one great variety of sweet corn that is head and shoulders above every other variety from every standpoint. That is **Golden Cross**. It is a heavy bearer, is uniform, and is delicious either fresh or canned. If you have the room, plant a lot of sweet corn and make several plantings. We had sweet corn for weeks last summer.

(e) **Tomatoes**—The same goes for tomatoes. Plant early and late varieties, for eating fresh, for ketchup, chili sauce, juice, and canning. Tomatoes are not only good to eat, but good for you. That goes for other vegetables too.

6. Flowers.

What about flowers? Some say people in this war year should not waste time or land on flowers. They are wrong. Maybe you should not grow as many flowers as usual, but there never was a time when we needed the comfort and the beauty that we get from flowers more than we do now.

In conclusion, I wish you luck with the biggest and best garden you have ever had. I hope also that you will read every issue of *American Agriculturist* for the practical garden help that I know you will get from it. And I hope that you will feel free to write us at any time about any garden problems that you may have.

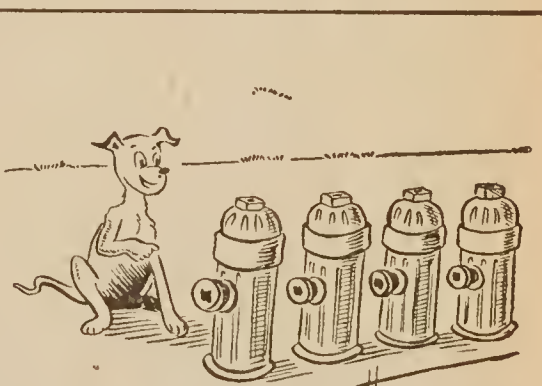
—A. A.—

VEGETABLE SEED SUPPLY FOR 1943

(Continued from Page 8)

tested by simple methods, and lots (not exceeding five samples per farm) for commercial planting may be sent to the Seed Laboratory, Geneva, N. Y. Additional samples may be run at twenty-five cents each.

There is no particular occasion for concern about the seed supply of the future. It is true that lend-lease is taking enormous quantities, a trend which will probably continue even after the end of the war. Few contributions can be any more useful toward world peace than making good seed available. American seed growers are in better shape to meet the needs than ever before. Most of the shortages are due to the casualties of the season. It is true that inventories are low which makes the situation for a given year somewhat precarious.



"Eeny, meeny, miny, moe!"

The Question Box

NURSE CROP

Is it a good idea to use soybeans as a nurse crop for grass seed?

I have seen some very excellent stands of red clover and alfalfa obtained with soybeans as a nurse crop. In such cases the soybeans were taken off for hay in late August. The soil should be plowed early and weeds effectively kept down by dragging or harrowing until early June. Then drill about 40 pounds of soybeans—Cayuga variety is best—and sow the clover or alfalfa at the same time. Mow the crop for hay or ensilage in late August.—*F. P. Bus-sell.*

—A. A.—

SOLDERING

What is the proper flux to use on soldering galvanized iron?

Galvanized iron is covered with a thin coating of zinc. Apply muriatic (hydrochloric acid) around the hole. This reacts with the zinc. Leave it a minute or two. Then, while the surface is still wet with the acid, apply the solder. If the hole is too large to solder easily, a patch can be applied. The surface to be soldered is covered with a thin coat of solder, one side of the patch is coated, and then the two are held together with a hot soldering iron until the solder melts, then held together with some cold object while it cools.

—A. A.—

"SNAKE HEADS"

What is the cause of "snake head" on field beans?

This trouble is caused by bean maggots. Damage can be partially controlled by omitting the use of manure, by preparing the soil early, by putting the beans in rather shallow, and by choosing your planting time. Shallow planting lets the beans come up quickly. The best dates for planting to avoid damage from maggots depend on the season and on the area. Check with your County Agricultural Agent for the best time.

—A. A.—

DRY COWS

What is a good program for feeding a cow when she is dry?

First, a cow should be dry for at least 6 to 8 weeks. If she is a persistent producer, discontinue milking to dry her off. Milk out only when the udder pressure becomes uncomfortable, and when you do milk, milk thoroughly. A dry cow needs from 4 to 8 pounds of a low-protein fitting ration a day, depending on her condition. A pound of grain fed when she is dry will give you more returns than a pound fed after she freshens. A week or ten days before she freshens, reduce the amount of silage; feed a mixture of bran, oats and oil meal or bran alone; and reduce the amount until she is getting only 2 to 4 pounds a day.

—A. A.—

FARM MANURE

Is it better to put manure on my hay crop where corn will be grown next season, or on the corn ground for corn this year?

We have come to feel that it doesn't make much difference where farm manure is put. Perhaps some people will disagree with that, but here is why we feel that way.

The important thing, in our opinion, is to draw manure out every day if possible in order to prevent loss by leaching and loss of ammonia.

One point to keep in mind to get full advantage from manure is to cover as much ground as possible, spreading it rather thin, rather than putting an ex-

cessive application on any one field. All things considered, and where there is no danger of loss by run-off of water, we have a slight preference for putting it on meadows. There will be a considerable residual effect which you will get on corn next year.

On the other hand, putting manure on the hay crop this year will not help this year's corn crop; and when putting corn on a field where fertility is lacking, do not hesitate to put manure on that field. Where a man is growing cash crops, he is quite likely to feel

that he will get more returns from manure by putting it on these cash crops than he will by putting it on hay or corn.

To sum up, it is important to draw it out regularly and to spread it rather thin so as to cover as much ground as possible.

—A. A.—

SEEDING GRASS

When grass seed is put on with a drill, should it be dropped in front of the drill hoes or behind?

The best way is to have the grass seed drop back of the drill hoes. The trouble with putting it in front of the drill is that the seed gets too deep. Careful tests have shown that clover seed one inch deep produced only one-half as many plants as that which was

left on the surface without any covering. Rolling the ground with a roller or cultipacker gives the seed sufficient coverage. On clay land, the cultipacker is better than a smooth roller.

—A. A.—

STRAWBERRIES

Should I plan to set out a new strawberry bed this spring or leave the one that I set out last spring for another year?

In the home garden, if you have room enough, I think it would be better to set out a new bed. Old beds can be renewed if weeds have been controlled. As soon as the picking season is over, plow between the rows. The plants will send out new runners; and where conditions are good, it is possible to get a good crop the following year.

Get Repairing Done Now

Emergency Requires Earlier Action




You know it always has been good business to have your machines repaired and reconditioned ahead of time, preferably during the slack season. Now it is a matter of military necessity.

In normal times a breakdown was bad, but you could get parts in a hurry from your nearby farm machinery dealer, or from the branch house. Often, instead of repairing an old machine, you simply got a new, more modern machine. Now you can't do that.

Military need for metals has cut manufacture of new farm machinery to a small fraction of normal. Material allowed for repair parts while more than for 1940 is less than for 1942. Repair parts will be distributed among branch houses and dealers according to expected need,

but at best the supply will be scant. To be sure of the parts you need, order them now. Don't guess, or depend on recollection. Check each machine from end to end and order just what it needs.

Arrange now for your major repair work with your own farm machinery dealer. It will help him to secure for you the genuine factory parts your machines may need. It will enable him to plan his work and take care of you more efficiently. Get the benefit of his skill in preparing your equipment for the tough months ahead. Guard against having to employ someone not experienced in farm work and unfamiliar with the fine points of farm machines.

For the simple replacements you make yourself . . . shares, shovels, sickle sections, fan belts . . . order

the parts right away. Don't put it off. Don't take a chance on being delayed when the rush of work comes. Be sure to have your equipment ready to go!

Only by extra attention to upkeep and adjustment can you make old machines run like new. Only thus can you do your full part in all-out food production, so vital to victory. Do it . . . Now!

★ ★ ★

Special Note to Case Owners: Be sure to guard the extra endurance built into your machines. Because it takes so little care to keep them in tip-top shape is all the more reason to see that they get such care. Make regular use of the adjustments provided to take up wear and preserve "like-new" performance. Call on your Case dealer for expert advice or assistance. He is anxious to help you get the most out of your equipment. J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis.

★ ★ ★ ★

CASE

SERVING AGRICULTURE *Since 1842* IN PEACE AND WAR



BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING . . . Through Chemistry

DEPENDABLE VITAMIN D FOR YOUR POULTRY FEEDS

*"DELSTEROL" provides this vital ingredient
in dry, thrifty form*

TO FILL the huge and still growing demand for its products, the American poultry industry has a challenging task.

How is the challenge being met?

WORLD'S RECORD CONTEST WINNERS PRAISE "DELSTEROL"



The Crooks brothers—Donald and John—North Brookfield, Mass., ship about 6,000 chicks a week, carry about 6,500 breeders, all Rhode Island Reds. Their Reds won several contests the past year, making a new world's record with one pen—3,836 eggs—4089.70 points. Donald Crooks is past President of the Massachusetts Poultry Association. He says:

"About a year ago we noticed that the color of the shanks, and general pigmentation, were much improved. We found it was because the reliable feed we bought was being fortified with 'Delsterol.' 'Delsterol's' uniform Vitamin D potency is very important to a poultry raiser. Shell texture is noticeably better this year, and the birds have been in better condition."

Look for
the words
"D"-ACTIVATED
ANIMAL STEROL
(VITAMIN D)
on poultry feed
bags or tags

DU PONT DELSTEROL* (VITAMIN D)

*DELSTEROL—Du Pont's registered trade mark for its "D"-Activated Animal Sterol

Egg quotas have been exceeded. Production of poultry meat is continually increasing. Efficient management, planning and feeding have joined forces to supply a vital and pressing national need.

Vitamin D is an indispensable factor in feeding for sound growth and sustained production. The development of "Delsterol" by Du Pont provides this ingredient in a completely dependable and economical form. Perfected after 10 years' research, it is made entirely from domestic raw materials. Thus, it is always available. Having a powder carrier, it mixes into feeds with ease and accuracy. Scientifically standardized and chemically controlled, it has uniform potency and exceptional stability. It does not congeal in cold weather, or impart "off" tastes or odors.

Feed manufacturers in all sections of the country use "Delsterol" to provide the Vitamin D factor in poultry feeds. These feeds give you the fullest protection against Vitamin D deficiency—aid you to maintain health and good protection.

For further information, consult your feed manufacturer or dealer. Or write to E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.), Organic Chemicals Dept. AA-31, Wilmington, Delaware.

The Road Ahead for the Poultryman

By J. C. Huttar

HAPPY New Year to all you poultry-keepers!!

Some of you have already made part of your plans for the coming poultry year, others of you haven't started yet.

Is the New Year going to be a good one for the man who produces market eggs? The answer is "yes". Will it be

good for the man with chicks to sell? The answer is "yes". Will broilers bring profitable prices? — "Yes". Will turkeys show as big or bigger profits than in 1942? — "Probably".

Notice that I go way out on a limb on everything except turkeys and there I go part way out. Well, I'll tell you why. But first, let me say that these ideas

are all based on the belief that the Federal Government's price fixing policy will be no tougher on the farmer in 1943 than it was in 1942. My guess is that it won't be as tough.

Egg Goals

Mr. Wickard set the 1943 egg production goal at 15% above 1942. According to reports sent in to the government monthly by thousands of farmers there should be 7½% more chickens on farms now than there were a year ago. So it's 15% more eggs with 7½% more chickens. Well, that's not so bad. In 1942 about 20% more eggs were produced with 12% more birds. So I guess we can do it again.

The increase in birds will be found mostly in the medium to small flocks, especially the farm flocks of the mid-west where the egg-feed price ratio is relatively better than in the commercial areas and flocks.

Prices

How about egg prices?

The storage egg picture is favorable. On August 1st we had a surplus of 30% over a year earlier, and on January 1st, 1943 we'll be about 15% short of last year's carry-over.

Demand is excellent. Government requirements for Lend-Lease, feeding the troops and feeding the civilians in liberated countries will be much heavier

than last year. Pay envelopes are fatter and meat is scarcer. This always means a good call for eggs. Price is not much of an object to many consumers.

Will history repeat once again? Mr. Henderson says "NO", on prices. He's probably right but here's the war record so far.

Average Price of best eggs in N. Y. City		Average Price of best eggs in N. Y. City	
Year		Year	
1914	37.1	1939	33.1
1915	36.7	1940	31.2
1916	40.8	1941	36.9
1917	51.7	1942	47.0*

* My estimate.

Prices started 4c a dozen lower when this war broke out than in August 1914, but have moved at just about the same pace so far. In the last war the year comparable to 1943 was 1918 and this brought another increase in egg prices of about 23%.

The big question mark in the egg production picture is the price of feed. In the last war, feed prices moved up faster than egg prices and poultry-keepers sold their flocks and took up something more profitable. That has not been true so far in this war. In fact, the egg-feed price ratio has improved in each of the last two years.

Feed prices are now threatening to move up fast in spite of government wheat distribution and price controls.

But I still say that eggs look good.

Broilers

Maybe we can raise so "all-fired" many broilers, that, in spite of the shortage of red meat they'll be a glut on the market. But, I don't believe it. There just isn't the help, buildings and equipment available to raise that many broilers.

Storage stocks are almost 30% below last year and even 10% below the past five year's average.

What happened to chicken prices in the last war and so far in this? Here are the figures:

Chickens per lb.		Chickens per lb.	
Year		Year	
1914	15.7c	1939	17.0c
1915	15.6c	1940	16.3c
1916	16.6c	1941	18.7c
1917	20.8c	1942	23.0c*
1918	27.2c		

* My estimate.

Government price fixing policies are the only things which can hurt the broiler grower and I don't believe they will. It looks to me that Mr. Wickard really wants to make it profitable for the chicken-man to attain his goal.

What is that goal? 28% more than
(Continued on Page 15)

HOTEL GREAT NORTHERN

Centrally located in midtown New York. Near Radio City, theatres, fine shops. Large comfortable and attractive ROOM AND BATH from \$2.75 AAA Hotel. Garage adjoins our 111 West 56th St. entrance. Folder per day. 118 WEST 57th ST., NEW YORK

Arthur Smith, Falls Village, Conn.

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are LOUSY!

Get the
"BLACK
LEAF 40"

Don't worry about lice and feather mites. "Black Leaf 40" controls them.

"Cap Brush" Saves Money
Our "Cap Brush" spreads "Black Leaf 40" evenly on the roost and does an efficient job. Saves money. Ask your dealer for the "Cap Brush" and full directions. Insist on Original Factory Sealed Packages for Full Strength

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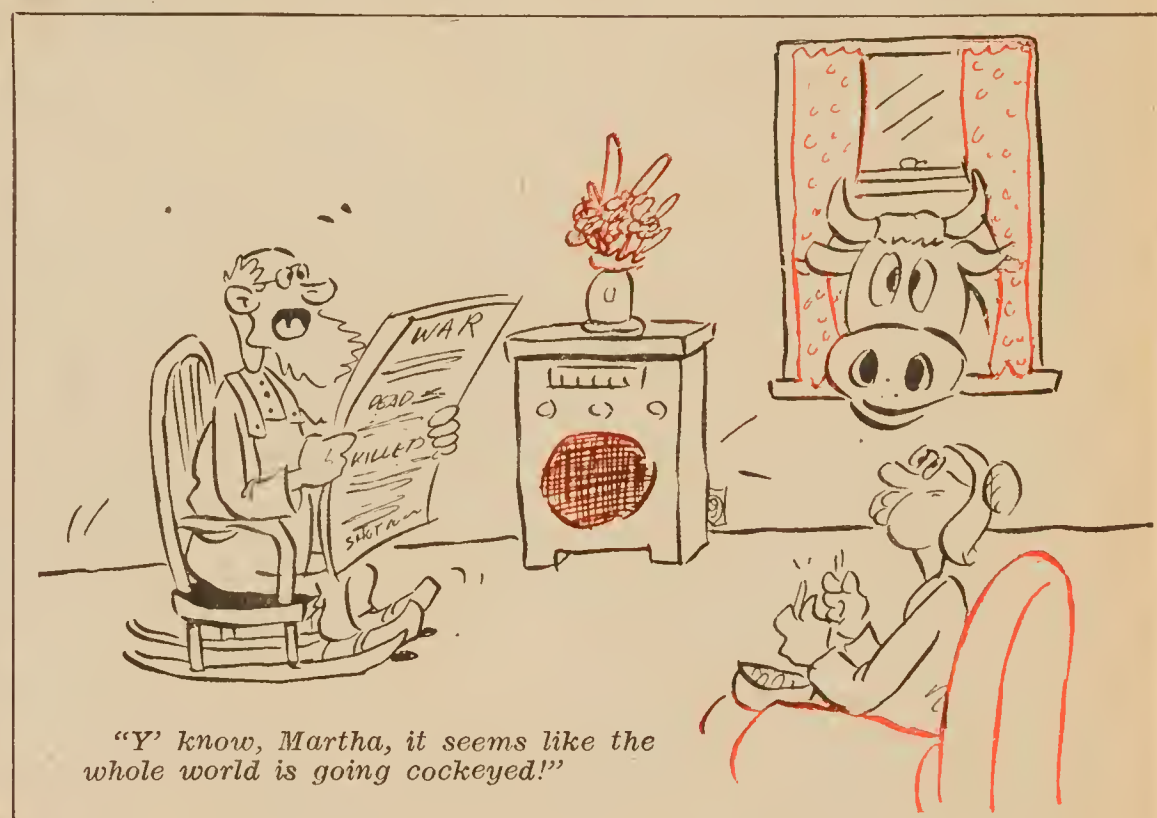
Black
Leaf
40

LOOK FOR THE LEAF ON THE PACKAGE

FOR VICTORY



BUY
UNITED
STATES
WAR
BONDS
and
STAMPS



"Y' know, Martha, it seems like the whole world is going cockeyed!"

Farmers, Here's Your Chance

The following highly important letter was sent to local farm leaders all over the United States where the county and community meetings were held on January 12. Whether you attended these meetings or not, you could do yourself and agriculture no better service than to write a short letter to either Senator Gillette or Senator Aiken, care of the United States Senate, Washington, expressing your own views on the questions raised in this letter. If you don't take these opportunities to stand up for yourself and business, then don't kick at unfair laws and regulations:

January 6, 1943.

Dear Friend:

No doubt you read the other day the President's patriotic call to the farmers of America to meet in their respective communities on January 12 to learn community production goals for 1943 and to determine upon the best methods of meeting these goals.

As Senators from agricultural states, and members of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, we desire to express to you our support of the President's action in calling these meetings, and to urge you as a farm leader to attend the meeting in your community, and to lend your support to any workable program.

In connection with the national effort to increase farm production, there are several major questions which are still unanswered that may have to be answered before farmers generally can attain the maximum of production on their individual farms. These questions include:

1. The present comparatively low level of farm prices in agricultural industries essential to the war effort which make it difficult for farmers to carry on and to retain sufficient farm labor to prevent production declines.

2. The question as to whether these levels should be raised on the basis of minimum prices and market guarantees for necessary production on all of the war essential farm products rather than to hold down farm price levels and add government subsidies from tax moneys at a time when America's buying power, particularly that in the cities, is at the highest point in history.

3. Whether more farm machinery should at once be made available to farm people so that they may efficient-

(Continued on Page 24)

VICTORY TAX

Several questions have been received from subscribers asking whether or not they are required to deduct the 5% Victory Tax from the wages of their hired men. To get an official ruling on the question, we will the Collector of Internal Revenue in Syracuse as follows:

"MUST FARMERS DEDUCT VICTORY TAX FROM WAGES PAID TO FULL-TIME FARM HELP?"

Here is his reply:

"EMPLOYERS OF AGRICULTURAL LABOR ARE NOT REQUIRED TO WITHHOLD FIVE PER CENT VICTORY TAX ON SALARIES PAID TO SUCH EMPLOYEES."

We have been advised further that such hired help are liable for this Victory Tax if at the end of the year their net income totals over \$624. However, it is not necessary for either the farm owner or his hired help to pay this tax until 1944 for income received during 1943. Where a man works for a salary and board, he must include an allowance for board as part of his net income.

America is counting on YOU to win against the odds of '43

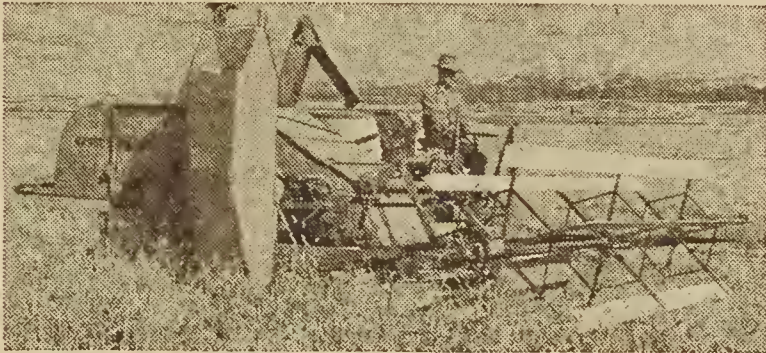
YOU'RE FACING A TOUGH YEAR, MR. FARMER. Undoubtedly 1943 will be the most difficult year of the entire war. Our Government has asked for still greater farm production in 1943, yet has found it necessary to severely curtail the manufacture of the farm implements so necessary to your food and fiber production.

What's the result? New machines will be scarce, hard to get, and rationed to fill only the most vital needs. The farm labor shortage will still be serious. While indications point to some relief, it may already be too late to remedy the situation for the best part of '43.

Yes, things look tough for you, Mr. Farmer, but America believes in your ability to see it through. She knows you will be "in there fighting" all the time, giving your very best effort to make every hour of work, every implement more productive. You'll plan and scheme to keep old machines on the job... and pool your efforts as well as your equipment with neighbors.

HELP YOUR NEIGHBOR, HELP YOUR COUNTRY AND WIN A WAR BOND

Just as American farmers have met emergencies in the past, they will find new ways to combat today's problems, and Massey-Harris wants to help by an interchange of the ideas and plans that develop out of this emergency. You may have ideas that will help other farmers. Other farmers may have ideas that will help you. We believe that the exchange of these ideas will be so valuable that we are offering valuable prizes for them. Send us yours. As a contribution to agriculture, Massey-Harris will later publish a book for free distribution containing the most helpful of the ideas received.



MASSEY-HARRIS SELF-PROPELLED COMBINE

This revolutionary one-man-operated combine travels on its own power without a tractor. Developed only a few years before the war, it is helping solve our farm problems today, saving grain, labor and fuel. But for the war, many thousands more like it would have been in use. It is an example of Massey-Harris advanced engineering ability—an indication of the better things to come which will put America's post-war farming on a new, more efficient basis.

LOOK TO THESE MASSEY-HARRIS DEALERS FOR SERVICE AND PARTS

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Adams, A. M. Clark
Afton, B. H. Decker
Alabama, Charles Woodstock
Aloxander, Wiktor's Garage
Altamont, Ward G. Ackerman
Amsterdam, R.D. 5, Guilfré Brothers
Arcade, M. C. Drake
Atlanta, Henry Neufang
Auburn, R.D., Ray Myers
Bath, Heckman Lumber Co.
Boston, Carl N. Emerling
Byron, J. E. Sherwood
Canandaigua, Don Howard
Candor, Edgar Raish
Cato, Taber Motor Co., Inc.
Cattaraugus, H. E. Geiger
Central Bridge, J. & P. Implement Co.
Cherry Creek, Ellsworth B. Hodges
Clinton, R.D., George K. Marsh
Clockville, Myron B. Smith
Cobleskill, Cobleskill Implement Sales
Cohoes, A. J. Emerick
Collins, Collins Service Agency
Coxsackie, Leonard Reynoldt
DeRuyter, H. W. Cook
East Aurora, Stephen Ellis

Fillmore, L. L. Babbitt
Fort Plain, Byron Roof's Sons
Franklinville, C. A. Phillips
Fulton, R.D., Roland Cunningham
Galway, John Dropper
Gouverneur, Gouverneur Co-op. Ass'n., Inc.
Greenwich, Malcolm Lyons
Hannacroix, Clayton C. Albright
Highland, Schmidt Brothers
Homor, J. W. Schenck & Son
Honey Falls, R.D., Walter Hanna
Jamestown, Pearl City Mills
Johnstown, R.D., Beech Brooks
Lisle, Charles B. Marks
Liverpool, Viel Brothers
Lockport, R.D., Frank Strauss
Malone, R. S. Spencer
Marcellus, Nightingale Mills
Naples, C. W. Guile
Nassau, Ralph E. Doyereaux
Nassau, R.D., Henry Tator
Newark Valley, Ross Tappan
New Hyde Park, L. I., Geo. Malvese & Co.
Niagara Falls, R.D., Rudolph Blank
North Chilli, Hoffman's Service Station
North Collins, Albert A. Schmitz
Oneonta, H. E. Pierce Supply Co.
Oxford, L. M. Cooper

Phoenix, Carl E. Morehouse
Piffard, C. A. Parnell
Pleasantville, C. V. Pierce Co.
Potsdam, Van's Service
Prattsville, Charles Moore
Prelle, Robert Knapp
Randolph, C. W. Anderson
Ransomville, W. R. Peterson
Ravena, Walter T. Hotelling
Red Creek, Red Creek Farm Supply Co.
Richfield Springs, Ostrander Hdwe. Co.
South Dayton, Harry Austin
Spencerport, Fisher Brothers
Strykersville, J. W. Simons
Syracuse, 304 W. Water St., F. L. Warren
Troy, R.D. 1, Emmott J. Goyer
Trumansburg, Grover Marquart
Tully, Wayside Cash Hardware
Unadilla, A. H. Ives
Valatie, Ralph C. Stahlman
Valley Falls, C. H. Bassett
Verona Station, Frank Halder
Waddington, Dickson Brothers
Warsaw, Wesley H. Smith
Warwick, J. B. Rhodes & Son
Watertown, Northern Implement Co.
Waterville, Earl B. Jewett
Waverly, Roy B. Ingham

Webster, Earl Wright
Weedsport, Otis Jorolemon
West Henrietta, R. Bly Martin
Whitney Point, N. L. Barnes

NEW JERSEY

Neshanic Station, J. S. Covert
Pemberton, J. G. Montgomery & Co.
Stewartville, Joseph A. Esposito
Wickatunk, Conover Brothers

NEW ENGLAND

Cumington, Mass., Charles J. Thayer
Lee, Mass., A. L. Rogers
Natick, Mass., Robinson Farm Mach. Co.
North Brookfield, Mass., P. A. Benjamin
North Hatfield, Mass., Albert Zaskey
Swansea, Mass., Kenneth W. Blanchard
Clinton, Conn., I. B. Harris
Falls Village, Conn., H. E. Dean
Torrington, Conn., Marola Sales & Service
Williamantic, Conn., Dublin Tractor Co.
Bennington, Vt., H. Greenberg & Son
Fairfax, Vt., W. E. Barkyoumb
Hartland, Vt., C. H. Rumrill
Irasburg, Vt., Henry Poutre
Northfield, Vt., I. Mossier
Concord, N. H., Merrimack Farmers Exch.

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34 PRIZES



\$2400 IN WAR BONDS* FOR IDEAS THAT HELP SOLVE TODAY'S FARM PROBLEMS

You need not be the owner of a Massey-Harris Tractor or farm implement to enter this contest. Any farmer, a member of his family, 4-H Club or FFA Member, and Agricultural Students may send in their ideas. Special writing ability is not necessary. Simply state in plain words what your plans and ideas are for meeting war conditions on the farm. We are interested in any idea or method that will make farm machinery or farm planning more productive.

HERE ARE THE PRIZES

FIRST PRIZE \$1000 WAR BOND
SECOND PRIZE \$500 WAR BOND
THIRD PRIZE \$100 WAR BOND
FOURTH PRIZE \$50 WAR BOND
and 30 PRIZES of a \$25 WAR BOND EACH
* Maturity Value

In addition, a handsome *Certificate of Merit* will be given to those sending in the 100 best contributions to this contest. The document will signify your worthy effort in a patriotic cause. Something you will be proud to own.

RULES OF CONTEST

No entry blank is needed—simply write a letter of 200 words or less in which you describe any special plans or short cuts you have used or expect to use in your farm work.

Anyone living on a farm, or a student of agriculture, is eligible to send an answer to this contest, except employees of Massey-Harris, or dealers and their families.

Letters will be compared and judged according to the value of the ideas

they contain, and the decision of our board of judges must be accepted as final. In the event of a tie, the tying contestants will be awarded equal prizes.

All entries must be received at the Racine office or post-marked not later than March 25th, 1943.

State name of your nearest Massey-Harris dealer.

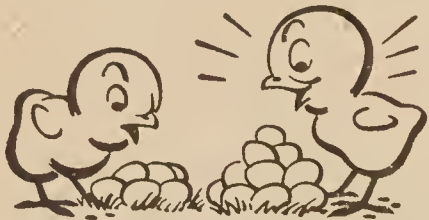
Send your entry to Massey-Harris, Department 85, Racine, Wisconsin.

YOUR MASSEY-HARRIS DEALER

is ready to help you solve your problems. Talk over your contest suggestions with him. Remember also to inspect every piece of equipment on your farm, do so at once, and give your implement dealer all the time possible to supply you with parts or make repairs.

BAABOY CHICKS

OUR GUARANTEE. You need have no hesitation in sending money to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST baby chick advertisers. If they fail to send the chicks to you, your money will be refunded. We require every advertiser to stand back of statements made in the advertisement. Obviously no one can guarantee that chicks will live. To take advantage of our guarantee it is necessary, when writing advertisers, to say, "I saw your advertisement in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST."



No Union Hours for Kerr Chicks

DON'T be surprised to get from 200 to 250 eggs a year from Kerr layers! They're BRED to work overtime! Kerr Chicks mature rapidly and uniformly, too—broilers are quick-growing and meaty.

We operate a 240-acre Breeding Farm. All breeders are tested yearly for Pullorum (B. W. D.) by the slow-tube agglutination method. 35 years of selective breeding are your guarantee that Kerr Chicks bring you profits.

Co-operating with the national farm program to produce more chicks—at no sacrifice of the quality that poultrymen identify with Kerr Chicks.

Write or call for Poultry Raisers' Guide, price list and advance order discount offer. Branches in:

N. J.: Jamesburg, Paterson, Woodbury;
N. Y.: Binghamton, Lake Grove, L. I.,
E. Syracuse, Kingston, Middletown, Schenectady; PENNA.: Dunmore, Lancaster, Belleville; MASS.: West Springfield; CONN.: Danbury. (Address Dept. 21.)

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RED Chicks

Meet Production Demands

For Maximum egg or meat production get our REDS or Rock-Red Cross-breds. They have everything needed—livability, early maturity, non-broodiness, large body, egg size. All breeders tube tested for Pullorum. Sexed or straight-run Chicks. Write for catalog and prices today.

DOUGLASTON

Douglaston Manor Farm.
R.D. 1, Pulaski, N. Y.

Myron J. Green, R. 2, Montrose, Pa.

"RATSKRIEG"

By Donald Rushmore



THE government bulletins on Rats state that probably every farm supports many more of these expensive pests than the owner realizes; that a full grown rat will eat two-thirds as much as a hen; that careful, systematic campaigns will clear the rats from the premises; and finally give instructions for carrying out a campaign. Just how successful such a systematic fight can be was demonstrated to my complete satisfaction last winter when I reduced my rat population from several hundred to three rats in the course of three weeks.

In the past I have tried various exterminators but the rats always continued to increase around my poultry houses. These pens are made over in an old barn in which there are hundreds of good hide-outs for the rats. I never realized how many rats were dependent on me until one evening a few weeks ago when I had occasion to go into the laying houses several hours after dark. When I switched on the lights, every feed trough was literally packed full of rats, ranging from huge old bucks to tiny babies. As nearly as I could estimate there were several hundred of them.

I immediately began to prepare for a ratskrieg, this time doing everything carefully and strictly according to instructions in the bulletin from the State Department of Agriculture. Plugging up holes in such an old barn would have been practically impossible, so all plans had to be made with consideration for the fact that the rats had access to any part of the building.

The first step was to order Red Squill bait from the Farm Bureau, enough for several hundred rats. Then I planned my feeding schedule so that on the evening of the first poison application the hens had every feeder emptied. The evening scratch feed was put care-

fully in the feeders so that there would be none scattered around on the floor. Then, just as soon as the hens were on the roosts I made the rounds of the pens with eight cans of bait—four with a fish base and four with meat base, putting the poison out in teaspoonfuls wherever I had seen rats—in the feed troughs, in rat holes, around the waterers, on the runways to the nests, in corners and on window sills.

The next morning, before the lights were turned on in the laying houses, I went out to gather up the uneaten poison. Red Squill is not supposed to harm hens, but mine were laying well and I didn't want to take any chances. However, the trip was unnecessary. Instead of a pan to gather poison, I needed a box to gather rats. There was scarcely a single piece of uneaten bait but there was a large number of dead rats. It was 10° below zero, and as I couldn't get out to the garbage dump I piled the rats in an unused pen out of the way, to stay there, frozen, until I could dispose of them.

That night I visited the pens after dark and there were still a lot of rats but very noticeably fewer than there had been. A week later I repeated the operation, this time using ratnip, spread on bread. Every bait was eaten and the next night I counted forty odd rats—all tremendous in size, evidently the old wise ones.

Another week, and I tried the same plan using arsenic, mixed with hamburger—but not a bait was eaten. The remaining rats were getting too smart to be caught that way. In order to save feed while I was figuring out a new way to get them I put slings above all feeders and lifted them from the floor every evening as soon as the hens went to roost. Result—the first night the rats killed and fed on a hen. Thinking the hen had probably died naturally I did nothing about it, but the following morning, before the hens were off the roosts, I found another hen dead. She was still warm, and partly eaten. That night I left a cat in the pen with the hens. I knew the cat wouldn't tackle the rats, but hoped she would keep them from killing a hen. It worked, and continued to work for a number of days. Then I left the cat outside as an experiment, but no hens were killed. I visited the pen after dark and saw one rat. The feeders were then left on the floor at night, but only three rats showed themselves. What had happened to the other forty?

I had a sudden brainstorm and went to the pen in which I had left the dead rats—not a rat left. The old bucks, unable to get to the mash troughs, kept from killing a hen by the presence of the cat, had evidently eaten all of those poison filled dead rats and had themselves been killed.

After two weeks, I made another flashlight visit and saw exactly three rats. Three trips with a .22 rifle should fix them, and finish the job.

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LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Coming Events

Jan. 13-15, Annual Meeting New York State Horticultural Society, Rochester.
Jan. 13-17 Boston Poultry Show, Boston Garden, Boston, Mass.
Jan. 19 Meeting of New York State Holstein-Friesian Ass'n., Syracuse.
Jan. 19-20 Annual Meeting Conn. Dairymen's Ass'n., Hartford.
Jan. 20 111th Annual Meeting of the New York State Agricultural Society, Albany.
Jan. 26 New York Central Organization of Co-op. Fire Insurance Annual Meeting, Syracuse.
Jan. 26-29 27th Annual New Jersey Agricultural Week, Trenton.
Jan. 27-28 Hudson Valley Meeting of State Horticultural Society, Kingston, New York.
Feb. 2-4 Farm and Home Week, Cornell, Ithaca, New York.
Feb. 23 Annual Meeting Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, Masonic Temple, Springfield, Mass.
Mar. 22-25 Annual Farm and Home Week, University of Maine, Orono.

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Good buildings, very fertile soil; 7 rooms, bath, hot and cold water, lovely view, basement barn, silo, new milk house, garage, wood and poultry houses; 28 acres, tillage, pasture watered by creek and springs, woodlot, apples; 1 1/2 miles to depot village, 1/2-hour to city; "giveaway" at \$2800; 5 cows, machinery, tools and some crops thrown in; pg. 35 Big catalog—Write for Free Copy.

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FOR SALE—140 ACRE FARM,
excellent buildings, modern, electric, running water, drinking cups in barn, 30 stanchions, no stock. Complete line machinery. Very productive, first class condition. Near Central School.
MRS. JOHN WAITE, R.D. 2, CATTARAUGUS, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

BUSINESS MAN PURCHASED A 220 ACRE FARM (APPLE ORCHARD, SOME LIVE STOCK), NEAR HUDSON, N. Y. I AM LOOKING FOR A MAN TO OPERATE AND MANAGE IT. RIGHT MAN WILL GET TOP COMPENSATION. COMMUNICATE WITH W. F. BREUSS, 5508 POLK ST., WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE
Man for gardening and general work on farm, woman for general housework. Will furnish rent free, comfortable house with modern conveniences, light, water, etc., share of farm produce. Will pay top wages for experienced, capable couple.
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ADVERTISING RATES—Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers—
This classified page is for the accommodation of Northeastern farmers for advertising the following classifications: LIVESTOCK—Cattle, Swine, Sheep, Horses, Dogs, Rabbits, Goats, Mink, Ferrets; FARM PRODUCE—Field Seeds, Hay and Straw, Maple Syrup, Honey, Pop Corn, Miscellaneous; POULTRY—Breeding Stock, Hatching Eggs; EMPLOYMENT—Help Wanted, Situation Wanted; FARM REAL ESTATE—Farms for Sale, Farms Wanted; USED FARM EQUIPMENT—For Sale, Wanted.

This page combines the advantage of display type advertising at farmers' classified advertising rates. Two advertising space units are offered as follows: space one inch deep one column wide at \$6.00 per issue or space one-half inch deep one column wide at \$3.00 per issue. Copy must be received at American Agriculturist, Advertising Dept., Box 514, Ithaca, N. Y., 11 days before publication date. No Baby Chick advertising accepted on this page. 1943 issue dates are as follows: Jan. 2, 16; Feb. 13, 27; Mar. 13, 27; April 10, 24; May 8, 22; June 5, 19; July 3, 17, 31; Aug. 14, 23; Sept. 11, 25; Oct. 9, 23; Nov. 6, 20; Dec. 4, 18.



By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

THIS meat shortage has been progressing now for a good many months, even though it is just beginning to pinch; but we haven't seen anything yet. There is still nothing in the official ceiling picture to encourage livestock men or to make them feel more secure in increasing their production.

Meat ceiling prices still remain unchanged from "way back when"—like having put a ceiling on Christmas trees at the price they might bring on the Fourth of July, and then keeping it there through the holidays.

Livestock prices, in the meantime, have advanced in practically every case, way out beyond any base. And so you have the picture of good honest men faced with the bare alternative of either selling meat at ceiling prices, losing two or three or more dollars per hundred weight and going broke or out of business; or selling on basis of cost, plus a fair profit, as their competitors are doing, with the possibility of going to jail. Add to this the fact that unscrupulous retailers and dealers are besieging every wholesaler for anything in the meat line, at almost any price, and you have the foundation for a bootleg food racket that will make the old liquor bootlegger and racketeer look like a penny-grabber.

In the face of all this, we hear nothing from Washington but how they are going to ration food on the basis of 1942 production. Not a word of assurance as to the price the livestock producer or feeder is to receive, or how he can continue to produce as much as in 1942 without farm labor or machines to do it with.

Picture my position if you will, selling livestock at prices which I know cannot be resold as meat at anything like legal prices, and then being con-

tinually asked, "What of future livestock prices?" Frankly, it looks to me as if it has been taken out of Government hands and that it has already gone too far for government ever to be able to successfully "crack down." Yet, they might. Apparently, the majority of people in this good old country of ours feel that "water just will not run up hill," and that supply and demand will always make price regardless of the long-haired boys in Washington. May they be right!

So—since livestock liquidation has been so great in 1942, we cannot possibly have as great a supply in 1943. The demand will be greater in 1943; no one seems to dispute that. Q. E. D.: Livestock prices will continue to follow this demand, and not Washington.

Fortunately, livestock men as well as consumers seem to have come to the point where they are going to look to their own food situation, and no longer leave it in the lap of those who have drained our farm labor, denied us farm machinery, allowed price ceilings to interfere with production, and sat back while livestock was being oversold, breeding stock depleted, without offering any assurance of price stability in the face of the greatest meat demand in our history. Such bungling is not good for our war effort.

We, here in Buffalo, are handling so many immature, unfinished, light meat animals that lack of confidence can be the only answer. So, please, do not rush to market with this sort of animal. Those over there, and we here, will sorely need every pound that can be produced.

—A. A.—

MORE MILK FROM ROUGHAGE

Dairy specialists conservatively estimate that the production of the average New York dairy herd can be increased 1,000 pounds per cow per year by the feeding of adequate amounts of high quality hay silage and pasture but without any increase in the amount of concentrates fed. Present production of milk could be maintained with 25% less concentrates if sufficient high quality roughage were available.

YOU, YOUR FARM AND THE WAR

(Continued from Page 3)

nicotine can be substituted for some other sprays.

Supply of PYRETHRUM is in doubt with information coming soon.

Before the war, most of our ROTE-NONE came from the Far East. There is a plan to buy 4,500,000 lbs. of rotenone-bearing roots in 1943 from Brazil and Peru. If we get it (some feel it is doubtful), that will be about one-half the normal need.

The supply of SULPHUR is reported as adequate for all agricultural uses.

In all of these materials, transportation difficulties enter in. Also, in some cases there is the problem of getting containers.

—A. A.—

MILK SUBSIDY STOPPED

Report is that Economic Stabilization Director Byrnes has ordered discontinuance of food subsidies except temporarily in emergency cases. Anyway, the milk subsidy in the New York City market and a few other markets was terminated January 4, and the price of milk in New York City stores was allowed to go up from one to two cents a quart. Subsidy, started in October, cost the Department of Agriculture about \$800,000 a month and took care of increases to producers called for in the Federal-State Milk Marketing Order. Up to date the subsidy formerly announced on cheese is still in effect.

In an announcement Secretary Wickard stated that increases in retail

prices will last until April 1, at which time it is hoped that economies in distribution can be worked out to permit retail prices to return to previous levels.

Action is evidence that use of subsidies to encourage production without raising prices to consumers has lost favor. Farmers were never enthusiastic about subsidies, and will welcome the change in policy.

—A. A.—

HOME BUTCHERING

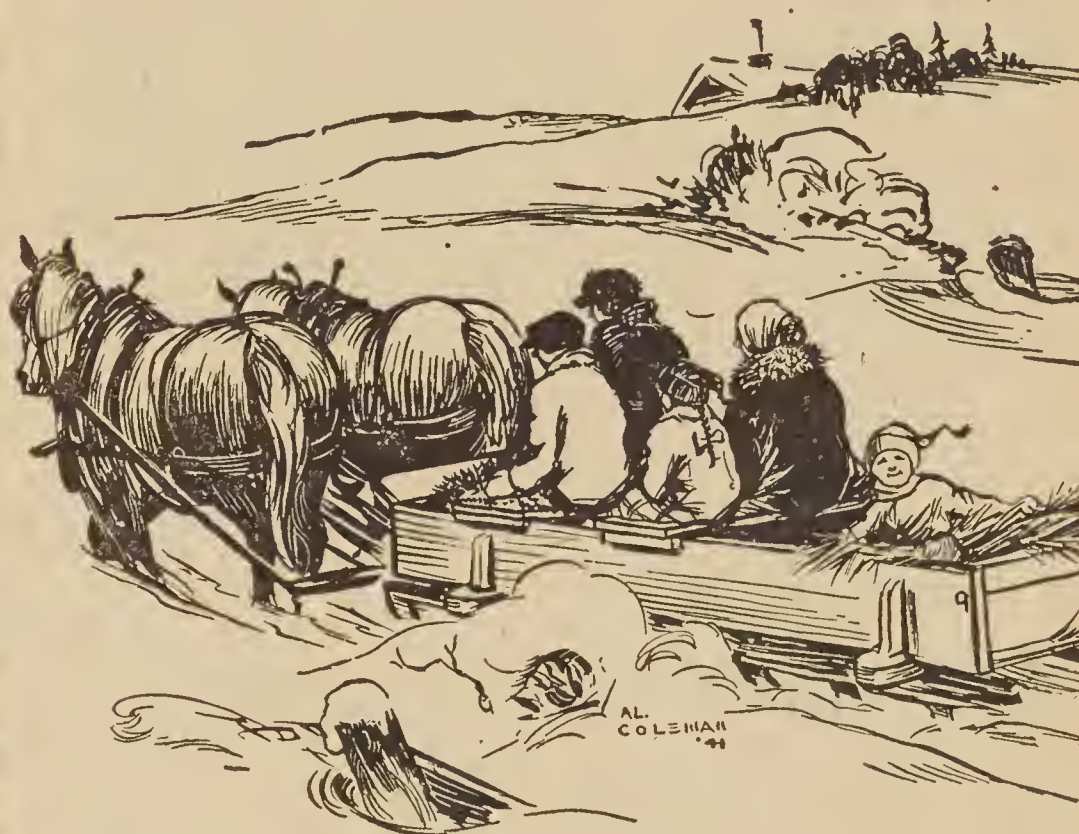
Readers are asking questions about the slaughtering and sale of animals on the farm. The Office of Price Administration has ruled that farmers who butcher and sell an occasional animal shall not in any three months in 1943 sell more home-butchered meat to consumers than they did in the same three months in 1941. This applies to cattle, sheep, lambs, and hogs. If you sell home-dressed meat to consumers, you should keep reports of all sales made in case the O.P.A. asks for them.

There are no restrictions on the amount of meat to be killed and used at home, except that the O.P.A. has requested voluntary rationing of two pounds and three ounces per person per week. There are, of course, no restrictions on the amount of meat animals you can sell to a dealer.

Additional regulations may be issued when meat is rationed. If so, we will keep you informed.

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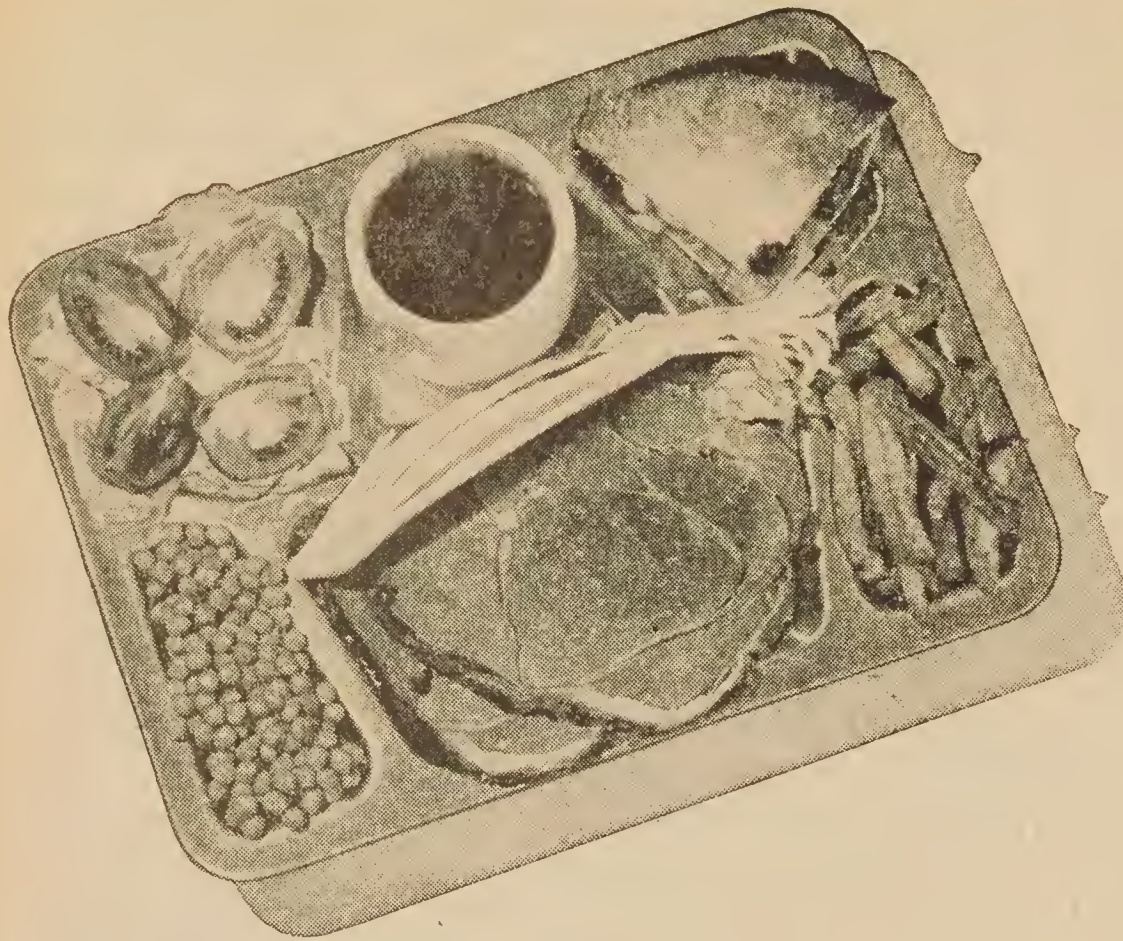
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CHARLES M. GARDNER

*Editor of the National Grange
Monthly and High Priest of De-
meter of the National Grange.*

New York: A determined drive is to be started at once to increase Grange membership in New York State, and subordinates in all sections are making definite plans toward the coveted goal. A slight loss was recorded last year, although noteworthy gains were made in several sections of the state. 109 subordinates won prizes of war stamps for making substantial net gains and gold Grange pins were presented to 28 Patrons who secured the applications of ten members or more during the past 12 months.

The recent State Grange session at Syracuse voted to increase the per capita tax to the State Grange from 9 cents per quarter per member to 11 cents. The additional revenue thus made available will permit various branches of extension work to be carried out, and State Master W. J. Rich and his associate officers are making specific plans to inaugurate new undertakings. At the Syracuse session the interesting fact was brought out that during the term of E. B. Norris as State Master (1898-1906) the membership in the state was increased by 26,000 members—a record probably never reached during the administration of any other Master of a State Grange.

* * *

Grange work in New York suffered a genuine loss in the recent death of William Whittaker, deputy master for Sullivan County, who had filled that position for many years and had been president of the state deputies' association. Mr. Whittaker was well versed in Grange affairs and very loyal in his devotion to the interests of the Order.

* * *

New Hampshire: State Lecturer Charles R. Eastman of New Hampshire has announced the required work for Granges in that state the coming year, on which part of the scoring will be made. Pomona Granges during the first or second quarter must discuss the topic, "The Effect of the War Upon Agriculture and Its Prospects in the Reconstruction Period," and during the same quarter must present as essay on "The Qualifications of a Good American." During the month of September every Pomona must discuss or debate the topic, "Would a World Government, If Established, Bring Lasting Universal Peace?"

Topics to be discussed in subordinate Granges are "What Local Improvements Are Worthy of Consideration in Possible After-the-War Emergency Programs?" and "Some Problem Seriously Confronting Our Community."

* * *

Decidedly of interest in the Granite State is the recent installation of Mrs. Dorothy Clark as master of Warren Grange, because she is also the local chief of police. Of further interest is the fact that Mrs. Clark has a son and daughter holding official positions for the year in Warren Grange.

* * *

The annual convention of the New Hampshire State Grange held in Franklin was suddenly interrupted when the City Hall, in which the Grange was assembled, was discovered to be on fire. A hasty exit was made, but wholly without confusion, all the Grange property was removed and within a short

time sessions were going again in the auditorium of a nearby school building.

* * *

Massachusetts: The recently dedicated Grange hall at Montague gives that subordinate one of the most complete homes of any Massachusetts unit of the Order. The Grange was fortunate in securing at nominal cost a former church edifice, admirably located, and the generous contribution of money and labor by the members has transformed the building into a very attractive hall, including ample banquet room and kitchen, with good anterooms and an up-to-date heating plant. Following the Montague dedication by only a few days was a similar event at Hanson Grange in the southeastern part of the state, where like effort by the Grange members has produced equally satisfactory results. In Massachusetts the State Grange makes a cash gift of \$100 on the occasion of every Grange hall dedication.

* * *

Rhode Island: Grange work in Rhode Island suffers a serious loss in the sudden death of Walter D. Barber, Past Master of Hope Valley Grange, who for a quarter century was one of the hardest workers in the state. He had served Hope Valley Grange as master on numerous occasions and could always be relied upon to lend a hand toward any worthy Grange undertaking.

* * *

The recent biennial election of Rhode Island State Grange officers creates an interesting situation, inasmuch as Charles A. Gardner of Rumford is now head of the state organization, while Mrs. Gardner was reelected state secretary. Both have been long-time active Grange hustlers and this Rhode Island "team" is planning many energetic undertakings for their coming two-year term.

* * *

Vermont: In providing mutual insurance for Grange members, Vermont is one of the most active of all the states in proportion to its membership. The Cooperative Fire Insurance Company at Middlebury, operated wholly by and for Grange members, reports more than 12,000 policyholders, while the volume of policies covering farm homes and contents has reached the \$28,000,000 mark. Present company assets are \$106,937 and fire losses for the 12 months just ended have made a new low mark for the company. During the past year this enterprising organization has occupied new quarters at Middlebury and has all the equipment and facilities for steadily extending its business. The management of the company's affairs is wholly in the hands of prominent Grange leaders throughout the state.

* * *

Maine: The past month in Maine has recorded the deaths of two men well advanced in years, who had long been active in Pine Tree State Grange leadership. One was E. E. Additon of Auburn, who had served as State Grange treasurer for more than a generation and had proved highly efficient in that position. The other was that of O. B. Griffin of Aroostook County, who was not only a member of the executive committee of the State Grange for many years, but very prominent in agricultural activities in the northern portion of the state.

* * *

Connecticut: Eight Connecticut Granges have become the proud possessors of first aid certificates awarded by the State Defense Council for exceptional work done in the local community. The certificates were silver and bronze and are greatly prized by their recipients, being given conspicuous display in the several Grange halls.

More Milk From the Cows You Have

(Continued from Page 6)

When the roughage consists of non-legume hay and corn silage, a 20% protein concentrate mixture is adequate to support maximum production. Feeding a higher protein concentrate mixture is simply a waste of protein because the excess protein is used only as a source of energy. This energy can be supplied more economically in the form of cereal grains and the supply of these is adequate. With legume mixed hay (35% or more legume) and corn silage, 16% is adequate. With high quality legume hay and corn silage, there is absolutely no need to feed more than a 12% mixture.

More Roughage

Every dairyman must make maximum use of home-grown roughage because of the existing shortage of high protein ingredients and the possible shortage of low protein feeds if the available supply is not carefully husbanded. Hay should be fed in amounts slightly in excess of the amount actually consumed. This practice allows the cow a chance to pick out the best and leave the coarse stems that are lower in feeding value (especially protein).

Legume and legume mixed hay are higher in protein than corn silage. With plenty of high quality hay available, it would be advisable to reduce the amount of silage fed and increase the amount of hay fed. The increased protein supplied in the ration by increasing the hay would make it possible to maintain milk production on a lower protein concentrate mixture. At Cornell, the test cows are fed no corn silage when there is an adequate supply of high quality hay available. It has been found that when these cows are fed all the good hay they will eat, production is maintained at a little higher level than when a combination of hay and silage is fed. This would not be true if the hay was of low quality, and with poor hay the change is not recommended.

Produce More Protein

The amount of protein that can be produced on an acre of good pasture, or legume hay, or legume mixed hay, is much greater than can be produced on an acre of corn for silage. With the existing protein shortage, dairymen must put major emphasis upon the production of hay and pasture.

Nitrogen fertilizer will not be available in sufficient amounts to meet crop needs. Manure will provide the principal source of nitrogen on most farms. It must, therefore, be used wisely. The common practice on many farms is to apply manure heavily to the land for corn and thus leave none available for top dressing pastures and hay meadows. This extravagant use of manure on a limited acreage should be strongly discouraged.

The yield of hay and pasture could be doubled on many farms by top-dressing with 8 to 10 tons of manure, properly fortified with super-phosphate, to the acre. Light applications of manure would make it possible to treat a larger part of the farm. It is a well established fact that a great deal more benefit will be obtained from a given amount of manure applied at the rate of 10 tons to the acre than when it is applied at the rate of 20 tons to the acre. At least one-half of the manure available on dairy farms during this emergency should be used for top-dressing pastures and hay meadows. On farms where the land is not well suited for the production of corn for

silage, even a larger percentage of the manure should go to increase the yields of hay and pasture.

Importance of Pasture

Pasture grasses and legumes are rich in protein, and with good pasture, milk production can be maintained on a 12 per cent concentrate mixture. Further, good pasture reduces the amount of concentrates required to maintain production by approximately 20 per cent. Pasture has the added advantage of requiring less labor than any other crop produced on the farm. For these reasons every possible effort should be made to increase the yields of pastures.

At Cornell, manure properly supplemented with super-phosphate has given the quickest and the greatest increase in pasture yields of all fertilizer treatments used. Every dairyman who possibly can should cover his pasture

with manure before March first. The manure should be fortified with super-phosphate either by adding it to the manure or applying it directly on the pasture. Applications of at least 400 pounds of super-phosphate to the acre are required to give maximum improvement. When manure is used on pasture it should be applied at the rate of about 10 tons to the acre and the entire pasture field should be covered.

Rotational Grazing

Rotational grazing greatly increases pasture yields over continuous grazing. The advantage in favor of rotational grazing is great enough to justify any effort and expense required to divide pastures. The electric fence makes it possible to divide large pastures into three or four plots very easily and cheaply. If wire is not available, consideration should be given to the possibility of using wire that is now fencing some part of the farm that is never pastured.

Provide Supplement Pasture

In mid-summer there is always a shortage of pasture. If this shortage is not made up in some way, milk production decreases rapidly and once production is down, it is practically impossible to bring it back.

The most satisfactory and economical way to meet this mid-summer pasture shortage is to provide a supplemental pasture. This can be done by cutting the hay early in June on the field most suitable for pasture that is fenced. The hay yield will be slightly reduced by the early cutting, but this is made up by the improvement in quality. By cutting early the second growth will be ready for grazing by the middle of July when the pasture shortage usually becomes serious.

If it is not possible because of a hay

shortage to use any hay land for pasture, an annual crop like sudan can be used.

Cut Hay Early

Early cut hay, especially non-legume, is higher in protein than late cut hay. Experimental work at Cornell has also shown that dairy cows will consume much larger amounts of early cut hay than they will of late cut hay. The amount of protein supplied by hay is, therefore, greatly increased.

Feeding trials at Cornell indicate that ground soybeans can supply at least half of the high protein feeds required in the dairy ration. On farms where soybeans can be successfully grown, it is possible for a dairyman to produce a large percentage of his protein requirements.

Soybeans can be planted with the silage corn to increase the protein content of the silage. The soybeans planted in the corn will also partly supply the nitrogen needs of the corn and thus free manure for use on pastures and hay meadows.

Keep Cows in Production

Quite frequently cows do not come back in heat after being bred even though they are not pregnant. When this occurs the cow is almost certain to be either out of production entirely or producing at a very low level for a long period. This unnecessary loss can be largely avoided by having the cows checked for pregnancy approximately 60 days after being bred. If the cow proves not to be pregnant, a veterinarian by simple treatment can cause her to come in heat.

When a large percentage of the cows in a herd fail to get in calf from the first or second service there is something wrong. A veterinarian should be called at once. He should make a complete check-up on the females and the service bull. If the bull proves to be responsible, replace him and if the trouble is with the females, find the cause and have it properly treated.

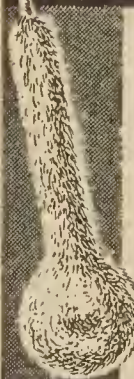
Cows vary widely in their ability to maintain a high level of production over a large part of the lactation. Some cows milk well for five or six months and then dry up rapidly and are out of production for three or four months. Cows that, in previous lactations, have not held up well in production during the latter part of the lactation should be bred back to calve again in less than a year to prevent a long idle period.

Grow Heifers Fast

Heifers that are grown rapidly are frequently as large and well developed at two years of age as other heifers that have been grown slowly are at three years of age. Well-grown heifers can be calved at 24 months of age without any danger of stunting their growth. Not only does rapid growth make it possible to bring heifers into production younger, but their production is definitely higher than it is for heifers that are under size for their age.

Conditions vary so widely between one area and another that no single program can cover all cases. The fact remains that the feed situation is dangerous and can easily become serious. The feed manufacturers are working day and night trying to solve the problems and to keep the feed stocks rolling. They are doing a masterful job, but they must have the cooperation of every livestock producer in the country. As a user of feeds, make a careful analysis of your entire operation to determine what you can do to help meet the present feed situation and to keep production at the highest possible level. First, eliminate all feed wastes. For example, if a 16% protein concentrate mixture will meet your needs, don't purchase a 20% mixture. Secondly, improve and intensify your farming operation so as to produce a greater percentage of your needs at home.

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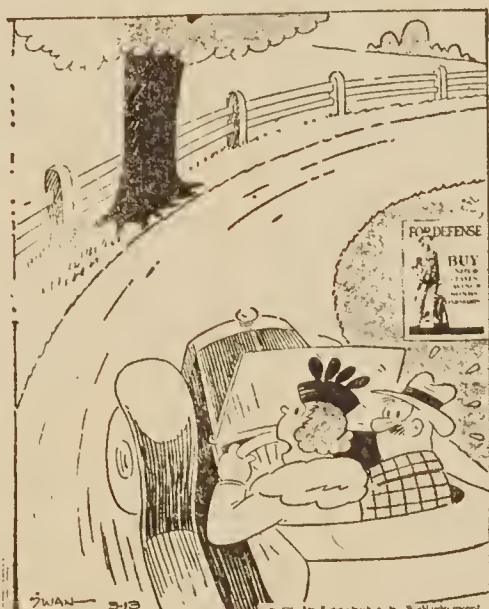
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No. 2649. No one's supposed to waste a bit of wool these days, least of all a suit of good men's wear. If you can lay your hands on a man's suit that's no longer doing active service, you can turn it into a smart year-round suit for yourself. Here's a pattern that's specially designed to make the transformation easy for you; you make no change in the buttons or buttonholes; and you keep the pockets as they are, so that the really difficult tricks of tailoring are done for you. Everybody's doing it, so be patriotic, save that wool, and enjoy a new spring suit. Here is a table showing the sizes in men's suits required to make a woman's suit (the pattern comes in sizes 14 to 20):

Men's Sizes:	Women's Sizes:
35-36	14
37-38	16
39-40	18
41-42	20

No. 2655. Save a shirt and have a shirtwaist. Cut off worn cuffs and wear comfortable short sleeves; use the shirt tail to make the new collar. A nice wash blouse will give you that spic and span look that men admire. Pattern comes in sizes 12 to 20. Below is a table of men's sizes required to make the woman's blouse:

Men's Sizes:	Women's Sizes:
14½ neck	12
15 neck	14
15½ "	16
16 "	18
16½ "	20

No. 2642. Not all the good materials are in the shops, by any means. When

daughter needs a good warm coat, look about the house and see if there isn't a polo coat of your own that you would gladly relinquish to your young hopeful. The diagram shows you how readily the schoolgirl size may be cut from a grown-up's. Sizes 4 to 12. Size 8 requires 2 yards 54-inch fabric when you are buying new material.

No. 3526. A skirt you've ceased to wear may prove a treasure if you need a nice warm jerkin—something to keep you toasty-warm in days when fuel is scarce, and also very smart to wear as a sleeveless coat when springtime

comes. See diagram 3526 for details of laying jerkin pattern on four-piece skirt. When you use a skirt that is seamed down the back, be sure to allow material for the center-back seam of the jerkin, as pattern does not make that allowance. Sizes 12 to 20. Size 16, when new material is used, requires 1 yard 54-inch fabric for the jerkin; 1⅞ yards 39-inch fabric for the long-sleeved blouse and 1¾ yards 39-inch for the skirt, both of which are also included in the pattern.

No. 2085. A pretty and full-skirted jumper frock for a girl may be made so readily from a grown-up's dirndl dress, as illustrated in the diagram, and pattern No. 2085 is just the ticket to use for the make-over. Sizes 4 to 10. Size 8, when new material is used, requires 1¾ yards 35-inch fabric for the jumper, with 4 yards braid for trimming, and

1¼ yards 35-inch fabric for the short-sleeved blouse.

No. 3578. Here's a dress that really speaks for itself—you don't need a diagram to see its possibilities for dressing up an old frock with just a little new material or making over two old frocks into one new one; and you'll have one of those very smart combinations of dark-and-bright all ready to wear in the spring. Sizes 14 to 50. Size 36, 2⅞ yards 39-inch dark fabric with ⅞ yard contrasting.

No. 3077. If you have a princess dress that shows a trace of wear or soil on the sleeves or under the arms, try out the possibilities of this pattern for cutting it over into a princess jumper, something you can wear with various blouses, including the one you make from this pattern. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16, when made of new material, requires 3 yards 39-inch fabric for the jumper; and 2 yards 35-inch or 39-inch for the long-sleeved blouse.

No. 3215. If you are doing work that calls for real workman's clothes, either on the farm or in a plant, then you couldn't do better than make this stout overall and the jacket that also comes in the pattern. Sizes 14 to 44. Size 36, for overalls, jacket and cap, 5¾ yards 35-inch fabric; for overall alone, 3 yards 35-inch.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c. Address Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

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REMOVING STAINS

I have spilled some nail polish on a white rayon sharkskin dress. What can I do to remove it?

The first move should be to apply nail polish remover or banana oil as quickly as possible before the polish hardens, if it can be done. Then wash the garment immediately. If the polish has dried you may need to use the following preparation which is a standard one for cleaners: 2 oz. banana oil, 1 oz. benzol, ½ oz. denatured alcohol to which a few drops of ammonia have been added. If your garment is celanese instead of rayon, this mixture would dissolve the fabric as well as the stain. In that case, use glycerine which is another solvent and may be used instead of the remover. Apply it to the stain, allow it to stand 30 min. to an hour, rinse in cool water, and repeat

until the stain is removed. Then the article may be laundered in the usual manner. No soap should be put on any stained material until after stains are removed.

How can I remove lipstick stains safely from a colored cotton fabric?—D. T. N.

Gently remove with a dull knife or your fingernail any solid portions of the lipstick which may cling to the material.

Glycerine is safe for use on any article which water does not damage. So in this case, rub glycerine on the stained spots, let stand 30 min. to an hour, rinse in cool water, and repeat until the stain is removed. Then the article may be laundered in the usual manner. No soap should be put on any stained material until after stains are removed.

Wartime Meat Recipes

By Mrs. Grace Watkins Hockett

THERE are various ways to stretch meat supplies or really to extend the meat flavor in a very satisfying manner. Here are a few of them, many of which experienced housewives have practiced for years:

1. Stuff bony cuts, such as boned roasts, pork or lamb shoulder, spare-ribs or breast of lamb. Use mashed potatoes, bread crumbs, or cooked rice as the basis for the stuffing.

2. Stews utilize the toughest and cheapest of meats as well as the tid-bits of tender meats. If the meat is limited, just increase the quantity of vegetables.

3. Meat Pie is just a stew with a pastry crust or baking powder biscuits on the top. If you want to fancy it up a bit, make individual pies.

4. Meat Loaf uses the raw lean meat ground combined with starchy materials, such as bread crumbs, cornmeal, cooked rice, mashed potatoes or oatmeal, seasoned well.

5. Sausage, besides being made into patties or served in link form, goes well in casserole dishes.

6. Liver, whether calf's, pork or beef, rates ace-high on the vitamin list. There are many ways to cook it besides the usual sauteing followed by steaming.

7. Rich Meat and Vegetable Stew, practically a meal in itself, utilizes a beef or lamb bone, a knuckle of veal, an oxtail or bones trimmed out of the roast. Make from these a good rich broth, add vegetables, rice or barley, or serve with toasted squares of bread.

The main thing to remember about cooking meat is to do it with moderate heat until done, and no longer. In this way the meat is more tender, tastes better, and there is much less loss in cooking.

Savory Stuffing

1/4 cup chopped celery and leaves	2 cups soft bread crumbs
1 tsp. chopped onions	1/4 teaspoon savory seasoning
1 tsp. chopped parsley	1 egg
2 tbsps. fat	Salt
	Pepper

Melt fat and cook in it for a few minutes the celery, onions and parsley; then add other ingredients and stir until well mixed and hot. This is sufficient for a 5 to 6 pound pork or lamb shoulder.

Beef and Kidney Stew

1 beef kidney	1/4 teaspoon pepper
1 pound beef shank or neck meat	1 cup sliced pared carrots
1 tablespoon flour	1 cup sliced peeled onions
2 tablespoons fat	1 cup cubed pared potatoes
1 quart hot water	2 tablespoons minced parsley
2 tablespoons Worcester-shire sauce	1/4 cup flour
3 teaspoons salt	1/2 cup cold water

Remove outer membrane, fat and heavy veins from kidney and cut in small pieces. Wash and drain. Cut meat in one inch cubes, then roll in one

tablespoon flour. Brown in fat in a kettle. Add kidney to beef, cover with hot water, add Worcestershire sauce, salt and pepper. Simmer slowly for 1 1/4 hours, covered. Add vegetables and continue cooking for 30 minutes longer. Add parsley. Thicken with 1/4 cup flour, blended with 1/2 cup cold water.

Veal Loaf

1 1/2 lbs. veal (shoulder)	1/2 teaspoon pepper
1/2 lb. ground pork (shoulder)	1 egg
1/2 cup cracker crumbs	1/2 cup milk
2 teaspoons salt	1 tablespoon lemon juice
	1/4 teaspoon celery salt

Mix crumbs, egg, lemon juice and seasonings together. Add milk and ground meat and blend together well. Place in a two-pound loaf pan and lay strips of salt pork over the top and bake at 300° F. for 1 1/2 hours. If desired, three hard-cooked eggs may be buried end to end in the center of the loaf. Serve hot or cold. Serves 6.

Ground beef may be substituted for the veal and pork.

Sausage Casserole

Arrange shredded raw cabbage and diced apples in alternate layers in the baking dish, fry sausage cakes and lay on top. Add a tablespoon of vinegar to the sausage fat and pour over all. Cover and bake until cabbage and apples are tender.

Stuffed Flank Steak

1/2 lb. pork sausage meat	1 medium flank steak (about 1 1/4 lbs.) have membrane removed and steak scored
1 cup stale bread crumbs	2 tablespoons lard
1 tbs. lemon juice	1/4 teaspoon pepper
1 tbs. minced parsley	3/4 cup water
1/2 cup water	
1/4 teaspoons salt	

Combine sausage meat, crumbs, lemon juice, parsley, 1/2 cup water and 1/4 teaspoon salt. Spread this stuffing on the flank steak, roll up lengthwise, sew or skewer steak along the edge to hold in place. Then brown the steak on all sides in the heated fat. Sprinkle with remaining 1 teaspoon salt and pepper, add 3/4 cup water, cover and bake in a slow oven (300° F.) for 2 to 2 1/2 hours, or until tender.

Scalloped Liver

Put in a baking dish alternate layers of sliced raw potato (seasoned with salt and pepper) and sliced liver which has been floured, seasoned and lightly browned in fat; make the top layer potato, covered with milk and bake covered at a moderate heat about 1 hour or until potatoes are tender. At the last, remove the lid in order to brown the potatoes. Onion may be added if you like.

Veal or Beef Birds

Cut meat into strips two to three inches wide. Spread with stuffing, roll and fasten with toothpicks into neat packages for individual servings. Brown in fat, add a little water and braise slowly in a covered dish. Serve with the gravy.

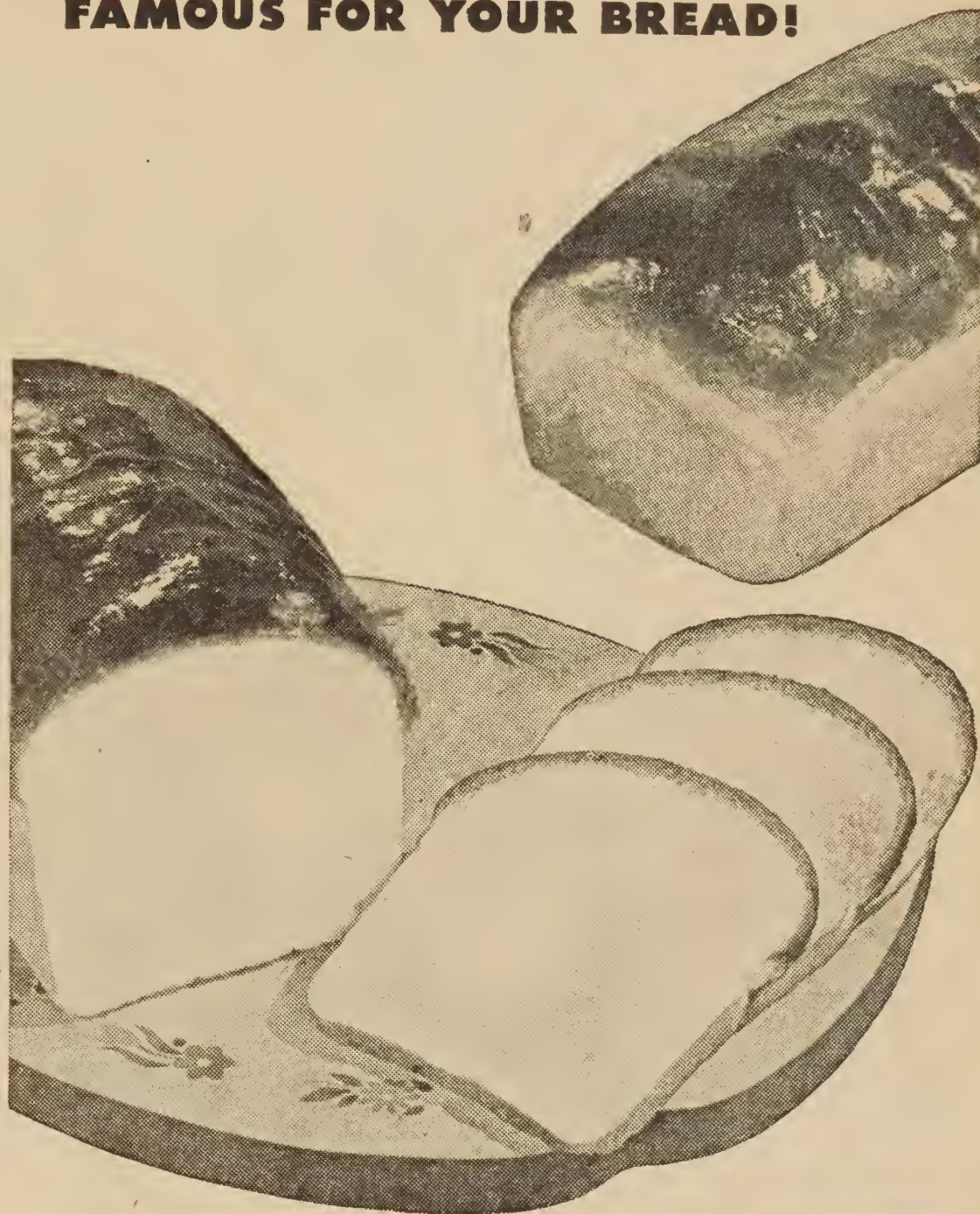
Baked Stuffed Heart

Buy either beef, mutton or pork heart to the amount of four pounds. Wash heart; remove valves and arteries. Stuff with bread dressing, seasoned with sage and onion; rub with salt and pepper, roll in flour and brown in hot drippings or vegetable fat. Place in roasting pan and half cover with boiling water. Cover tightly and allow to bake slowly.

A beef heart requires about 2 hours, pork hearts about 1 1/4 hours. If baked in an uncovered pan baste every 15 minutes.

When heart is tender remove it from the roasting pan and thicken the remaining liquid to serve as gravy, seasoning it well with salt and pepper.

The tender blend of wheats
in Pillsbury's Best can help make you
FAMOUS FOR YOUR BREAD!



Recipe for PILLSBURY'S HOME-MADE BREAD

makes 6 big loaves

... with a full, firm texture yet so deliciously tender it melts in your mouth.

TEMPERATURE: 400° F.

• 4 cups scalded milk
• 1/2 cup sugar
• 3 tablespoons salt
• 6 tablespoons lard

TIME: About 45 to 50 minutes

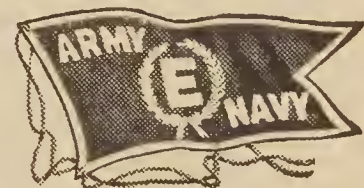
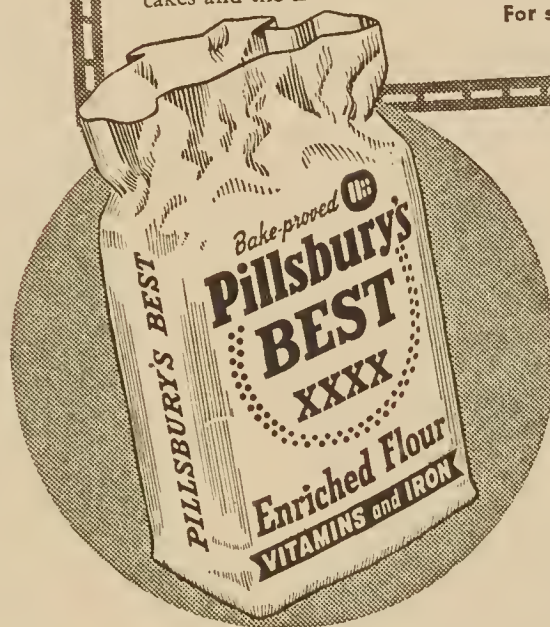
• 2 cakes compressed yeast
• 4 cups lukewarm water
• 6 quarts (6 lbs.) sifted PILLSBURY'S BEST Enriched Flour

1. Combine scalded milk, sugar, salt, and lard; stir till dissolved and lukewarm. 2. Soften yeast in 1/2 c. lukewarm water. Add yeast and remaining water to cooled milk mixture. 3. Sift flour once, then measure. Add 1/2 to yeast mixture; beat well. Add rest of flour; blend well. 4. Knead on floured board about 10 minutes. 5. Place in greased bowl, cover; set to rise in warm place (80° F. to 85° F.) about two hours

(till impression of finger stays in dough). 6. Punch gas from dough; cover; let rise again for about 1/2 hour. 7. Put on floured board; flatten out. Cut and mold into 6 balls; let rest (closely covered) for 15 min. Shape into loaves. 8. Place in greased 9x5x3-in. loaf pans; cover; keep in warm place till dough fills pan and center rises above top (about 2 hrs.). Bake in hot oven.

Notice one thing particularly about the bread you make with Pillsbury's Best. It is not only full-bodied, hearty, and substantial; it is so tender it fairly melts in your mouth. The full-bodied, sturdy elasticity comes from certain types of fine wheat; the delicate tenderness from others. By balancing one type of wheat with another, we get what we call the "tender blend" of wheats in Pillsbury's Best. See for yourself how this fine all-purpose flour adds the quality of unusual tenderness to all your baking—from bread to cakes and the most delicate pastry.

For special Dry-Yeast Bread Recipe, write to
Pillsbury Flour Mills Company,
D-11-38 Minneapolis, Minn.



We are very proud of the men and women at our Springfield, Illinois mill, who have received the first Army-Navy "E" to be awarded in the milling industry. All the men and women of the Pillsbury organization join in pledging to those on the fighting front and on the home front—on the farm front and the city front—their best efforts to convert America's great basic grain crops into the kind of foods a working, fighting nation needs.

FOR SOUND NERVES—give your family the two B-vitamins of this fine Enriched flour... (and the iron, too, for red blood).

Buy War Bonds and Stamps



"There goes Bill—under new management!"

JANIE...YOU HAD ME JEALOUS TONIGHT!

TOM: All those brothers of yours ... talking up your hot rolls. I didn't have a chance to tell you how swell they were!

JANIE: Silly! They weren't any work, either. They're a new Fleischmann 2-hour kind ... and full of extra vitamins when you make them with Fleischmann's Yeast.

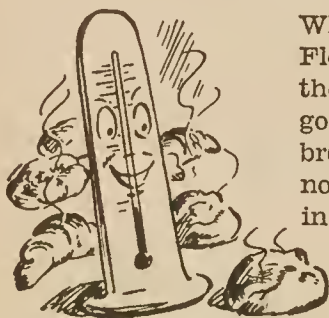


Folks, be sure you buy Fleischmann's. It's the only yeast that has added Vitamins A and D as well as Vitamins B₁ and G!



I'M FREE! SEND FOR ME—FLEISCHMANN'S NEW 40-PAGE BOOK OF 60 GRAND RECIPES. DELICIOUS ROLLS, BREADS, DESSERT BREADS MADE BETTER WITH FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST. SEND FOR ME TODAY!

For your free copy, write
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Inc., 691 Wash-
ington Street,
New York, N. Y.



When you bake with Fleischmann's, all those extra vitamins go right into your breads with no great loss in the oven!

TOUGH SOD

(Continued from Page 5)

But you wouldn't object to my gettin' a better price than you can afford to pay, would you?"

"You can't get a better price," said Ezra. "Let me ask you somethin'. Do you want to continue to stay on that farm?"

"Why, yes," said Wilson, in agitation. "What's that got to do with it?"

"Just this," said Ezra, leaning forward to tap the desk to emphasize every word. "I won't have any apple auctions or any other fool schemes in this town. And some of you fellows might just as well realize this first as last. You know how you stand on that mortgage."

"Been payin' the interest," said Wilson, with some spirit.

"That ain't enough, and you know it. I want you to take those apples of yours out of that auction or else figure on some other place to live."

"My God, Chittendon," said Wilson. "You don't mean that! You don't mean that you'd take my farm away? Why—my folks have lived on that farm for three generations!"

"All the more reason to be a little careful what you do," said Ezra. "You hear me. And you'd better pass the word around to the rest of your neighbors that I don't want any apple auctions or any other schemes that'll get all of us in trouble. I won't have it! That auction is just three days from now, and if you fellows know what's good for you, you'd better not be seen there. And while I'm talkin', here's somethin' else. Some farmers, led by that high school ag teacher, are gettin' all het up about puttin' a Farm Bureau in the county. Know anything about it?"

"Not much 'til yesterday. Tom Mead told me somethin' about it then."

"Well, I'm tellin' you, Wilson, you'd better leave it alone. Just one more thing to pay taxes for, and you're payin' enough now. Sorry to have to talk to you this way, Henry, but I've been your friend, and a friend to these other farmers here, for years; yet when some fool scheme comes along, instead of talkin' it over with me, you all rush into it. And I won't have it!"

"Alright," said Wilson, meekly. "How about them barrels for my apples? Pickin' 'em today and tomorrow."

"You can have the barrels, and I'll charge them against your crop when you bring it in."

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist*, P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

Countryman

There is an aching wildness in my heart
As I stand here amid the city ways;
A longing for the open and the free,
For mountain nights and sun-swept
desert days.

There is no loneliness upon the plains—
God seems so very near when all is still;
But here, where thousands move, are
empty arms

And empty hearts He tries in vain to
fill.

—Gilean Douglas,
Reno, Nevada.

Wilson got up and slumped out. As the door closed behind him, Sarah Munson, who had been working quietly at her desk, turned to her employer and said in a low tone:

"Going a little strong this morning, aren't you?"

Before he could reply, she turned quickly back to her work, leaving him to glare in her direction and to mutter, half to himself:

"Ain't goin' to allow a parcel of farmers to tell me how to run my business!"

The third man to sit in Ezra's visitor's chair that morning was a different type from the two who preceded him. He carried a cigar in the corner of his mouth, was well dressed, and sure of himself.

Ezra opened the conversation:

"You probably wonder, Mr. Perce, why I asked you to come in to see me. Of course it's true that you apple buyers and other dealers and I have had a little race every fall to see who can get the farmer's apples first and his other business. That's all right. A little competition don't hurt nobody. But now all of us are up against somethin' different, somethin' that may be bad for you and me and the rest of us dealers. So I thought we'd better talk it over."

"I know what you mean. It's this apple auction business, isn't it?"

"Yes. That's part of what I wanted
(Continued on opposite page)

WHAM

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WIN ON THE HOME FRONT!

No. 4—Keep Home Happy.

USE CHEERFUL COLORS:

In furnishings.
In decorations—potted plants, flower arrangements, vases, pictures, books, sofa pillows, scarves, etc.
In your house dresses, aprons or other everyday clothes.

HAVE VARIETY:

In meals—get out the cook-book and try some new recipes.
In dishes—use the good china for family meals now and then!
In garnishes—keep a pot of parsley growing on the window sill and cut the hard-cooked eggs in eighths instead of slices, or try grating them if you have the time.

MAKE THINGS LOOK WARM:

Reds and yellows are the warm colors. Also fuzzy or nubby surfaces look much warmer than smooth, shiny ones. Make them feel warm too, when it doesn't take extra fuel—little touches such as setting plates, knives and forks in warming closet or on radiator to warm up before meal time; putting hot water bottles in the bed on cold nights; having a special place to dry and warm mittens and coats.

KEEP GAMES HANDY:

Have some in reserve for stormy weather—the whole family needs relaxation.



AUNT JANET'S Favorite Recipe

A simple yet festive dish can be made by adding enough red or yellow cake coloring to cornstarch pudding to make it attractive.

GRANDMOTHER'S PUDDING

4 cups scalded milk 1/4 teaspoon salt
1/2 cup strained honey 6 tablespoons cornstarch
(or 1/2 cup sugar) 1/2 teaspoon lemon extract

Blend honey, salt and cornstarch, stir into milk in double boiler and continue stirring until thick, about 15 minutes. Take off the fire, add extract and coloring, and pour into wet mold. Chill and serve with cream. A speck of red jelly on top of the cream gives an added touch.

(Continued from opposite page)

to talk with you about. You know this young squirt of a farm teacher, this fellow Green here in the high school, has been workin' all summer on the farmers around here tryin' to tell them that you and I and all the rest of the buyers have been cheatin' them for years with too low prices for their apples."

Perce nodded. "And I hear that that young farmer Allen Clinton has been helping the story along and working with the ag teacher."

"That's right," Ezra replied. "I didn't pay much attention to this talk, because farmers always do more or less gruntin' about prices, until I learned about this auction scheme. And about somethin' else that's even worse."

"The way I get it," he continued, "Green and Clinton have been tellin' fruit growers around here that the way to get more for their apples is to put

them in a big pool, hire a good auctioneer, and then invite dealers and commission merchants from all over the state to come here on the day of the auction and bid for the fruit."

"Might work."

"Might," agreed Ezra. "So we've got to stop it."

"How?"

"Can't sell anythin' if there ain't no bids."

"Yes, but there will be bids. A lot of these commission men may grab hold of this new idea and come out to the auction to see what it was all about."

"Got to stop it right now," insisted Ezra, "and that's why I sent for you. If it ain't stopped, you and me and the other buyers might as well go out of business, because if it worked for apples it could easily work for potatoes or anythin' else. So, we're goin' to put a stop to it. I got a plan, but first I want to tell you somethin' else. Green and Clinton and some of the other farmers are talkin' about puttin' a Farm Bureau into this county. Know anythin' about Farm Bureaus?"

"Sure," said Perce. "They've got them in some parts of the state."

"Well, we ain't goin' to have one here."

"From what I hear of them, I'm not crazy about the idea either. But aren't you talking pretty big, Mr. Chittendon? How could you stop it?"

"If we can make Green and Clinton look foolish because their apple auction is a flop, the farmers then won't think much of any other scheme like the Farm Bureau that these young fellows are promotin'. So we've got to stop the apple auction."

"You said that before. How are you going to do it?"

"Here's how," said Ezra. "I intend—"

"Wait a minute," said Perce, interrupting him. "How about —?" And he pointed a finger at the unconscious back of Sarah Munson, who had been typing steadily during the conversation.

"She's all right. Never hears anythin' I don't want her to."

For the next few minutes Ezra talked and Perce listened, while Sarah's typewriter clicked on and on.

(To be continued)

— A. A. —

REFINISHING TABLE

Question: My mother's little cherry table was used for plants, with the consequence that the finish is just about nil. I would like to use it and yet cannot pay a professional to refinish it. Have you any suggestions?—D. M.

First, remove the old finish with a paint or varnish remover. Sand the wood until it feels smooth and satiny. Always work with the grain of the wood. Wipe all dust off, and apply a mixture of two parts boiled linseed oil and one part turpentine with a soft cloth. Heat the mixture in a pan of hot water. All excess oil should be wiped off immediately with a dry cloth. After forty-eight hours, the process should be repeated until the wood will absorb no more oil. Rub the wood well after each oiling.

The oil brings out the beauty of the wood and enriches its color by darkening it. On some woods the color becomes too dark if enough oil is applied to fill the pores. These woods should be oiled only to the desired color, and a mixture of one part white shellac to one part denatured alcohol should then be applied. When this is dry, rub the wood with fine sandpaper to remove the surface shellac.

Finish the wood by rubbing with a small amount of wax in some cheese-cloth. Let the wax stand for ten minutes and then polish the wood with a soft piece of flannel. Several coats of wax may be needed to give the desired finish. This method applies for finishing other woods such as walnut and maple, as well as cherry.

GREAT NEWS FOR HOME BAKERS:

Now there's enough

MACA YEAST

for your needs, too!



We've been working night and day to fill Uncle Sam's orders for MACA YEAST. It makes the delicious, nourishing bread he needs to feed his fighters. Now -

thanks to greatly increased production - we can again supply you, at least for the present. So MACA is back at your dealer's, with all its time-saving, work-saving advantages.

As you know, MACA gives your bakings that grand and glorious old-time flavor and richness, without the old-time fuss and bother. It works quickly - needs no setting hours beforehand - makes better bread faster. And MACA keeps without refrigeration - handy on your pantry shelf, ready for action at your convenience.

Your dealer has MACA now, plenty for you and your neighbors to share if you buy only for normal needs. So put in a normal supply with your next grocery order, and use MACA today, tomorrow, or next week.



BAKES BETTER
BREAD FASTER!

Ralph Bowman, Skowhegan, Maine.

Splendid Cough Relief Is Easily Mixed at Home

No Cooking. Makes Big Saving.

To get quick and satisfying relief from coughs due to colds, mix this recipe in your kitchen. Once tried, you'll never be without it, and it's so simple and easy.

First, make a syrup by stirring 2 cups granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. A child could do it. No cooking needed. Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup.

Then get 2 1/2 ounces of Pinex from any druggist. This is a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, well-known for its prompt action on throat and bronchial membranes.

Put the Pinex into a pint bottle, and add your syrup. Thus you make a full pint of really splendid medicine and you get about four times as much for your money. It never spoils, and tastes fine.

And for quick, blessed relief, it is amazing. You can feel it take hold in a way that means business. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, and eases the soreness. Thus it makes breathing easy, and lets you get restful sleep. Just try it, and if not pleased, your money will be refunded.

For Victory Buy United States War Bonds and Stamps

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And Want To Build Up Red Blood

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Taken regularly—Pinkham's help build up resistance against such symptoms. Also, their iron helps build up red blood. Follow label directions.

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THE FARM NEWS

Vegetable and Potato Growers Meet

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON.

WELCOME news brought to meetings of the New York State Vegetable Growers' Association and the Empire State Potato Club in Syracuse was that the era of rigid price ceilings is passing. In place of OPA ceilings based entirely on the premise that they hold down the cost of living, conditions of food scarcity have forced recognition that prices must be high enough to obtain necessary production.

"The unfortunate and acrimonious struggle over rigid price ceilings for farm products apparently is over, but not forgotten by farm people," said Dr. W. I. Myers, head of the agricultural economics department at the New York State College of Agriculture.

"There is critical need for all the food we can produce as long as the war lasts, and for at least a year or two afterward," he said. "Food is of equal importance with planes, ships and munitions. In view of the phenomenally favorable weather of recent years, it is doubtful if the utmost efforts of the present labor force can maintain production at present levels."

The meetings of the two groups attracted unexpectedly large attendance. Fred S. Johnston, Pennellville, vegetable growers' president, and William Hodnett, Fillmore, potato club president, both expressed surprise and satisfaction. They said that with attendance practically double that of last year, and considering difficulties of travel and other wartime conditions, the turnout indicated that growers "wanted to know."

Labor Holds Interest

For the opening morning the two groups had scheduled separate programs. This was changed so that both groups could sit in on a labor forum conducted by Dr. T. N. Hurd of the state college. Henry Marquart, Jr., of Orchard Park, said that a switch to piece-work in packing house operations last season had proved beneficial. Good workers were given opportunity to make good pay and made the most of it. Marion Johnson of Williamson said he found negroes from the south did a good job picking cherries, that "bums" shipped from New York City to a labor camp were useless, and that men and women brought in from Ohio and Kentucky were fairly satisfactory. "These people are willing to work and learn, but only about 60 per cent as efficient as our normal help," Johnson said.

"In many cases we found the women picked more fruit than the men, who have been on WPA so long they have forgotten how to work. When normally you would hire five men you will need eight of these."

Johnson said a barracks on the farm was much more satisfactory than hauling labor back and forth from a migratory labor camp. There were too many distractions at the camp, and the help was more quickly available when housed on the farm. He said he could not recommend dependence on a labor camp for all farm operations, but this type of help was useful in peaks.

Walter Emerick of Watervliet said he found it helped considerably in picking the natural leaders among groups of boys and giving them some responsibility for getting work done. Kenneth Bullard of Schuylerville told in some detail his experience with school pupils. He said he found girls more conscientious workers than boys. Said he found apples coming out of storage this winter showed more than

normal bruising, indicating careless handling. He said he would rather have school help in the mornings—instead of afternoons—so fruit harvested could be disposed of before dark.

Hurd said one of the lessons apparent was "that we have many obstacles to maintaining production before we get the increases asked for."

Decline Responsibility

Roy A. Porter of Elba, recently returned from Washington, where he was elected temporary chairman of the National Potato Committee, agreed with Dr. Myers that price ceilings could be expected to advance. He said it had become apparent that ceilings fixed without regard to costs served to curtail production and did not serve the public interest.

Dr. Myers said recent shortages have brought home to the public and to government officials some recognition of the necessity of encouraging production. He said prices could be expected to continue to rise as long as the war lasted. Hopeful signs for farmers were that government officials seemed a little more inclined to open the question of additional steel priorities for farm production, and the discarding of subsidies which had been used as a subterfuge for fair prices.

Porter said the National Potato Committee had advised Secretary Wickard that the 1943 prospect was for potato production of 75 to 90 per cent of last year, in place of the 115 per cent asked. The committee told the Secretary farmers were patriotic and willing, but unless manpower and machinery was made available the government, not the farmers, must assume responsibility for the acreage.

Both the Potato Club and the Vegetable Growers adopted resolutions pledging to do their full share in the food-production program of the United States Department of Agriculture, but pointing out that they would be unable to do so unless adequate amounts of labor, machinery and supplies were made available.

Ask Floor Prices

"New York growers are expected to increase production of potatoes under adverse conditions," said a resolution adopted by the Potato Club. "We urgently request Secretary Wickard to establish floor prices under potatoes at 100 per cent of parity adjusted to include labor costs. We also request the secretary of agriculture and the OPA to establish ceiling prices for potatoes at least 50 cents per hundred-weight above adjusted parity." It was said that these prices would encourage production.

Another club resolution said members were "of the opinion that even 1942 production cannot be maintained because of lack of machinery and scarcity of parts." The War Production Board was asked to immediately order production of more farm machinery and essential parts.

Roy Gillett of the State Department of Agriculture was commended for the improvement being made in state crop reporting service.

"Production of vegetables is an important war effort," declared the vegetable growers. "We pledge our full support to the program. However, it will be necessary that we obtain adequate labor and supplies to do our part."

The association voted approval of the work being done by the Northeast

Potato and Vegetable Council, and urged a joint state and federal marketing authority to develop primary markets in New York City.

The two groups jointly adopted a resolution urging that research and extension work be maintained at the State College of Agriculture. It was pointed out that war conditions might reduce student enrollment heavily, and there might be some tendency to cut appropriations accordingly. It was explained that many of the departments devote only small part of their time to teaching and that this was not the time to hamper necessary research.

Both groups re-elected officers. Fred S. Johnston of Pennellville, continues as president of the Vegetable Growers' Association. Vice-Presidents are Joseph M. Panebianco, Canastota; Walter Hess, Rochester; Peter Ulrich, Schenectady; A. H. Garnish, Elba, and Fred Mielke, Schenectady. W. T. Tapley, Geneva, continues as secretary-treasurer, and W. D. Enzic, Geneva, as assistant.

Potato club officers continued are William Hodnett, Fillmore, president; Favor R. Smith, Lake Placid, vice-president, and Morris F. Butts, Sodus, secretary-treasurer. Smith, Butts and Harold Simonson, Glen Head, were re-named directors.

Seed Supply Fair

Prof. H. C. Thompson said the seed outlook for this year was about the same as last year, with some varieties short, but enough seed if variety substitutions were practiced. He said prices were slightly higher, but there were no indications that seedsmen were taking advantage of the situation.

H. T. Cumming, President of the State Canners' Association, said the price plan under OPA worked out fairly satisfactorily last year, but that canners would have to wait to see how the new plan was going to work out.

—A. A.—

E. R. EASTMAN REAPPOINTED FARM CREDIT DIRECTOR

Governor Albert L. Black has re-appointed E. R. Eastman, editor of *American Agriculturist*, to serve another three-year term as District Director on the Farm Credit Board at Springfield, Massachusetts. As such Director, Mr. Eastman will serve also as a Director of the Federal Land Bank, the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, the Production Credit Corporation, and the Bank for Cooperatives for District No. 1, with headquarters at

Springfield. Other Directors with Mr. Eastman are: Arthur L. Deering, Orono, Maine; C. E. Ladd, Ithaca, New York; J. Ralph Graham, Boscawen, New Hampshire; Marcus L. Urann, South Hanson, Massachusetts; Everett Carr, Hope, Rhode Island; and Julian B. Thayer, Rockfall, Connecticut.

The United States is divided into twelve Farm Credit Districts. District No. 1 includes the northeastern states of New York, New Jersey, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island.

The Federal Land Bank, the oldest of the institutions under the Farm Credit Administration, cooperating with the local cooperative Farm Loan Associations, makes mortgage loans to farmers at a very low rate of interest. Any farmer wishing to buy a farm, or any farmer wishing to re-finance his mortgage, should write to the Federal Land Bank at Springfield for full information.

The Production Credit Corporation, working with local Production Credit Associations, makes short loans to farmers, chiefly, as the name implies, for production purposes.

The Federal Intermediate Credit Bank does not make loans directly to individual farmers, but finances them indirectly by discounting paper of production credit associations, agricultural credit corporations, and others.

The Bank for Cooperatives, as its name implies, makes loans to sound cooperative organizations.

In addition to the above named organizations and institutions, the Farm Credit services also include mortgage loans made through the Land Bank Commissioner, and small working capital loans, known as Emergency Crop Loans, to responsible farmers to whom credit is not readily available from other sources.

All of these institutions have been of great value to an increasingly large group of farmers, and they could help much more if more farmers would investigate their services when they wish to borrow money for farm purposes.

—A. A.—

POTATO COMMITTEE

At Washington, D. C., December 29 and 30, grower and shipper members of the Cooperative Fruit and Vegetable Association met and organized a National Potato Committee. Roy Porter of Elba, N. Y., was chosen as Chairman, and Porter Taylor of the Association's Washington office, Secretary.

Plans were made for representation on the committee of all important potato producing districts.

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Be ready for the shortage of help, and the heavy work, next season: go to the nearest Frick Branch or Dealer and get your order in for the replacement parts and service needed to put your equipment in fighting condition. Doing your part toward Victory will then be assured. We are equipped to aid you: act now.

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Power Farming Machinery

The Market Barameter

Boston Takes Lead in Plan to Save Milk Handling Duplication

SECRETARY WICKARD has directed Administrators of all Federal-State Milk Marketing Orders, to study milk transportation and handling in order to determine what savings can be made in transportation, labor and materials. In the Boston area, Administrator Tator and Assistant Administrator Apelin had been working on the proposition even before Wickard's instructions were received, and it is probable that Boston will be the first market in which savings on gasoline, rubber, materials and labor will be tried.

Tentative plans propose the closing of half of the 112 plants sending milk to Boston. The government would probably buy equipment in closed plants and resell it as needed by plants that are to continue operating.

There will be some readjustments on milk shipments. In the first place, closing some plants will permit some full tank cars of milk rather than cars partly filled. Readjustment will include shipping to Boston of the milk nearest to the city and the use in smaller New England cities of some nearby milk which in the past has gone to Boston. Probably members of co-operatives who, because of location, will deliver to other plants, will continue to be members and will be paid by the cooperatives.

This week Administrator Tator is holding producers' meetings to discuss the proposal. If no serious objections are raised as to the practicability of the plan, it is probable that Director of Economic Stabilization Byrnes will issue an order to put the plan into effect in the near future. It is expected delivery will also be overhauled to cut out duplication.

The Boston market is smaller and therefore less complicated than the New York City market, but there is good reason to believe, if the Boston experience is successful, that a similar plan will be worked out in New York City. There has already been a good deal of discussion in the New York market, with a rather definite plan already proposed by Fred Sexauer, president of the Dairymen's League.

—A. A.—

MILK

The estimate of the December uniform milk price for New York City as made by Administrator Blanford is \$3.19. If the estimate proves to be correct, this will be the highest December price since 1920, at which time the price to farmers was \$3.38. The estimate of \$3.19 is 44c above the December price last year, but 9c below the November price of \$3.28.

December deliveries to the New York City market were about 415,000,000 lbs., nearly 20,000,000 lbs. above November production which was the low point of the year. Estimated production for December was 6.7% below December 1941.

A look at the use to which milk is being put is interesting. In November, 1942, the daily use of Class I milk in the New York market totaled 7,222,756 lbs. and in November a year ago 6,967,140 lbs. Fluid cream gives a different story. Milk used for that purpose daily in New York in November of 1942 totaled 1,717,125 lbs., compared to 2,126,650 lbs. last year. The biggest decrease this year over last was in frozen cream which this year totaled 1,403 lbs. a day, and last year 16,610 lbs. This year in November

79.74% of the milk received was used in the upper classes; last year, 72.46%.

For the nation, consumption of fluid milk and cream has been running 10% to 15% above a year ago. As a result, the amount of milk going into butter, cheese, evaporated and condensed milk has been running 5% to 10% below last year.

—A. A.—

CEILINGS FOR POTATOES AND ONIONS

The original order on ceiling prices for potatoes and onions carried no provision whereby farmers could sell direct to stores or consumers and thereby get higher prices. An amendment now provides that farmers who sell and deliver to consumers can add \$1.00 a hundred more for white potatoes and \$1.00 more for a fifty-pound bag of dry onions to the ceiling prices as announced. When selling and delivering to retailers, farmers can charge an additional 25c a hundred for potatoes and 20c more per fifty-pound bag of onions.

—A. A.—

WHEAT

The winter wheat acreage is below last year. In New York State acreage seeded last fall was 275,000, compared to 283,000 last year and a ten-year average of 273,000. The New York reduction is believed to be due to bad weather and shortage of labor. The condition of the New York crop at the beginning of the year was 89% of normal, compared to 92% of normal a year ago.

U. S. winter wheat acreage is 37,482,000, a 2% drop from 1941 and 22% below average. On December 1, reported condition was average or better in practically all states.

—A. A.—

FEED SHORTAGE IS REAL

A 23 per cent increase in the supply of 12 essential feed ingredients for 1943 will be needed to meet the actual needs of livestock on American farms, Commodity Credit Corporation officials were told at Washington on January 7.

A report, submitted by the Feed Industry Planning Committee of the American Feed Manufacturers Association at the invitation of J. B. Hutson, Commodity Credit Corporation head, showed that whereas 11,700,000 tons of high protein feeds, minerals, and vitamin supplements will be needed during the present year only 9,516,000 tons are now in sight.

"The feed situation is critical and there's no psychological myth about it," said Dr. R. M. Bethke, animal nutritionist of the Ohio State Agricultural Experiment Station at Wooster, one of three college nutritionists who cooperated in assembling and presenting the facts.

Predicting that the situation will get "steadily worse" for the next 90 days during which time 40 per cent of the nation's cows will freshen and will need more feed, J. A. McConnell, general manager of the Grange League Federation Exchange of Ithaca, N. Y., and chairman of the committee, said that the nation faces liquidation of some of its livestock unless quick action is taken.

Mr. McConnell said that already most feed manufacturers have reduced the protein content of dairy feeds to a minimum and have streamlined formu-

las to eliminate duplicating feeds.

The committee reported that its survey showed that the "immediate bottleneck" is lack of processing facilities for production of high vegetable protein ingredients such as soybean and other oil meals, and urged that action be taken to strengthen cottonseed, soybean, and linseed crushing facilities.

Another recommendation was that additional grinders be made available to take care of more plentiful cereal grains and that a supply of most needed feed milling repair parts be made available.

A third recommendation was that the importance of vital feed ingredients be considered in the setting of ceiling prices, and that these be set so as to help direct scarce ingredients where they will do the most good.

—A. A.—

HOGS

More hogs will be raised in 1943, both in the U. S. and in the Northeast. The 1942 fall pig crop was 25% above the previous fall record of 1941, and it is expected that 24% more sows will farrow this spring. The number of pigs saved last fall is estimated at 43,721,000 head. In the North Atlantic States the increase was 25%. The combined U. S. spring and fall crop was estimated at 104,074,000, 20,000,000 more than a year ago.

In New York State, 43,000 sows are expected to farrow in the spring of 1943, compared with 30,000 last spring. 30,000 farrowed last fall, compared with 22,000 in 1941. In New York pigs saved in the spring of 1942 totaled 198,000, compared to 161,000 in 1941; and pigs saved from fall litters totaled 210,000, compared to 161,000 in 1941.

—A. A.—

SEED POTATOES

Estimated production of certified potatoes in northeastern states and nearby Canadian Provinces is 14,312,000 bushels, 19% more than the production of 1941, but 23% short of the production of 1940. Production of Green Mountains dropped 5%. Cobblers were up 19%; Katahdins, 32%; while Chipewas were about double last year's crop.

—A. A.—

BEANS

Final report of the dry bean crop shows New York with 689,000 100-lb. bags of red kidneys, 14% below 1941, and 449,000 bags of pea beans, 14% above 1941.

For the U. S., total production of dry beans was 19,608,000 bags; last year, 18,503,000. Average production for 1930 to 1939 totaled 13,510,000 bags.

—A. A.—

FARMERS, HERE'S YOUR CHANCE

(Continued from Page 13)

ly plant, cultivate, and harvest their crops.

4. Whether the present method of computing parity prices for farm products should have included in it the full element of all agricultural labor including the hired hand, the farm operator, and the members of the farm operator's family.

5. The extent to which restrictive regulations on farm transportation such as "certificates of war necessity" are hindering farm production.

6. Whether farmers are being discouraged in their production efforts by the public attitude of the city press, radio commentators, and spokesmen of the Federal government.

In our capacity as members of the Senate Committee on Agriculture we would like very much to know the sentiments of your community, and we feel that reports of the discussions which take place at these meetings will indeed be helpful in shaping the

requisite legislation.

We are confident that other senators and every member of the lower House would also like to hear from the communities they represent with regard to these issues which we have outlined and the way in which they should be settled in order that it may be possible to achieve the necessary production goals as long as this war lasts.

Such expression is of particular importance at this time since some of these questions will undoubtedly be taken up by the 78th Congress shortly after it convenes.—G. M. GILLETTE, U. S. Senator from Iowa; GEORGE D. AIKEN, U. S. Senator from Vermont.

—A. A.—

WAR BONDS FOR FARM IDEAS

MASSEY-HARRIS, Department 45, Racine, Wisconsin, is announcing on page 13 of this issue a contest with \$2400 in War Bonds as prizes. The aim of the contest is to develop ideas for meeting war conditions on the farm. You will find the rules of the contest in the Massey-Harris advertisement on page 13.



Daily except Sunday, 12:31 p. m., N. Y. State Wholesale Produce Markets.

Daily exc. Sat. and Sun., 6:15 p. m., N. Y. City Wholesale Produce Market.

Monday only, 12:34 p. m., Metropolitan Milk Market Report.

This schedule subject to change without notice.

Monday, January 18th

12:35—Dramette, AMA.

12:45—"Schools in Wartime," George K. Stone.

Tuesday, January 19th

12:35—"Good Garden Seed—A Basic Need," Hans Plantenius.

12:45—Homemaker's Council, "Advice to Amateur Nurses."

Wednesday, January 20th

12:35—Farm Electrification Mailbag, "There's No Need to Ration Good Lighting," Ed W. Mitchell.

12:45—Countryside Talk, "The World and Us," Bristow Adams.

Thursday, January 21st

12:35—"Supper at Six on the Dairy Farm," F. B. Morris.

12:45—"Hired Hand Exchange," Emerson Markham.

12:50—"Farm Labor Saving Clinic," Bob Child.

Friday, January 22nd

12:45—"A Word to the Tax-Conscious Farmer is Sufficient," James A. McKee.

8:30—WGY Farm Forum.

Saturday, January 23rd

12:35—4-H Fellowship, "The Stuff of Which Heroes Are Made," Herkimer Co. (N. Y.) 4-H Clubs.

12:45—Victory, Inc., Herkimer Pomona Grange.

Monday, January 25th

12:35—Subject to be announced, C. C. DuMond.

12:45—"Van Aernam's Scrapbook," J. H. VanAernam.

Tuesday, January 26th

12:35—"On the Frontier in Apple Growing," Damon Boynton.

12:45—Homemaker's Council, "There's No Fuel Like an Old Fuel."

Wednesday, January 27th

12:35—Farm Electrification Mailbag, "Be Your Own Miller," Ed W. Mitchell.

12:45—Countryside Talk, Arthur Pound.

Thursday, January 28th

12:35—Subject to be announced, Earl A. Flansburgh.

12:45—"Hired Hand Exchange," Emerson Markham.

12:50—"Farm Labor Saving Clinic," Bob Child.

Friday, January 29th

12:35—"Beware the Ides of March," Nicholas Jamba.

12:45—"An Acre for the Lord," Rev. Harry Titus.

8:30—WGY Farm Forum.

Saturday, January 30th

12:35—4-H Fellowship, "The Stuff of Which Heroes Are Made," Ulster County (N. Y.) 4-H Clubs.

12:45—Victory, Inc., Montgomery Pomona Grange.

Buy War Bonds and Stamps

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

IN WASHINGTON, Administration leaders, particularly those close to the White House, keep insisting that the 40-hour week is not a drag on production. To substantiate their position, they point out that millions of workers put in overtime. Of course they do not recognize the inflationary effect of overtime pay at one-and-a-half to two times the already high rates for the 40-hour week.

They Just Don't Know

What the political defenders of the 40-hour week don't know is that there are also hundreds of thousands of workers who work only 40 hours in a week. During Christmas and New Year's weeks, many of these individuals *worked only 32 hours. This statement can be proved.* When a nation is at war and all jobs are more or less rush jobs, it certainly goes against the grain with me to see a lot of big, healthy men and women willing to work only 32 hours for two weeks in succession. Furthermore, it is my considered opinion that the single biggest weakness in our war effort is the fact that so many people can earn enough money by working only 32 hours for two weeks in succession that they don't *have* to work any more than that.

Farm Schedule Revised

Two weeks ago, I suggested that if the 40-hour week were to be applied to agriculture, people on farms would not have to do anything after Thursday night of each week. Since then I have kept careful track of some farm crews of men on the 40-hour week, and on the basis of actual timing I am forced to revise my farm 40-hour week. In order to provide time for necessary chores each day of the week, a farm 40-hour week will have to end Wednesday noon. By that time, 20 hours straight work will have been put in. Allowing 3 hours for chores on each of the seven days of the week, we get another 21 hours.

Absurd But Terribly Dangerous

Of course a farm week which would end all work in the fields on Wednesday noon is so absurd that some of you think I've lost all sense of proportion. However, this is just the kind of week which an alliance of government and labor unions has made sacred in this country. *It is the kind of week which is worked by hundreds of thousands of individuals right now, Mr. McNutt to the contrary notwithstanding.* It is the week on which government contracts and industry contracts with labor unions are based. If 40 hours on straight time, with time and a half for overtime and double time under certain conditions, is all that a mason, a carpenter, an airplane worker, or a white collar man need work, and if as is claimed this sort of week gets results in production,

then why not extend it to agriculture?

A practical application would be to have the farm week end Wednesday noon and everybody from Wednesday noon on, for all work except chores, draw time and a half. Perhaps the danger of this situation was why the Administration fought so desperately to keep farm wages from being included in the formula for figuring price ceilings on agricultural products.

JANUARY PIGS

We have ten sows to farrow in January and February. One of them, a purebred York, will be having her third litter; five crossbred Hampshire-York sows will be having their second litters; and four purebred York gilts, bred to a Hampshire boar, will be having their first litters.

Past experience has taught us that it's no easy job to farrow ten sows in the dead of winter and save the pigs we should save. As of present writing, the sows seem to be in grand shape. They are not too fat. They are getting plenty of exercise and are eating feed—mostly they are getting all the ensilage and legume hay they want—which should enable them to build good strong litters of pigs.

We have five box stalls in warm basements fixed for the farrowing. A rail 8 or 10 inches high has been nailed around these stalls to keep the sows from crushing their pigs against the walls. It is not on these rails, however, that we are placing our main dependence for a pig crop. In the corner of each stall, we are roofing over a triangular area at the height of the rail and installing under it an electric light bulb and a reflector. The reflector is so tilted that it throws the heat of the light out from the corner.

If everything goes according to plan, we will put a sow in her stall a few days before she farrows. She will learn to lie with her belly toward the heat from the light. When the pigs are born they will travel to the heat of the light rather than to the sow and emerge from the heat of this light only when and if the sow lies in the right position.

Of course, everything may not go according to Hoyle but at least no one can say that we are not trying to get and save a pig crop.

By the time our January and February pigs are old enough to wean, our fall pigs will be sold. For the accommodation of our spring pig crop, we seeded last fall a pasture to alfalfa and Ladino clover. Right beside it we are growing a field of early corn with the idea of letting the pigs in from their clover pasture to hog it off in late August and early September, when we plan to market them at somewhat heavier weights than we have been accustomed to move them in the past.

BRAHMANS

In the current issue of the *Country Gentleman* is an article about Brahman cattle. (Please note the spelling of the word.)

This article, which is the story of a purebred herd of some 3000 head of these cattle, has a lot of good things to say about them, such as their freedom from disease, their resistance to parasites, their general health and



The cutting chute shown above is more or less standard equipment in the railroad pens of the Southwest. By swinging the gate back and forth, the operator standing up over the cattle and looking down on them can divide the herd into two parts about as fast as the animals can pour through the chute. To keep the cattle from crowding up in the chute, its sides for about thirty feet back of the gate are built slanting. It takes a good clear head, sound judgment, and fast reactions to cut cattle through such a chute.

vigor, and, most important of all, their willingness to graze during the heat of the day. The claim is made that Brahmans certainly gain faster than straight beef breeds in hot countries, and that because of small bones their dressing percentage is higher than that of our beef breeds.

All of the above interested me very much because I have been watching the progress of my own five little Brahman heifers since last fall. I have been particularly interested to see how they would stand our cold northeastern winter. It is my judgment that in the four months they have been up here, my five little Brahman heifers have put on more weight per day than either my good quality Hereford steers or heifers. As a result of their performance, I am thinking quite seriously of buying in South Texas a carload of crossbred Brahman calves in the spring.

What we need above everything else in the Northeast is a beef animal which will get around and graze and make weight during our hot July and August as well as in the spring and the fall.

While a shot of Brahman blood cer-

tainly won't improve the accepted type or appearance of Hereford feeder calves, there is a chance that it will put into these calves more vigor, more aggressive grazing capacity, and an improved dressing percentage.

Now, when meat is meat to the extent that a hungry public is seriously considering horse meat, it seems to me a good time to do a little experimenting with anything which will grow and make weight rapidly on our northeastern grass, hay, and silage, and which if it is killed young enough is sure to be good eating anyway.

The more experience I get with beef cattle, the more convinced I am that much of the grading and pricing of beef is the result of trade practice rather than of consumer values. I have yet to find a twenty-months-old animal of any breed which wasn't good eating after a sixty or ninety day grain feed. I have yet to find a consumer who could tell the difference between a porterhouse out of a heifer or one out of a steer. I have an idea that when meat rationing comes, Brahman hamburger will be just as acceptable as Angus hamburger.

SERVICE BUREAU

By H. L. Cosline

SHIPPING EGGS

"I would like some information on where to ship eggs in New York City or Buffalo, New York."

The important thing in shipping eggs is to ship to a buyer who has a satisfactory financial and moral rating. We are sending names of a few. It is not safe to ship to a buyer until this matter has been checked, and the Service Bureau is always glad to answer any questions on this subject. The New York State law requires that buyers of farm produce be licensed and bonded, but there is always the possibility that the man who solicits shipments is not observing the law. The safe way is to check first, and when you find a satisfactory receiver, continue shipping to him.

JUNK

"I sent a truck load of junk to a junk dealer. One of my men delivered it, and the company agreed to sort it and pay a fair price. The check was for \$38.34, which I think was about \$25.00 short of a fair price. The Government is asking for junk. Isn't there some way that companies can be made to pay for it on a fair basis?"

The junk business has its troubles the same as others. Junk has to be sorted and broken up, which costs money, and there is a ceiling price above which the dealer cannot sell. Doubtless, there are dealers who take advantage of the seller, but it would appear that the only way to avoid dissatisfaction is to agree on a price before the junk is unloaded. With a load of mixed junk, this agreement would be the price per unit for various types of junk included in the load. In general, farmers and others are more concerned in helping the war effort than the price received for junk. On the other hand, there is no reason why fair prices should not be demanded. If you want the money received from the junk to serve in the war effort, it can be done by buying war bonds or by donating it to some war effort.

"SHORT-CHANGED"

"Some time ago, I shipped a crate of eggs to — of New York City. The check arrived promptly. However, on the next check there was a deduction of \$1.20 for shortage of 3 dozen on a previous shipment. I packed the eggs myself, and was very careful, so I know the case contained the full 30 dozen."

We are trying to get payment for these eggs. Unfortunately, there is always a possibility of making an error in failing to fill a crate completely. On the other hand, we believe the case was full. Because it is difficult to prove one way or another, there is an occasional dealer in New York City who uses the "shortage dodge" to cut the average price he has to pay.

The firm to which our subscriber shipped is not listed in our credit guide, which adds up to our belief that our subscriber's story is correct. We are giving this information to the New York office of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

"MONEY"

In spite of numerous warnings on this page, the Service Bureau continues to get questions about letters that start off, "Money is being held for Mr. —". We believe you are this person. Please fill out the enclosed form and send it to us without delay. The only such money ever received by a subscriber who answered is 1c with a letter saying, "This is the money being held in trust for you. Please do not

communicate with us further."

Naturally, our readers are puzzled as to what it is all about. The answer is that these concerns that send such letters are checking on people who owe money, in an attempt to collect it. If they get a claim against any person, they apparently send cards to everyone in that vicinity with that name in order to verify the name and address.

It has been suggested also that such letters may be the basis for a "sucker list", under the theory that anyone who would fill out this questionnaire would be a likely prospect for questionable schemes.

THE INCOME TAX

I did not need to fill out a federal income tax blank last year, but I understand that with the reduced exemptions I probably will have to this year. Is it legal for a person who is not a lawyer to charge for helping a farmer fill out his blank? Would he be held financially responsible in case an error was made and the amount of the tax paid was insufficient?

Yes, it is legal for a person who is not a lawyer to charge for such help. We are told, however, that such a person cannot appear for the man he helps should the case ever get into court. The man who helps fill out a blank and charges for it does not assume any financial responsibility for its correctness.

PROMPT SERVICE

"We are sending a duplicate check to your subscriber for grapes purchased. Had your subscriber brought this to our attention promptly, we would have settled the matter at once. We do not see why he should have written to you rather than us."

This concerns a letter written by a western New York subscriber stating he had not received a check. When it was called to the attention of the buyer, he reported the check had been sent. Payment on this was stopped, and a duplicate issued.

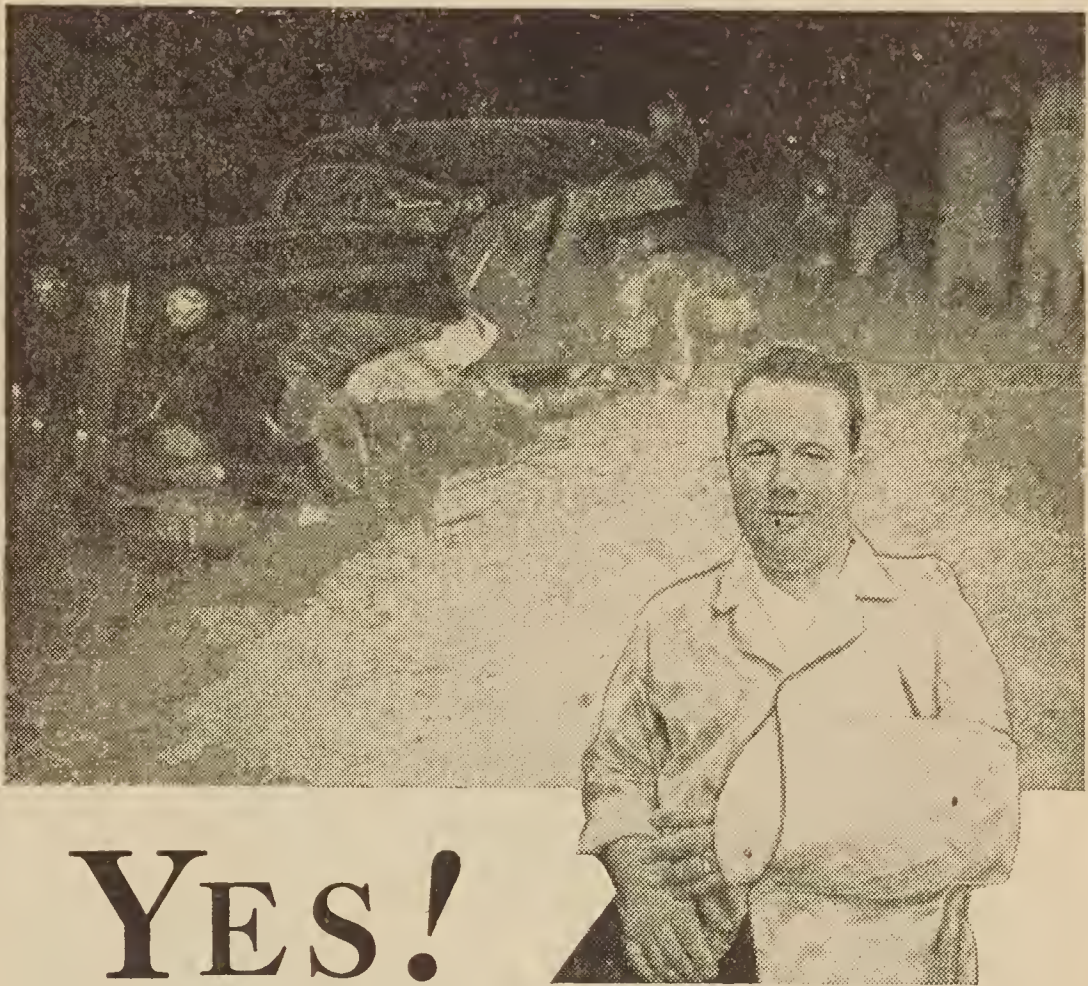
We have pointed out to the buyer that *American Agriculturist* Service Bureau makes no charge to its readers and that we would much prefer that a subscriber write us when it may not be necessary, than fail to write us in a case where we can be of help. When you sell farm products, it is good procedure to: (1) expect to be paid promptly, (2) notify the company if you do not get it, (3) appeal to *American Agriculturist* Service Bureau if you do not get prompt attention. We appreciate the prompt way in which this company handled the matter.

MIX-UP

"I had my car insured. Just before the policy expired I insured it in another company. The agent who handled the first policy sent me a renewal, but as the car was already insured, I paid no attention to it. Now he is threatening to collect the premium on it."

This renewing of policies is a standard practice among insurance agents and usually is appreciated by their patrons. If the renewal is not desired, it is a courteous action to return the policy. Obviously, the only method by which this agent can enforce it would be to bring suit. *American Agriculturist* Service Bureau does not have a lawyer on its staff to answer legal questions. However, we have heard it stated that an agent cannot force collection unless he can prove delivery of the policy; and that merely sending it through the mail, not registered, would not be considered proof of delivery.

Did he have INSURANCE



Ralph Brenzel, Red Hook, N. Y., carried a North American Travel Accident policy and received full benefits during the weeks that he was unable to work. . . lying on his back in a hospital bed with a badly smashed arm and a couple of broken ribs. Mr. Brenzel said, "Another fellow and I got too close to the white line on a curve just outside Red Hook. A dump truck smashed into my car—throwing me out onto the cement road. I sincerely appreciate the check I received from the North American."

\$733,949.73
has been paid to 10,379 policyholders

John Miglianti, R. I., Hobart, N. Y. \$ 70.00	Alfred E. Bean, North St., Meriden, N. H. . . . 38.57
Auto accident—cuts and bruises	Auto accident—inj. head, sprained ankle
Clarence W. Martin, Marathon, N. Y. 46.57	George M. Locke, R. 2, Alton, N. H. 14.28
Wagon accident—fract. rib and bruises	Truck accident—fract. ribs, cut head
Frank Orlanskas, Salt Rd., Webster, N. Y. . . . 130.00	John H. Orde, Est., Bernardston, Mass. . . . * 32.14
Wagon accident—fract. ankle & vertebra	Auto accident—injuries
J. Egbert Soaman, Salisbury Mills, N. Y. . . . * 65.00	Mrs. Margaret Beaupre, No. Adams, Mass. . . . 60.00
Auto accident—fract. knee, cuts & bruises	Auto accident—acute back strain
Helen Subbena, R. 3, Lockport, N. Y. 40.00	Fred E. Stone, Sheffield, Mass. 10.00
Auto accident—inj. knee and chest	Auto accident—bruised arm and ribs
Dewey E. Lyon, Forestport, N. Y. 31.43	Martha W. Noel, 17 Hall St., Williams-town, Mass. 130.00
Auto accident—fract. skull	Auto accident—fract. ribs, inj. arm
Frank Diodato, Cain Rd., No. Collins, N.Y. . . . 65.71	M. Mildred Duffy, No. Adams, Mass. 20.00
Auto accident—cut scalp, concussion brain	Auto accident—scalp wound, cut eye
Homer I. Pettit, Unionville, N. Y. 110.00	Paul E. Denis, R. 1, Middlebury, Vt. 20.00
Wagon accident—fract. ankle	Auto accident—bruised side of face
Elmer Van DeMark, Est., Kerhonkson, N.Y. . . . 500.00	Herman M. Knowles, R. 1, Hallowell, Me. . . . 60.00
Auto accident—mortality	Wagon accident—fract. ribs
Avis Lindsey, R. 1, Springwater, N. Y. 130.00	Mrs. Ella McKay, Skowhegan, Me. 40.00
Auto accident—bruised hips, shoulder, arm	Auto accident—broken ribs
Clyde L. Parker, R. 2, Seneca Falls, N. Y. . . . 18.57	Hazel Bennett, R. 4, Auburn, Me. 20.00
Wagon accident—fract. arm	Hit by auto—sprained ankle, bruises
Elwood F. Barney, R. 1, Moira, N. Y. 25.71	Robert E. Leslie, R. 2, New Berwick, Me. . . . 40.00
Auto accident—cut head and arm	Auto accident—cut head, bruises
Samuel Maitland, Woodville, N. Y. 30.00	Ronald P. Fogg, R. 1, Casco, Me. 46.66
Auto accident—scalp wound	Run over by car—injured foot
Edith O. Shute, Box 115, Nunda, N. Y. . . . 93.57	William A. Cuddy, Harmony, Me. 20.00
Auto accident—fract. ribs, inj. hip	Auto accident—head wound
Anna D. Ziegler, R. 2, Corinth, N. Y. 30.00	Rutherford I. Mounce, Monroeville, N. J. . . . * 15.00
Auto accident—bruised knee, chest	Wagon accident—sprained right knee
Vivian Scott, R. 3, Dansville, N. Y. 24.28	Sarah Barth, Three Bridges, N. J. 48.57
Auto accident—bruised back, shoulder, neck	Auto accident—bruised leg and lower back
Joseph Coleates, Canandaigua, N. Y. 42.86	George Servis, R. 1, Ringoes, N. J. 35.00
Auto accident—fract. nose, bruises	Auto accident—fract. patella
Ralph Knafelz, R. 2, Horseheads, N. Y. . . . 67.14	George W. Butts, R. 2, Putnam, Conn. . . . * 10.00
Wagon accident—broken ribs, cuts	Auto accident—cut head, arms and back
John E. Marsh, R. 1, Ashland, N. H. 14.28	Cynthia M. Spencer, R. 3, Troy, Pa. 40.00
Sled accident—injuries	Wagon accident—injuries
George F. Dorr, E. Jeffrey, N. H. * 18.57	
Auto accident—cut head, inj. chest	
Thomas F. Nugent, Jr., Groveton, N. H. . . . 125.70	
Bus accident—severe injuries	

Drive Carefully.
Injured men can't defend America

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.
Oldest and Largest Exclusive Health and Accident Company in America
N. A. ASSOCIATES DEPARTMENT Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Keep Farm Equipment Geared to War

Food Fights on all Fronts!

One breakdown
on your farm
can mean
a letdown
on some front



This year, a breakdown on your farm means more than a loss of farm income. It can mean a hitch in the flow of vital food.

Labor will be scarce and inexperienced. Replacement parts will be almost impossible to get. One breakdown can lose a crop! Care for what you have!

Don't wait for planting weather to put machinery in shape. Start now by choosing an oil that puts up the best fight against wear. Get Veedol — the 150-hour tractor oil.

Here's an oil that's really tougher than the work it has to do. It's made from the cream of all

crudes. 100% Bradford-Pennsylvania oil at its finest. Triple-refined for greater heat-and-wear resistance. It's adding years to the life of farm equipment all over the country.

Veedol **SAVES FUEL** by reducing power blow-by. **SAVES TIME** by avoiding breakdown delays. **SAVES REPAIRS** through greater heat-and-wear resistance. **SAVES OIL** — good for 150 hours between changes in gasoline-engined tractors; cuts down oil consumption in all tractors regardless of fuel used. **SAVES TRACTORS** — assures long, economical service.

TIDE WATER ASSOCIATED OIL COMPANY
New York Tulsa San Francisco

IMPORTANT Every bit of available metal is needed these days. So the familiar 5-gal. Veedol pail is off to war. Vital metal will be saved by sealing Veedol in larger containers for farm use. You save too! Buy 150-hour Veedol in economical 15-gal. containers. Fewer trips saves on hauling. Costs less per gallon. And you are sure of ample tractor oil stock at all times.

Your farm implement dealer is eager to help keep your machinery in first-class condition. Don't hesitate to enlist his expert assistance.

Tide Water Associated Products help you — and your dealer. A complete line of Tydol Flying A Gasolines and Veedol Oils and Greases is available to satisfy the needs of all your equipment.

100% PENNSYLVANIA... "A BETTER TRACTOR OIL BY THE CLOCK"

150-HOUR VEEDOL

OIL IS AMMUNITION... USE IT WISELY

 **BUY
WAR
BONDS**

PUBLISHED
EVERY OTHER WEEK

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

Start Your Garden

IN YOUR

Kitchen Window



HOW TO HAVE FUN
BY GROWING
YOUR OWN PLANTS

By E. R. Eastman

TO ALL OLD and new gardeners, and to everyone who loves to see things grow, I want to suggest that there is a lot of fun in starting many of your own vegetable plants in the house or in a hotbed or cold frame. One of my pleasant memories is Mother's boxes of tomato plants growing in her kitchen window almost before the snow was off. While the tail end of the winter is still with us, and a long time before you can see anything green outdoors, it's grand to watch the new seedlings come popping out of the ground and start vigorously to grow in a warm window in the house.

Of course, you can buy tomato, cabbage, and other plants all ready to set in the garden from a commercial grower. Sometimes, too, these commercial plants are stockier and better. But think of the fun you'd miss! Maybe you can do both—grow some and buy some. Anyway, here are some suggestions out of my own experience on how to grow your own good plants.

A new gardener may naturally raise the question, Why not wait until the ground is warm and plant everything in the garden? You can do this with most vegetables if you wish, but your garden will be very late, too late to get the most out of it.

Soil

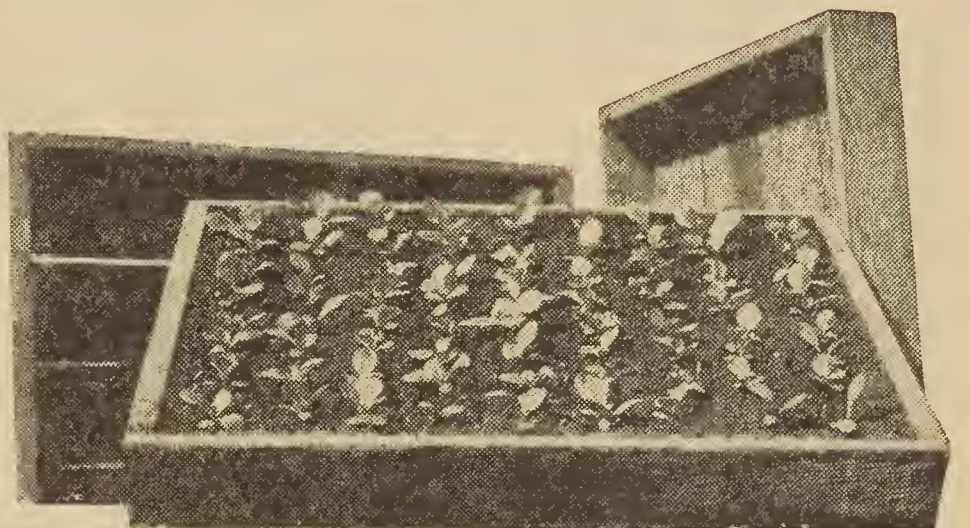
An ideal soil for growing plants is composed of one-third sandy loam, one-third leaf mold, and one-third rotted stable manure, thoroughly composted and mixed. But the trouble here is that such a soil must be composted at least a year ahead, two years are better. A compost may be made by placing a layer of loam on the ground anywhere outdoors. On top of this is placed an equal layer of leaf mold, then an equal layer of manure. And so on for several layers, depending on

how much soil you need, till you have a square-sided pile with a flat top.

But even if you didn't make a compost heap, or if at least you didn't save some good garden soil last fall and put it in the cellar, you can still manage to grow plants in the house. You won't need much soil, so you may be able to get a little from some accommodating greenhouse man whom you know, or maybe on inquiry you will find a neighbor who has more soil in his cellar saved for this purpose than he will need for his own plants. Gardening is a sort of kindly cooperating business. Good neighbors help one another.

Failing to get soil in any other way you can go where you know there is some rich garden soil, shovel the snow off, chop out some of the frozen dirt, and thaw it out in the cellar. A bonfire will help thaw the ground before you start digging. If you can find some place where an old manure pile has drained for years, and dig up some of that rich black dirt, it will be just what you need.

After your soil is thawed out in the cellar, thoroughly mix a little *very well rotted* manure with it if you can get the manure. If not, mix in a very little complete fertilizer. A 3-8-7 fertilizer known as the Victory Garden Special is the only complete fertilizer small gardeners can buy this year. If the soil is very heavy, filled with clay, it ought to be lightened by mixing a little sand with it. In any case, do the best you can with what you've got. There's more than one way to skin a cat.



Flats like those above are the best for growing plants in the house, hotbed or cold frame. They are easily constructed of old lumber, dry goods boxes or orange crates. However, almost any similar box or container can be used. Flats are used both for seeding and for transplanting.



Transplanting seedlings from the flat to a cold frame on a vegetable farm. While not essential, a cold frame or two will give the home gardener earlier vegetables and more fun.



The same suggestions apply to soil which you would use in a hotbed or cold frame although, of course, you will need more. Watch for a "How To Do" article in an early issue of *American Agriculturist* on building a small hotbed or cold frame.

After you have your little pile of dirt prepared as well as you can, and shoveled over several times so that it is thoroughly mixed, put it in a pan or box, and bake it in the oven from one to two hours at a comparatively low temperature — approximately 180° F. That will help to control disease, particularly a bad one known as "damping off" which ruins more young plants than anything else.

Flats

The flat is a shallow box used by florists and gardeners for growing all kinds of plants. A common size is 2½" deep, 12" long, and 8" wide outside. A smaller size is 2½" x 6" x 9". Anyone who can hammer a nail and use a saw can find some boards around the place and nail up a few of these boxes in a few moments. A good time to do it is right now. Dry goods or orange boxes from the stores make excellent material out of which to make flats.

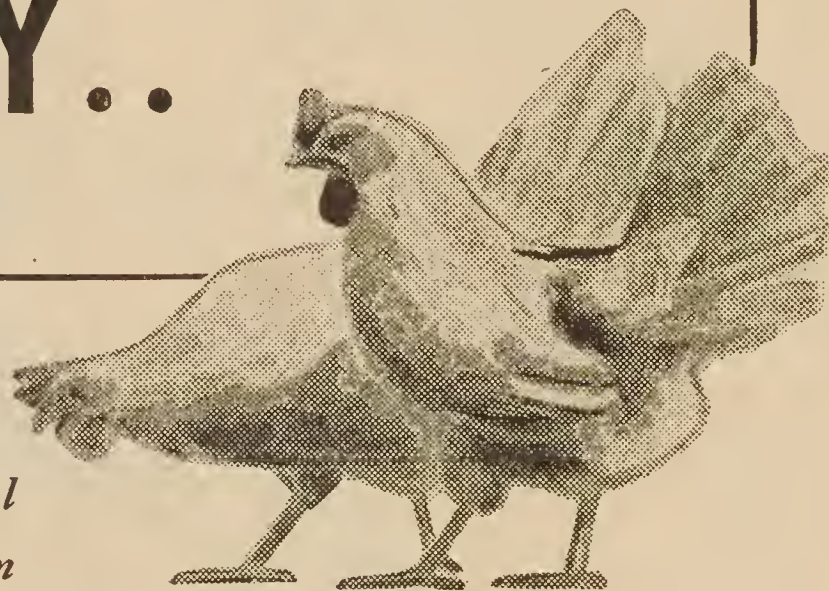
If you don't have or cannot make flats, almost any container will do. In the past, I have grown some grand tomato plants in tin cans with two or three holes made in the bottoms for drainage. However, with tin cans on the metal salvage (Please turn to Page 9)

IN THIS ISSUE YOU, YOUR FARM AND THE WAR, Page 3; SAVING LABOR ON THE 1943 APPLE CROP, Page 6; LETTERS FROM READERS, Page 10; LEGUMES DO DOUBLE DUTY, Page 11; IN THE HENHOUSE, Page 13; SALUTE SPRING IN STYLE, Page 18; SAUERKRAUT RECIPES, Page 19; THE FARM NEWS, Page 20.

The basis of a sound business cooperative is voluntary use by fully informed patrons



THEY NEED NOT GO HUNGRY...



*By Careful Planning from now till
Grass, Farmers can meet any Feed Situation*

Our livestock population—the largest in history—is being fed at a very high level to meet the production goals set up by the Department of Agriculture. This is using up our feed supplies, and particularly the supplies of high protein ingredients, at a terrific rate.

The Feed Situation Today

A long and careful investigation made by the feed industry indicates that there are not enough high protein feed ingredients available to meet the needs of our livestock population.

The Government has been asked to help by making available priorities (1) for building additional riboflavin plants; (2) for converting idle cottonseed processing facilities to the processing of soybeans; and (3) for repairing and maintaining existing mill machinery. The Government has also been asked to release fishing boats from patrol duty in order to increase the supply of fish meal.

Meanwhile the situation is being relieved somewhat by the use of less protein in dairy rations. So far, neither cows, chickens, nor hogs have had to suffer nutritionally.

If these relief measures prove effective, farmers should continue to get enough dairy feed and poultry mash. However, even if the day should come when it is no longer possible to secure adequate supplies of balanced feeds for cows and chickens, there still need be no cause for alarm, provided farmers plan ahead.

Feeding the Cows

Cows can, if necessary, get along and produce very well on a much lower protein level than the best feeding practice calls for. With plenty of roughage and a supply of natural grain, dairymen can keep their cows in good rig and keep them producing.

Government wheat is still the best feeding buy on the market, and it is plentiful. Corn meal, hominy, and bran can still be obtained. Even though it is too late now to build up an inventory of mixed rations, a reserve supply of these simple feeds is good protection for the dairy herd.

Feeding the Chickens

The nutrition of chickens is much more complicated than that of cows. Yet chickens, too, can be kept in good health and even produce some eggs on grain alone. Every poultryman should have a good supply of grain on hand—preferably government wheat and whole corn.

Although protein right now is the most critical thing, three nutrients of great importance to poultry are also becoming scarce. These are—Vitamin A, riboflavin, and phosphorus. Good pasture provides all three. Plan, if you can do so, to set aside some good pasture for the chickens to use if needed.

Should you run short of mash while the chickens are still confined, some green, leafy alfalfa hay or grass silage in addition to grain will help temporarily to supply some of the nutrients they are lacking.

★ ★ ★

There is little reason to expect that the feed situation will become so serious this season that it will be necessary for our livestock to get along on grain and grass alone. Your G.L.F. mills so far have been able to keep every community supplied with feed. They will continue to work night and day, and do everything possible to provide feed for cows and chickens.

Any change in the situation will, as always, be promptly reported to G.L.F. patrons.

CEILINGS ON MIXED FEEDS

Mixed feed for livestock, one of the few agricultural commodities which up to now have been exempt from price regulation, will be under a ceiling by the time you read this. The ceilings will not be based on a rigid dollar and cents formula, but rather will control the margins which a jobber, wholesaler, or dealer may add to what he paid for the feed.

Feed prices began to rise about the time the fall feeding season commenced—when it became apparent that the winter demand was going to be very large, and that the supplies were not quite as abundant as had been supposed. The new ceilings will not absolutely freeze feed prices, since they allow the manufacturer or mixer of the feed to increase his price if the cost of ingredients goes up. However, most of the by-product ingredients that go into feeds have been under ceilings. Only the grains have been price-free.

It is the rapid rise in the grain prices in the last few months that has accounted for most of the increase in the price of mixed feeds. This rise has already been partially checked. This month OPA placed a ceiling on corn sales on the grain exchanges, which effectually halted the rise in corn prices and even caused them to slack off a little.

The other grains are still without ceilings, but whether they will stay that way very long is problematical.

GET FERTILIZER SOON AS POSSIBLE

Reports coming in point to little reason for worry about the supply of fertilizer for 1943. From all indications, there will be enough of everything except nitrogen . . . and there'll probably be enough of that for essential needs.

Just the same, however, it's wise to get the fertilizer you're going to need this spring in your barn as soon as possible. Though there may be plenty of fertilizer supplies at the mixing plants, the problem of getting those supplies from the plants to the Service Agencies and then out to the farm grows more serious day by day as transportation gets tighter. Already rail shipments are moving more slowly, and many trucks have been laid up due to lack of gas, tires, parts, or drivers.

The thing to do is to place your fertilizer order with your local G.L.F. Service Agency now. This will enable it to be delivered to you the next time a truck goes your way without a full load. Such co-operation on your part will help cut down on truck miles . . . will save manpower, gas, and tires for other needed jobs.

By getting your fertilizer in the barn this winter, you'll be sure of having it on hand next spring when you need it.

TIRE INSPECTION DATES POSTPONED

If you didn't get your truck tires inspected by January 15, as the Certificate of War Necessity required, you still are in the clear, because the deadline on truck tire inspection has been pushed back to February 28. Owners of passenger cars have also been given a little longer breathing spell. Holders of "A" ration books have until March 31 to get their first tire inspection. Holders of "B" and "C" books must get their tires inspected by February 28. After that, if you have an "A" book, you must get your tires inspected every 6 months. For "B" books it's every 4 months; for "C" books every 3 months.

YOU ★★ YOUR FARM and the WAR



PROTEINS SCARCE

On January 7, the Feed Industry Planning Committee of the American Feed Manufacturers' Association met in Washington and reported on the livestock feed needs for 1943. Highlight of report was that 11,700,000 tons of high-protein feeds, minerals and vitamin supplements would be required in 1943 to meet food production levels, while only 9,516,000 tons of these feeds are in sight.

Already feed manufacturers have reduced the number of feeds they make and have cut the percentage of protein in dairy feeds.

Here are figures on various feed ingredients needed and available:

	NEEDED (Thousands of Tons)	AVAILABLE (Thousands of Tons)
Fish	370	100
Meats and Tankage	1,113	850
Soybean Oil Meal	3,676	3,000
Cotton Seed Meal	2,275	2,200
Linseed Meal	1,161	892
Bone Meal	275.5	110
Alfalfa Meal	698	600
Milk	197	85
D. D. Grains	388	388
Brewers Grains	142	177
Gluten	1,217	1,072
Protein Concentrates, Minerals, Riboflavin Supplement (Vita- min B-1 Group)	11,700	9,516

Some of the recommendations and conclusions of the Committee were:

1. That the problem cannot be solved by taking over the feed industry by Washington.
 2. That while the situation can be helped, some liquidation of livestock probably cannot be avoided.
 3. That crushing capacity of soybean mills be increased.
 4. That backlogs of parts and replacements in milling machinery should be built up to avoid possible shutdowns.
 5. That the dried whey industry be consulted as to means of increasing the available supply of dried whey.
 6. That production of alfalfa meal be encouraged by: (a) providing plenty of grinding capacity; (b) seeing that labor is available; (c) removing the ceiling on alfalfa meal.
 7. That consideration be given to ships importing meat scrap and liver meal.
 8. That the fishing fleet be put back on the job at the earliest possible moment.
- Announcement was made January 9 that mixed feeds will be put under price ceilings by the Office of Price Administration soon. They will not be dollar and cent ceilings. An attempt will be made to control prices by controlling markups, giving wholesalers a \$2.50 a ton margin and retailers a \$5.50 a ton margin.

CORN CEILING

A ceiling price was recently clamped on corn at the highest price on the day the ceiling was announced. In general, it will mean about \$1.00 a bushel for No. 2 corn.

Reason given was to maintain the favorable relationship between animal products and corn. Naturally, anything that tends to keep feed prices down sounds good to northeastern farmers, but there is another side to the picture that should not be overlooked. At ceiling prices on corn, mid-western farmers will find it more profitable to feed than to sell their corn. They can put an extra fifty pounds on hogs or beef animals. Naturally, they will do this and thus cut down the supply of corn to be fed to northeastern dairy cows and chickens.

Just as the consumer should be more interested in the supply of food than in its price, so northeastern farmers

will find ceiling prices on corn of doubtful benefit if they cannot get the corn. (Read *Dangerous Feed Crisis* on page 4.)

LAST CALL

This is a last minute reminder that January 31 is the deadline for appeals for more gas than is allowed on Certificates of War Necessity. The deadline for inspection of truck tires and tires of holders of B and C rationing books has been set ahead to February 28. Holders of A rationing books have until March 31 for first tire inspection.

USED MACHINERY

Ceilings have been put on some used machinery, including combines, corn binders, and motor- or tractor-operated hay balers. Ceilings, either at private sales, auctions or by dealers, are 85% of the list price for these machines when less than a year old and 70% of the list price when they are more than a year old. The exception is that dealers can charge 95% of the list price for reconditioned and guaranteed machines.

DEFERMENTS

Local draft boards have been instructed to relax requirements for deferment of farmers and their hired men. On page 3 of the January 16 issue we explained the war unit plan under which 16 or more war units made a man eligible for deferment. New instructions state that in some cases 8 war units are enough to justify deferment. Assuming that draft boards use this new authority wisely, it will retain for farmers much of the hired help they still have.

POTATO PRICES

In the December 5 issue we gave a summary of the price ceilings on potatoes. This will bring the situation up to date.

For the month of February, the ceiling price for U. S. No. 1 white potatoes in 100-pound bags is \$2.10 in Maine; \$2.50 in New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut; \$2.45 on Long Island; \$2.40 in upstate New York; and \$2.55 in New Jersey.

These are prices country shippers can charge. Producers cannot expect to get those prices, but they are the marks at which to shoot. In some cases, the dealer's margin has been about 17c a hundred. Growers in upstate New York have received as much as \$2.08 a hundred for U. S. No. 1 potatoes, or \$1.25 a bushel.

For premiums and discounts by grades and packages, refer back to page 3 of the December 5 *American Agriculturist*.

The regulations on potatoes were amended December 4. Important changes affecting northeastern growers and shippers are:

1. Where country shippers or their agents make sales in terminal markets and provide such services of wholesalers as unloading, warehousing, and breaking up into less than carlots, the maximum selling price for each grade is figured in this way: ceiling price plus

(Continued on Page 12)

PUT THE BAN ON BITE—
GET

RICHER TASTE!

"IT
TASTES
SIMPLY
SWELL—
MILD,
MELLOW,
RICH!"



PRINCE ALBERT
IS 100% PIPE-JOY—BETTER
TOBACCO, NO-BITE TREATED,
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PRINCE ALBERT

THE NATIONAL JOY
SMOKE

Buy War Savings Bonds and Stamps

THE *Editorial* PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

DANGEROUS FEED CRISIS

ONE OF the most serious feed crises ever faced by eastern dairymen and poultrymen now looms immediately ahead. Summed up in one sentence, there is little more than enough supplemental protein feeds to take care of the vast droves of hogs in the West, with little or none left for eastern feeders. Another feed problem may be caused by the government's placing a price ceiling on corn, which may make it more profitable for western growers to feed the corn to hogs locally than to ship it. (Read *Corn Ceiling* and *Proteins Scarce* on Page 3).

Because of the war, the fishing industry has been largely disrupted, resulting in large reductions in fish protein concentrates used in feeds. This, together with the fact that other animal products used for feed purposes are becoming scarce, has created not only a protein but also a mineral and vitamin problem, especially bad for poultrymen and for young-stock raisers. Dried skim milk, dried whey, dried buttermilk, and the so-called riboflavin carriers have been taken from animal feeds and diverted to human foods.

A sad part of the situation is that there is not too much that dairymen, and particularly poultrymen, can do to adjust to this feed shortage situation. The great feed cooperatives and the large feed manufacturers are already alive to the crisis, and are taking whatever steps they can to meet it. Dairymen have the immediate problem of getting through until grass, and a greater one as soon as the pasture season is over. Here are some suggestions that may help:

1. If you possibly can, adjust immediately to a 16% protein ration. Dairymen can do this if they have good roughage.

2. Plan to grow some of your own grain on your farm this summer. This may be the only way some poultrymen can stay in business.

3. Legume crops will be at a premium. Maybe you can grow some soybeans for grain. You certainly should investigate their possibilities.

Plan to harvest your clover and alfalfa crops exactly at the right time, and in the best possible way so far as weather will permit, in order to save every pound of their value.

INDICTMENT!

FOR MONTHS, people burning oil for fuel throughout the Northeast have been urged to convert their oil burners so that they can burn coal. After everyone who could had followed this suggestion, which was practically a government order, it was found that thousands of those who had converted to coal couldn't buy coal in several eastern cities because John L. Lewis' coal miners were on strike.

These miners were striking in war time, endangering the health of thousands of their brother Americans, and increasing the danger of a great pneumonia or influenza epidemic because of cold homes.

In New York City some time ago, milk dealers in an effort to increase the efficient distribution of milk tried to start every-other-day delivery of milk. Dealers in many upstate cities are doing this. But in New York City the leaders of organized labor prevented the change over to every-other-day delivery, with more or less the approval of government authorities.

That great farm editor, John Pickett, of the Pacific Rural Press, San Francisco, reports several instances of local women, some of them farm women, volunteering to help save the to-

mato crop by working in the local tomato canneries where there was a bottleneck. They were told by the United States Employment Service that they must join the union in order to work—\$5 initiation fee, \$1.50 per week dues. The women protested that they didn't want to join the union, they wanted to help in response to Uncle Sam's appeal. No good! Indignant women wanted to know who was running things, the government or the unions? Meanwhile, the tomatoes rotted.

But why take space here? Every newspaper carries similar stories of strikes and more strikes, usually in essential war industries. What's the trouble? The unholy alliance between government and labor!

Just recently the President of the United States has commanded the large Montgomery Ward mail order house to accept for its Chicago plant a form of closed shop called "maintenance of membership." Under this form of closed shop, employees are not free to resign from the union without losing their jobs. Ward's is compelled to discharge every union member who fails to maintain his union membership in good standing.

Ward did not voluntarily agree to this requirement. The company believes it to be illegal and uneconomical. It accepted it under duress, and only because the President of the United States so ordered.

Certainly labor should organize, but just as certainly its leadership should be responsible to its own members and to the public, and certainly the government of the United States should cease lining up with organized labor against agriculture, against business, and against all the rest of us. There is a situation here that has a highly important bearing upon the liberties of the people right here in America, the liberties that we are sacrificing so much to win for people in other parts of the world in this World War.

WE HAVE WAR PROBLEMS, TOO

FARM papers, like farmers themselves, are faced with difficult war problems. One of the latest is a government order reducing by ten per cent the amount of paper that may be used by publications.

Because of their size and the multiplicity of their features, some of which are not very essential, it will not be difficult for large dailies to make this reduction in the amount of paper they use. But it is another story with the farm press, for all farm papers, like *American Agriculturist*, have already reduced the amount of paper which they use until it is difficult to see where we can make any further reduction without affecting the vital war services which we are rendering to our readers.

Secretary Wickard and other officials have repeatedly pointed out that the farm press is one of the farmer's chief aids in the great job which he has of producing enough food to win this war. With the shortage of food growing more acute every day, this job and this responsibility become increasingly greater. So *American Agriculturist* is in something of the same position as a farmer who is asked to produce more and more food with less and less help and machinery with which to do it. We are asked to devote more and more space to winning the war, and at the same time reduce the amount of paper used.

However, like farmers, we are going to do our job. All of us are most emphatically of the

opinion that in spite of some mismanagement on the part of officials, in spite of problems which seem to be increasing every day, we have got to win this war for the simple reason that if we don't our problems will seem like thirty cents of Chinese money compared to what they would be if the Axis should win.

CHORE TIME

TO A MAN who likes to take care of stock and poultry, it is a pleasure to do chores if one is not driven too hard. As I have often pointed out, there are a lot of steps that amount to miles in the course of a year which could be saved by some planning at chore time.

Some farmers like to eat a fairly early supper, then milk and finish the chores the last thing. Others want to feel that when they come in the house for the evening meal their work for the day is over.

Because saving labor at chore time is so important now while help is so scarce, we would like to obtain and pass on to others any good methods by which you have shortened the chore time job. For the best short letter (not over 400 words) on the subject "How I Save Steps at Chore Time," *American Agriculturist* will pay \$5; and \$1 each for all the other helpful letters on this subject which we have room to publish. Letters should be addressed to *American Agriculturist*, Department CT, Ithaca, N. Y., and should be in this office not later than Feb. 15.

WATERING COWS IN WINTER

ON THE home farm years ago, we never could produce much milk in the winter time. In fact, we didn't try much, for most of the cows freshened in the spring. But the stables were cold and drafty, the hay—except for some clover—wasn't too good, and cracks in the silo resulted in much mouldy silage. Worst of all, there was no way of watering the cows, and I know of no better way of drastically reducing production than to turn the herd out in a blizzard or a winter rain, drive them to the creek, and cut holes in the ice for them to drink.

Later when I ran a big winter dairy, a fine spring ran into a big round tub in one corner of the stable so that we could give the cows all they wanted of not too cold water without letting them out into the storm. I think just this one factor of having plenty of water in a barn had more effect in maintaining production than anything else we did, not excepting even good feeding practices.

Of course if you don't have water in the stable, there's not much you can do about it this winter—or maybe not for the duration. But there are some farms where a good spring could fairly easily be piped into the barn, or a well driven with electric or gasoline engine to do the pumping.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

A HOTEL guest, the worse for drink, rushed up to the clerk and yelled:

"I want my room changed."

Yielding to his demand, the clerk said to the bell boy:

"Change Mr. Harris from Room 525 to 424."

Then, as the guest started for the elevator with the boy, the clerk said:

"You had a good room, Mr. Harris. Why did you want to change?"

"Mine's on fire!"

TOUGH SOD

SYNOPSIS

Things began to move in Lanark County when Allen Clinton, a young farmer, decided that the county needed a Farm Bureau. In Chapter I, Al gets the backing of his old friend and neighbor, Tom Mead, and almost comes to blows with Ezra Chittendon, local dealer and boss of the county, who is "agin" Farm Bureaus, "book farming" in the local high school, and other "new-fangled" ideas. After Ezra marches away mad as a hornet, Tom reminds Al that he is in love with Helen Chittendon.

Ezra Chittendon holds mortgages on numerous Lanark County farms, using this hold to dictate what his creditors shall and shall not do. Ezra pulls strings to stop attempts of farmers to buy feed cooperatively and to start an apple auction in the county. Such things are bad for his business.

CHAPTER III.

AFTER filling the silo, Allen still had a piece of corn which had been left to ear, and now he was in the back lot cutting this corn by hand and setting it up in shocks. Yellow pumpkins gleamed in the afternoon sunshine, and there was a pleasant fragrance of mint in the September air. But the day was hot and muggy. Allen worked slowly, stopping now and then to mop the sweat from his face or to rub his wrists which were irritated from handling the corn.

Finally, sticking his corn knife in a stook, Allen went over to a little patch of woods where he knew there was a spring with cold water bubbling out of a rocky basin. Someone had beaten him to it. Seated in the deep shade by the spring was a girl. On the grass beside her was a big floppy hat. She wore a ruffled shirtwaist, and a white skirt reaching almost to her ankles. Her long, light brown hair was knotted at the back of her head in a manner that was always a source of wonderment to the menfolks, because they never could understand how she and other women managed to keep their long hair from falling down. Her firm mouth and strong resolute chin indicated that she had a mind of her own and was accustomed to using it. She had large lovely blue eyes, long slender fingers, and when she stood she was almost as tall as Allen.

"Hello, Al," she said, smiling gayly at him and rising to meet him. "Surprised, aren't you? Thought if I waited long enough you'd come."

"Why, hello, Helen, dear. It is a surprise, and a nice one. How'd you know where I was?" Coming quickly toward her, Allen took her hands in both of his, pulled her to him and kissed her. She clung to him, returning his embrace, then a little breathlessly pushed him away as she answered his question.

"Your mother told me where you were, and I came around the other side of the woods so you wouldn't see me. I knew on this hot day I wouldn't have to wait too long before you'd come for a drink. Go ahead and get your drink, then come over here and sit by me. I want to have a visit with you."

"All right, here goes," said Allen, and stretching himself beside the spring, he drank long and deep of the ice cold water. When he arose, Helen Chittendon made a place for him beside her.

"I'm not dressed to sit beside a beautiful maiden in white," said Allen, looking a little ruefully at his work clothes.

"Never mind that," replied Helen, reaching over and taking his hand. For a time they sat in silence, enjoying the peaceful quiet of the woods, while the afternoon sun shining through

by

E. R. EASTMAN

the leaves laid intricate patterns of light and shade on the woodland floor. A chipmunk ran across the path, stopping for a moment to sit up and look at them; a few birds twittered sleepily in the branches overhead, and the spring bubbled and rippled as it flowed lazily into the little woodland brook.

Allen slipped his arm around the girl and she came a little closer, putting her head on his shoulder. Finally, she stirred a bit, raised her head, and Allen leaned over and kissed her on the mouth. Helen put a hand on each side of his face, kissed him in return, then laughing a little gave him a gentle shove and sat up straight.

"You love me, don't you, Allen?"

"You know I do. I've been trying to show you that ever since we were kids in high school."

"Well, I think I do you. I certainly like you better than anybody else. But life is a long time, and I don't think we ought to get so carried away now that we don't use commonsense and plan for the future. And that's what I wanted to talk with you about."

"Of course," said Allen, with a troubled glance at her. "But Helen, dear, we've talked this over many times before and you know that I feel that it wouldn't be fair to you or to my Mother and kid brother and sister to get married until Bill and Betty have got through high school and can take care of themselves."

"There's more to it than that, Allen. I could wait for you—although we are losing the best years of our lives. But even when Bill and Betty are through school, you'll be just a farmer, still more or less in debt, and with your mother to support."

"I know," said Allen. "But think of the couples that have married with far bigger problems than those and made out all right."

"You don't understand, Allen. I

might be satisfied to do that if there was any reason for it, but there isn't. If you weren't so obstinate and had so much temper, you could join with Dad and he could help us get started. We'd soon be making lots of money, and I could have things that I've always been used to. Then we wouldn't have to wait to get married, because Dad could make it easy for us right away. And you could still help your brother and sister and Mother."

"Now it's you who don't understand," said Allen. "Can't you see that any red-blooded man whom you could love and respect must be able to stand on his own feet and provide for his wife himself?"

"Allen, that's just idealistic nonsense, and this is a practical world. Dad is getting on in years, with a lot of farms to manage and a big business in town. He needs a right-hand man and what better one could he find for a helper than his son-in-law, particularly if that son-in-law were you. You understand farming and could help Dad manage his farms."

"Yes," said Allen, "and have everybody in Lanark County saying that I married you for your money."

"What do we care about what the old hayseeds in this county say anyway? We're interested in getting ahead so that we can have the nice things of life."

"Helen, I don't like to have you call my friends and neighbors old hayseeds. They want the nice things of life just as we do, but in spite of their hard work they haven't been able to make the money to get them. And I do care what they say. Besides, some of the nicest things in life are not measured in dollars. There's you, for example," he added tenderly.

"There you go, Allen Clinton. Sometimes I think I love you, and then just the minute we get talking about serious things you begin to get obstinate. And then I don't know. There's another thing that bothers me too. My father is a successful man. He's built a big business in this county, and he has shown the rest of you how to be

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist*, P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

LOVE

What is the shape of love? Why, it could be
The curve of waves against a thirsty shore,
A woman lying sleepless in the night,
Or firelight spilling through a cottage door.

What is the shape of love? I only know
That I have seen it in a small dog's eyes.
I found it shining through a poem . . .
and once

It was a cross that etched the barren skies.

—Blanche LaBelle Sweeney,
Burlington, Vermont.

successful. And yet every little while I hear of your saying and doing things that are just the opposite of what my father believes."

"That's right, Helen. I'm glad you brought that up, because I think it's necessary for us to understand each other in order to be happy. Your father is living his life and running his business according to his own standards. I have my standards and I must keep them."

"Yes," she said bitterly. "I heard about your disrespectful talk to my father yesterday. Tom Mead told me."

"I know Tom didn't tell you that I was disrespectful."

"No, but Dad did when I spoke with him about it. Why do you have to get all excited about such things as teaching agriculture in the high school or this Farm Bureau business, even to the point of quarreling with my Dad? What do they amount to anyway? The old world's gotten along all these years without them."

"On that theory there never would be any progress, Helen. The old world's gotten along without a lot of things that it ought to have."

"Well, anyway," she declared, "there was no use of you quarreling with Dad over such things. When Mr. Mead told me about what happened yesterday, I made up my mind I'd have this talk with you to see if I couldn't get some of these foolish ideas out of your head so that we could make some practical plans for the future."

"Helen, why not let things go on as they are for a while. If we love each other, what else matters?"

"I've tried to tell you, Allen, that a lot else does matter. I'm not even sure that I love you when you get these obstinate streaks. And I am sure that I want to be something more than just a poor hayseed farmer's wife. I wouldn't feel so badly about it if it was necessary. But Dad has money."

Al stood up, his face a brick red. As usual when angry or excited, he ran his fingers nervously through his hair. "Please don't mention your Dad's money to me again, Helen," he said, hotly, "I hope in time to be a good enough farmer so my wife will have at least a comfortable home. But I won't be a rubber stamp for anybody, not even for you to say nothing of your Dad. And you know your Dad well enough to know that anybody around him is a rubber stamp."

"Well, if that's the way you feel, Allen Clinton," said Helen, jumping to her feet, "It's a good thing we understand each other before it's too late."

Suddenly, Allen's anger left him. "Maybe it is," said he, gently. "But let's not part this way. Why can't you and I be friends without bringing

(Continued on Page 19)

The Song of the Lazy Farmer

MY NEIGHBOR is convention-crazed and goes around all queer and dazed, a-talkin' resolutions grand and program speeches that he's planned. He sits and burns the midnight oil to aid his brothers in their toil and reads congressional records do to aid the nation in its plight and stop old Hitler's crushing might. I seldom ever knew a gent with quite that geezer's foolish bent to save the world by vocal power and push for progress every hour. I'm glad I never had his urge to push and plan reform and purge. It's all that I can do at home to keep things goin' on my loam. No common fellow ought to seek to save the country every week. I know it's all that I can do to keep myself in Irish stew.

Instead of that I never go to where they try to run the show and where they think Claude Wickard's job can best be run by any mob. From all such conclaves I refrain and all set speeches I disdain, because I'd rather hear a show from my old rag-time radio. The hayloft jazz band I adore and in this war I like it more, because it lulls my tired mind and leaves all carking cares behind. The farmer ought to sit and rest so he can do his very best when crops are planted in spring, by which we'll make old freedom ring. Besides, it gets a farmer sore to sit and hear such talks galore, and never get to answer back when some spell-binder's off the track. I'll organize myself instead and wind the clock and go to bed!





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Saving Labor on the 1943 Apple Crop

AT THE meeting of the New York Horticultural Society in Rochester, I took the opportunity to ask several growers about their plans for saving labor, time and materials in 1943 operations. Here are some of the replies:

John Hall of Lockport: "We are going to continue some of the things we did last year. First, we have changed all of our orchards from combination mulch and cultivation to mulch and sod. The trees indicate that they have had plenty of nitrogen (perhaps a little too much), and sod orchards will save some work."

"In the summer we plan to remove water sprouts and do some pruning. This can be done with help that is less skilled than is needed for winter pruning, and will lessen the amount of necessary winter pruning. Last year we started to prune trees every other year rather than annually."

"We do not intend to neglect spraying, but we hope to conserve some materials by omitting spray material for some insects if the situation indicates this can be done safely. We will add some mulching material in the summer. This helps to give continuous employment to what labor we have."

Pruning

Tom LaMont, Albion: "We are going to continue about as we did last year. Then we saved some labor by pruning every other year except on McIntosh. We do not feel we can save on spray materials, but may be able to improve efficiency. At least it can be done in some orchards by arranging a better water supply or even by having a larger hose so that tanks can be filled faster. We saved time on spraying last year by getting a new tractor, but not many can do that now."

J. L. Salisbury, Phelps: "We plan to take care of the apples first. I feel that we saved a little too much spray last year. Apples are our principal crop, and we cannot afford to grow poor quality. If we have to cut down, it will be on cash crops such as cabbage. We did not grow any last year and may not this year. I plan to prune

as much as available help will permit. I believe some help will be provided for harvesting."

Hollis Clark, Warsaw: "I have some young trees, largely Macs, which I plan to spray thoroughly. On the older trees, I plan to control the codling moth but to omit some of the fungicide sprays. I am going to sell the apples to canners. They are pretty particular about worms, but not so insistent on freedom from scab."

Frank Beneway, Ontario: "Our trees were well pruned last summer, and we plan to prune less this year. I have always believed in thinning, and plan to thin as much as the labor supply will allow; but that is one point where labor can be saved if we find it necessary. It does not look as though we are going to get a peach crop, so it will take less labor on peaches this year."

Spray for Thinning

Mark Buckman, Sodus: "We have a big operation and have both dusting and spraying equipment. While materials are a bit more costly, we can put on some of the early applications in the form of dust rather than spray if it is necessary. We have worked out a program that we think is profitable, and we are going to follow it as closely as we can; but that is one place where we can save labor if we must. We have been growing some cabbage and tomatoes. Probably we won't grow any this year. I am seriously considering thinning by the use of the relatively new spray put on at blossoming time."

"One thing that would help a lot would be to have packages ahead of time. We have the time now to nail boxes and will not have next summer. I feel that packages will be supplied for the crop, but it would help a lot if we could have them now."

Joseph Kujawa, Webster: "I have tried thinning by spraying for three years. One year we hit it just right; one year we put on too little spray; and one year, too much. I feel, with the experience I have had, that I could do a better job of thinning that way."

—H. L. Cosline.

About Fertilizing Orchards

FERTILIZING an apple orchard with hen manure proved its worth to Fred Schoonmaker of Tyre, N. Y. Before he began working the orchard, hay had been harvested each year from the three acres, thus taking much needed nourishment from the soil and this had not been entirely replaced.

During the late winter, about three and one-half tons of hen manure, including litter, was applied per acre. The trees were trimmed as usual except that the outside branches were thinned an extra amount. Spraying was carried out according to the Farm Bureau Schedule or six or seven times per season with lime sulphur.

Results were apparent the following fall when 196 bushels were picked. These apples showed good color and an increase in size over preceding years. Only 125 bushels were picked the next fall which was an off year. During the fall of 1941, which was the third year of his experiment, 346 bushels of apples were harvested from this orchard. Figuring from a basis of the two best years, this showed an increase of about 176%. The off year loss was due mainly to the many varieties of apples grown.

And here is a point that should prove of value to orchardists. According to Mr. Schoonmaker, "McIntosh fruit trees can be made to bear every year

by proper fertilization but care must be taken not to overdo it or loss of color will result."

Mr. Schoonmaker's experiment proved to him that hen manure, being rich in nitrogen, was of great value as a fertilizer for fruit trees. —R. S. Sutterby.



Fred Schoonmaker of Tyre, N. Y. This tree is one of many which received its fertilization from hen manure.

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The same thing applies to growing heifers from 4 months old to first calving. Off-and-on feeding of Dry and Freshening Chow through this period may help you to raise pretty good animals, but regular feeding according to the Purina Plan will help you to bring them into milk earlier, with more body size and better development of internal organs.

In this year of 1943, when both you and Uncle Sam require maximum returns from your labor, your cows and your feed, let the Purina Dairy Cycle Plan play the full part for which it was designed. Get full details from your Purina dealer, or write direct to Purina Mills at Buffalo, N. Y., Wilmington, Del., or St. Johnsbury, Vt.

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■ ■ ■ ■

THE ABOVE QUOTATION from Walter B. Pitkin's book "A Chance in a Lifetime" has special significance for every man and woman interested in agriculture today. Read it once more.

What is our Frontier today? America has changed from a nation of food surpluses to one of shortages. The populations and fighting forces of the United Nations are looking squarely to our agricultural industry to conquer these shortages. This is a challenge that meets us face to face. It's a draft on the All Out Capacity of every man and woman who produces food or who helps to distribute it.

Just as we expect our fighting forces to master the enemy in combat, so must we master every problem that stands in the way of capacity food production.

Ingredient shortages—labor shortages—priorities—gasoline restrictions—personal inconveniences—these and other problems might stop a less determined country—but—America—*never!* This is our chance of a lifetime *and we must move fast!* We can meet the needs of the hour only if every man and woman puts his or her whole resources into this game.

Our new frontier of today cannot be conquered with only yesterday's plans and methods. We must adjust our program to fit today's war needs through "ingenuity—persistence—hard work and high resolve." Our contribution to our country must represent our total All Out Capacity in the job we are doing.

■ ■ ■ ■

WHAT IS YOUR ANSWER to the challenge "I'll Meet My Chance of a Lifetime?" After careful thought, please outline for yourself, wherever you serve, how you are going to meet this challenge.

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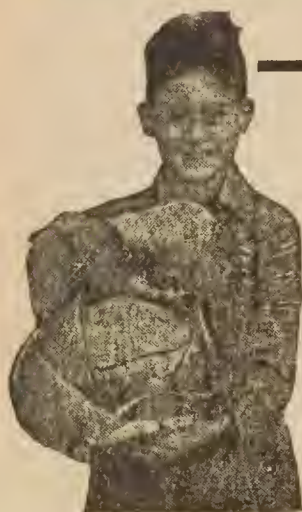
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Final Potato Estimate Shows Shrinkage

By H. E. Bryant

THE FINAL potato estimate for the season was released in December showing a total production for the country of 371,150,000 bushels compared with 379,624,000 bushels estimated for November and a revised final estimate for last season of 355,602,000 bushels. This is a reduction of approximately 8½ million bushels for the country as a whole. The principal reduction occurred in Maine with a final estimate of 42,120,000 bushels compared to 45,375,000 for November 1 and a final estimate for 1941 of 43,035,000. Thus, we have a total reduction of three million in the State of Maine. Other states, particularly Northeastern States showed approximately the same figures as for November.

When considering price from a supply angle, our position has improved materially over that of November. However, we still have, for the country as a whole, approximately 16 million bushels more potatoes than last season. As we have pointed out earlier in the season, we have ample supplies of potatoes on hand this year. Under normal conditions, with the supplies available, our prospects for a price would be only fair.

However, on the demand side we have very unusual conditions. Not only do we have an excellent demand due to Army needs, increased needs and use on the part of civilians, but also many competing foods are either short or exceptionally high in price. Price ceilings have not as yet been placed on many of the more perishable fresh fruits and vegetables, therefore, in some instances at least prices are at comparatively high levels. We now are facing shortages with some food commodities so that it would appear that the demand for potatoes would exceed anything that we have seen for many years. Thus, although our supplies are heavy, based on normal conditions, we still

feel that due to the demand feature we may expect reasonably good prices for our potato crop this year.

However, this year we have price ceilings to take into consideration. Therefore, the upper limits of prices on potatoes this year are definitely set, the actual amount depending on location where they are produced. It would be our guess that the bulk of this potato crop will be moved either at or nearly at ceiling prices.

It is our understanding that most sections in the Northeast are now at their ceilings. As yet Maine has not reached ceiling prices except in the case of lower grades which has very little effect on the total movement.

We still have one more report to consider, namely, the report of Stocks on Hand, as of January 1st, which was due to be released about the 20th of the month. Our guess would be that this report might be slightly less than we would expect on the basis of our present crop estimates. We are inclined to believe that considerable damage occurred in some sections of the country which damage would not be taken into consideration until the Stock on Hand Report. This is purely a guess. In any event, our summary of potato price trend would be that the prospects are quite favorable for growers receiving ceiling prices for a considerable portion of their crop.

On January 22nd the Maine potato market is practically at a standstill due to extreme cold weather and a serious car shortage. Prices on the street in central Aroostook ranged from \$2.75 to \$2.85 per barrel bulk. This would be equivalent to approximately \$1.67 to \$2.73 per cwt. bulk net. The f.o.b. market is ranging from \$2.07 to \$2.17 per cwt. f.o.b. cars.

Varieties for Your Victory Garden

IN THE last issue, Editor Ed promised you the names of some good varieties to grow in your Victory Garden. There is always a temptation to try new varieties, especially when you see the beautiful pictures in the seed catalogs. It is all right to do it on a small scale, but for the main crop it is best to depend on varieties that have stood the test of time. With some vegetables, too, the best variety for the commercial grower is not the best for you. Some vegetables with the highest quality do not stand shipment well; but as your vegetables will never get farther than your kitchen, ability to stand shipment need not be considered.

Along with a few comments, here are some of the earlier season crops you will need to be thinking about first:

Tomatoes — If you are growing your own tomato plants, you will need to be buying seed right away. If you plan to buy plants, save this page until later as you will want to buy a good variety. Good standard varieties to pin to are Marglobe, John Baer, Bonny Best and Pritchard. If you enjoy having tomatoes with especially large fruit, try Ponderosa or Beefsteak. If you want some yellow tomatoes, try Golden Queen. By the way, when you set out tomatoes, put them in deep. A deep-rooted plant will grow a larger root system and stand dry weather better.

Peas — Peas are a cool-weather crop. Therefore, plan to get them in just as early as you can possibly get the ground in condition. Most gardeners will agree that the earliest peas—that is, those that will mature in the short-

est time—are not as good in quality as later varieties. Therefore, plant just enough of the earlier varieties for the table, and plan to can later varieties. Some of the best early varieties are World Record, Laxton's Progress, Early Gradus, and Little Marvel. Good mid-season varieties include Mid-season Giant, Gilbo, Morse Market; late varieties, Stratagem and Dwarf Alderman. The earliest peas are ready to eat in from fifty to sixty days after planting, while it takes about seventy days for the late varieties to mature.

Lettuce—Another early crop is lettuce. In fact, by starting it in the house or in a hotbed or coldframe, you can get lettuce for the table earlier than you can by sowing it directly in the garden. There are two types of lettuce—leaf lettuce and head lettuce—and there are really two types of head lettuce, called the Iceberg and the Butterball types. The leaf lettuce is the easiest to grow and is excellent if you thin it out so each plant will have room to grow. In that way, it is crisp and tasty.

One of the best varieties of leaf lettuce is Simpson. One of the newer Iceberg lettuces is Imperial 44, while Big Boston and May King are two good Butterhead varieties. It is particularly important to get head lettuce planted early. It will not head in the hot dry weather of mid-summer.

Radishes—Radishes are one of the easiest vegetables to grow. Early Scarlet Globe is one of the best red radishes, and White Icicle is one of the best white varieties. White Icicle will re-

(Continued on opposite page)

main eatable a little longer but has a little stronger flavor. Radishes can be planted as early as you can get the ground ready.

Beets and Carrots—Here are two more vegetables that will stand early planting. They can also be planted later in the season and still mature, so do not put in too many at the first planting as they are more tasty before they reach full growth. Excellent varieties of beets are Detroit Red or Crosby; carrots, Danvers, Chantenay and Imperator.

Onions—The easiest way to get early green onions is to plant sets. Remember, however, that there are two types of sets. One type multiplies and never produces large onions that can be stored. The other type is sets grown from seed the previous year. They will produce green onions quickly if set out from 1" to 2" apart in the row, or will grow onions that can be stored in the fall if they are set out from 3" to 4" apart. Especially recommended for onion sets are the varieties Ebenezer and Yellow Globe.

Growing onions from seed has its difficulties. The seeds are very small, they come up rather slowly, and they are difficult to weed and thin. Good varieties are Ebenezer, Yellow Globe, Danvers, and White Portugal.

You may be able to buy plants of the larger mild onions which you can transplant.

Cabbage and Broccoli—Broccoli is one plant that will give you food from early summer to snowfall. Whether you grow your own plants or buy them, we

recommend Italian Green Sprouting.

You won't be putting in your main crop of cabbage for storing and making kraut until later, but you will want some early cabbage for salads and cooking. We suggest Early Copenhagen Market or Golden Acre.

Spinach—Hot weather is bad for spinach, so plant it early. Buy the variety Long Standing Bloomsdale or King of Denmark.

This about covers the early easier-to-grow crops. If you want to go farther and try some early cauliflower, we suggest Super Snowball or Improved Erfurt. Two good varieties of celery are Summer Pascal and Salt Lake; and for kale, Dwarf Green Curled.

Just to round out the picture, here are the varieties, without comments, of some of the crops you will be planting after all danger of frost is past.

Beans — Green Snap: Tendergreen, Bountiful, Giant Stringless Green Pod. Yellow Snap: Pencil Pod, Sure Crop, Refugee (for canning). Bush Lima: Fordhook, Henderson. Pole Lima: Leviathan.

Sweet Corn—Early: Spancross, Seneca No. 60. Mid-season: Marcross, Seneca Golden. Late: Golden Cross. (Here again, the later varieties are likely to have better quality, so plant plenty for canning.)

Squash — Summer: Straightneck. Winter: Delicious, Hubbard, Table Queen.

Muskmelons—Delicious, Bender.

Peppers—Early California Wonder.

Watermelons—Honey Cream.

Start Your Garden in the Kitchen Window

(Continued from Page 1)

list, we must substitute other materials or containers, such as old berry boxes. It is also possible to make small pots out of card board. Paper cups work especially well.

Planting the Seed

Now that your soil is all prepared and baked in the oven, and your flats ready, you are ready to get down to brass tacks. If you have it, place a little well-rotted stable manure over the bottom of the flat. Then put your soil on top. Heap the flat up and be sure that it is well packed into the corners. Level off the surplus soil by pushing a small board across the top of the flat.

Then, using a sharp-edged board or other marker of some kind, mark off the rows in your flat one-quarter inch more or less deep according to the size of the seed. The smaller the seeds, of course, the shallower should be the row. Two inches is a good distance apart for the rows.

Sow the seed in the rows, using 12 to 15 seeds per inch, or even a few more unless you are sure of the germination. Cover the seed gently with soil, and level off the top again. Use a flat board to press the soil down, but don't pack it too hard. Be sure that the soil is level all over the top of the flat. Water the newly planted seed thoroughly, but be very careful not to wash it out, with water from which the chill has been taken. A good soaking which will go well below the surface, and then no more until the plants begin to require some, is a better system than too frequent light waterings.

Lay a piece of cloth, paper, or preferably burlap over the top of the flat. Burlap is excellent because you can water right through it. As soon as the seedlings begin to come through the ground remove the cover.

For the first few days keep the planted flats in the warm cellar or under a bench or the kitchen stove. They won't need light until the plants begin to come up. Plants like cabbage, lettuce, and cauliflower should be kept in a rather cool place, 50 or 60 degrees F. Tender plants like tomatoes, egg plants, and peppers need more warmth,

70 to 80 degrees, that is, room temperature. Plants, like animals, need plenty of good ventilation.

Transplanting

As soon as the seedlings are nicely started, that is, as soon as they produce the first leaves, transplant them into other flats or receptacles, using the same kind of soil. In transplanting, give each plant plenty of room to grow, and set them equally apart in the flat. If you want very large plants at garden planting time, you may even want to transplant twice, the second time putting a single plant into berry box, or a house plant jar.

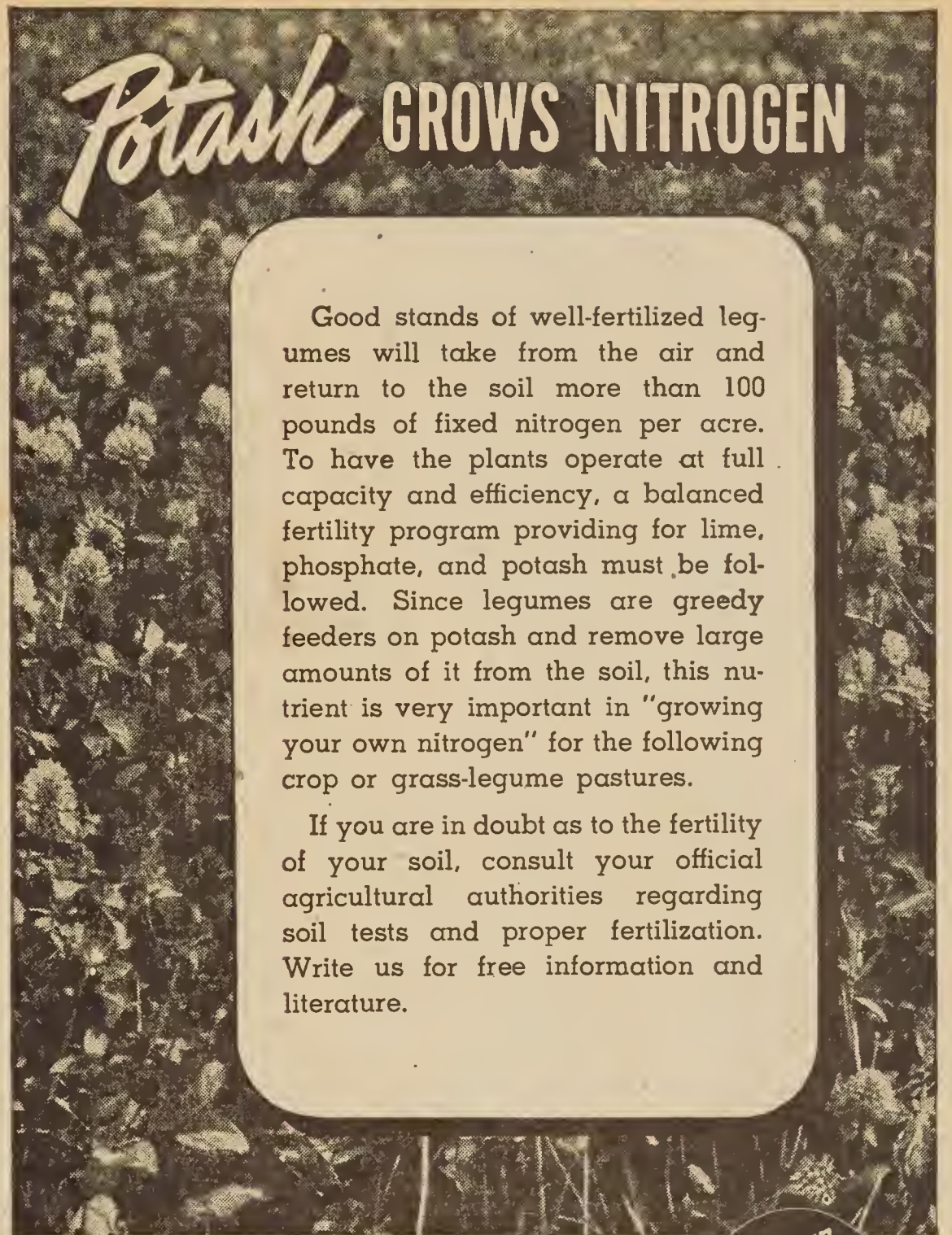
Hardening Off

Plants grown in the house or hotbed need to be toughened before being set in the garden. This is done by slowing down the rate of growth by lowering the temperature or withholding water, or setting them out in the flats during the day a little while at a time.

Time to Plant

This will vary some with the vegetables and with your latitude, but for the average the first few days in March are best. Cabbage and cauliflower plants are very easy to grow, so is celery and lettuce. House planting is a good way to have very early lettuce. Other possibilities are peppers, and if you want to experiment, you could have fun by starting in the house a few cucumbers, some summer squash, musk and water melon vines — and I have even grown some very early sweet corn by starting it in the house. The same directions apply for growing flower plants. I have had good luck with zinnias, marigolds, petunias, asters, snapdragons and others.

Come on, now, you gardeners, old and new, let's see what you can do! On Page 8 we give you desirable varieties of vegetables. If you haven't already done so, order your seeds right away so that you may be sure to have them. Then try growing some of your early plants in the house, and let me know what luck you have.



Potash GROWS NITROGEN

Good stands of well-fertilized legumes will take from the air and return to the soil more than 100 pounds of fixed nitrogen per acre. To have the plants operate at full capacity and efficiency, a balanced fertility program providing for lime, phosphate, and potash must be followed. Since legumes are greedy feeders on potash and remove large amounts of it from the soil, this nutrient is very important in "growing your own nitrogen" for the following crop or grass-legume pastures.

If you are in doubt as to the fertility of your soil, consult your official agricultural authorities regarding soil tests and proper fertilization. Write us for free information and literature.

AMERICAN POTASH INSTITUTE

Incorporated

1155 Sixteenth St. N. W.

Washington, D. C.



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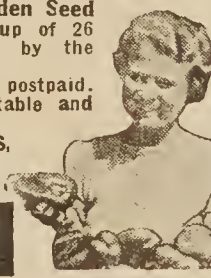
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Seed for a large garden for \$3.45, postpaid. Write today for illustrated, vegetable and flower seed catalogue.

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THE PRESS
New Seed Catalog and Farm Fact Book

Tells how to get more from your 1943 crops. What to plant under varying soil conditions, etc. Alfalfa, Oats, Corn, Clover, Pasture Grasses, etc. Write today for Free copy.

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and other Berry Plants which will fruit this summer. Write for free catalog.
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MAKE EARLIER LARGER YIELDS FROM YOUR VICTORY GARDENS. Use our fieldgrown vegetable plants. Cabbage, cauliflower, beets, broccoli, lettuce, onions, peppers, potatoes, and tomato plants. Catalog free. OMEGA PLANT FARMS, OMEGA, GEORGIA.

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Special Spring Offer: 10 Concord Grape Vines, 2 yr. for \$1.60; 100 Columbian Rasp. Plants for \$3.75. Spring catalog now ready. GREEN'S NURSERY, CLIFTON, NEW YORK.



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Detroit
Dark Red
Beets
SWEET CORN PEPPERS SQUASH
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Our vigorous early strains of vegetables and flowers insure success for gardeners in the North whose seasons are short. Our early high yielding strains give better results wherever grown.

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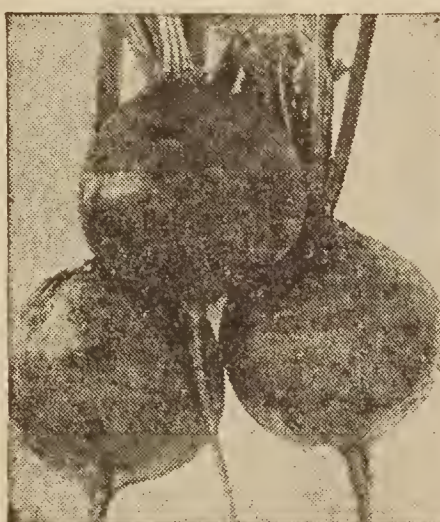
and order direct from our Seed Farms!

If You grow for market, ask for our Market Gardeners and Florists Price List.

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**DON'T
FEED
FUNGUS**

**Starve Out Rot
with**

CUPRINOL

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Rot is the result of a living fungus growth. Untreated wood in posts, celery frames, mushroom racks, silos, manure wagon beds and other farm construction and equipment furnishes the nourishment on which fungus thrives. Treat the wood yourself with Cuprinol and there will be No Rot, for Cuprinol provides liquid metal that penetrates the fibres and eliminates the nourishment for rot fungus and wood boring insects.

Cuprinol is easily applied by brush, spray or dipping. It saves labor and repairs, for once in the wood it's there for good. Can be used by itself or as a priming coat under paint. Costs less than 1c per square foot of wood treated. Harmless to animal, bird and plant life. Available on farm priorities. Thirty years successful record. Write for descriptive booklet.

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RESPONSIBILITIES OF LEADERSHIP

... multiply in wartime. The victory pattern must be designed to assure utmost production and efficiency. The planners must base expected results upon proven facts.

IN AGRICULTURE

... the year 1943 will see production miracles in the United States. They will be the result of individual initiative based on sound principles proven in laboratories and experimental stations of the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell and other leading agricultural workshops across the nation. They will be the result of practical experience gained by the enlightened farmers of Central New York and other great producing areas of this progressive country.

IN CENTRAL NEW YORK

... WHCU will maintain its position as the farmers' primary medium, broadcasting daily the latest and most vital agricultural information and instruction.



Listen daily to the Agricultural Hour, 12:15 P. M., Monday through Friday ... sponsored by the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University.

W H C U

870 On Your Dial

Ithaca, New York

1000 Watts

Columbia Broadcasting System

Readers Talk Back

MONEY AND MORALE

Referring to your discussion of regimentation: As you may know, the president of a southern railroad lives in Western New York. He operates one of the outstanding farms of the country, more especially from the standpoint of developing milk from a health-producing standpoint. He tells me that some three or four weeks ago a walking delegate from the Government called on him with a long document all filled out and told him that if he would just sign his name to the document, he would receive a check from the Federal Government.

When asked the reason for this he was told in reply, "Well, the government gave you an allotment of a certain number of acres of wheat for planting; you planted somewhat less than your allotment, and you are therefore entitled to this check."

My friend here of course refused the check but that surely is going away beyond "farm relief" and it is such things as this that are costing the people of this country millions of dollars, and, what I think is still worse, reducing the morale of the country. I have had many farmers say to me that they realize that they should not take this money, but they say that "everybody is doing it" and they just cannot withstand the temptation, and I believe that a very large proportion of these same men would welcome a return of complete freedom of action in running their own farms.—F. J. L.

—A. A.—

WHAT IS WRONG WITH THE PRICE OF MILK?

Professor L. C. Cunningham has shown that in producing 100 pounds of milk, the following amounts of feed and labor were required.

Grain	30 lbs.
Hay	70 lbs.
Silage	110 lbs.
Labor	2.5 hrs.

Costs, other than feed and labor, came to 63c—made up of milk hauling, 16c; building use, 10c; equipment use, 3c; depreciation on cows, 9c; interest on cows, 9c; bull service, 5c; horse labor, 3c; bedding, 2c; and miscellaneous, 6c. A credit of 27c was allowed for manure, calves and miscellaneous.

Amt. per cwt.		Cost per cwt.	
Item	of milk	Prices	of milk
Grain	30 lbs.	\$44.00 per ton	\$.66
Hay	70 lbs.	20.00 per ton	.70
Silage	110 lbs.	5.00 per ton	.28
Labor	2.5 hrs.	.80 per hour	2.00
Other costs			.63
Total			\$4.27
Less credit			.27
Est. cost of production per cwt.			\$4.00

You may think this seems high but let us consider a few facts. A 20% ration will average \$44 per ton. First class hay at \$20 per ton is a buy. And our good friend, Jimmy Byrnes, has placed a ceiling price of \$200 per month on farm labor so why consider less. The College figures that a farmer puts in 250 hours per month. At the above mentioned rate, that would be 80c per hour. Most industries pay that rate to beginners.

If we are going to ask Congress to pass a bill including cost of production including farm labor in placing a ceiling on farm prices, it's time we got busy and figured out what it does cost to produce the things we have for sale. With the thought always in mind that what the farmer gets above the actual cost of production must be considered his profit or wages—for he is a business man as well as a working man—what do you think?

Poverty is a preventable disease. It

While we cannot possibly print all letters received, your comments and opinions are appreciated. These letters do not necessarily represent the opinions of this paper. The editors reserve the right to disagree with sentiments expressed here.

is sacrilege to call it, "God's will". The object of a government, in peace or war, should be, not the glory of rulers or race, but the happiness of the common man.

Average weekly wage of industrial labor, in mining, in manufacturing and transportation—September 1942 U. S. average is \$37.89 for a 40 hour week. Average 95c per hour.

Costs—any outlay of time, labor or money.

The vast majority of America's farms are family farms and personally managed by the operator. The cost of farm labor and management is an important part of the total cost of production whether expressed in dollars or units. Separating production expenses and the operator's compensation, we find—production expenses \$2.27 less credit of 27c leaves \$2 plus \$2 of operator's labor and management, a total of \$4—the cost of production.—John Reed.

—A. A.—

MORE FARM MACHINERY NEEDED

DAYLETTER

SENATOR HARRY S. TRUMAN,
SENATE CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

QUOTAS ANNOUNCED FOR FARM EQUIPMENT ARE ABSURDLY LOW AND IF MAINTAINED MAY PROVE DISASTROUS. FARMERS ARE WORKING AS NEVER BEFORE, HAVING LOST THEIR SKILLED MANPOWER AND UNABLE TO BUY EVEN SECOND-HAND MACHINERY. ALL OF US CLOSE TO THE PROBLEM ARE TREMENDOUSLY WORRIED OVER THE FOOD SHORTAGE.

E. R. EASTMAN,
PRESIDENT AND EDITOR,
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Dear Mr. Eastman:

Senator Truman is in receipt of your telegram with respect to farm equipment.

That is a subject which has been under study by the Committee for some months and the Committee expects to do whatever it can to obtain an increase in the quantities of such equipment available to farmers.

—HUGH A. FULTON,
Chief Counsel.

—A. A.—

TRUCK CERTIFICATES

The following letter is an answer to one by Editor Ed calling attention to the hardships and confusion resulting from unsatisfactory handling of Certificates of War Necessity for trucks. In the original letter, suggestions were also made toward ironing out some of these difficulties. In all fairness to the Office of Defense Transportation, prompt action was taken to relieve a situation which was hampering essential movement of farm products. Here is the reply to the letter:

December 31, 1942.

Dear Mr. Eastman:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter addressed to Director Joseph B. Eastman, Office of Defense Transportation. Director Eastman has asked me to consider and acknowledge your letter.

I appreciate your comments, and especially your last paragraph pledging assistance in our national problem

(Continued on Page 17)

Legumes —

Do Double Duty

By George H. Serviss

THIS IS the year when farmers are going "all out" in their efforts to increase production and also the year in which legumes are going to receive the recognition due them. Without legumes we could not hope for an increase in production of most farm products; in fact, we could not even maintain production close to present levels.

This year, farmers find high protein feeds less readily obtainable than they once were, also that they will not be able to buy all the nitrogenous fertilizer that they want. Being nitrogen-fixing plants, they obtain a large part of their nitrogen requirements from the air. If the right kinds of legumes are selected, they will add to the nitrogen content of the soil on which they grow in addition to meeting their own requirements. Legumes are high in protein, consequently high in nitrogen. By growing legumes, it is possible to reduce and often eliminate the need for nitrogenous fertilizer and at the same time reduce the need for high protein purchased feeds.

Double Duty

In some parts of the country legumes are grown primarily for their beneficial effects on the soils, their value for feeding purposes being considered only incidental. Here in the northeast we have grown them primarily for their feeding value and have often forgotten about their importance in maintaining soil productivity. This matter of maintaining soil productivity is essentially a matter of maintaining the nitrogen content of soils. *Legumes supply much more nitrogen to soils than we have been adding in commercial fertilizers in New York.*

It is not necessary to plow under a legume to capitalize on its soil improvement qualities. In the northeast legumes are usually seeded in combination with non-legumes such as timothy. Just as long as the legumes persist, in fact for a year thereafter, the timothy is productive. It has a dark green color and grows tall. These are signs that the timothy is getting plenty of nitrogen. The second year after the legumes have disappeared the timothy will be stunted; will have a yellow green rather than a dark green cast, unless manured, and weeds such as paint brush will begin to show up. In other words, nitrogen is deficient and will become more deficient each succeeding year.

Pastures Need Nitrogen

The same situation exists in our permanent pastures. They are productive, unless fertilized with nitrogen, only as long as white clover is present. If the white clover disappears the grass cannot obtain enough nitrogen and carrying capacity declines. Every farmer knows that corn yields more when planted on alfalfa sod than when planted on timothy sod. The reason—nitrogen.

In the northeast, legumes are usually harvested for hay or used for pasture. The harvested portion is returned to the soil in the form of manure. By feeding legumes to livestock the need for high protein mixed feeds is reduced as well as the need for nitrogenous fertilizer. One-half or more of the nitrogen content of the hay or pasture is salvaged in the manure if it is

handled so as to avoid excessive losses.

A Versatile Family

There are many different legumes. They differ in their characteristics and in their soil requirements. Some are deep rooted perennials, others are shallow rooted annuals. Some will grow on wet places, others will not. Most do best on neutral or nearly neutral soils, but some will grow on rather acid soils. Recent experiments indicate that the amount of nitrogen fixed per acre by a legume varies with the portion of the year that it occupies the land as a living plant. Soybeans, for instance, use only the frost-free part of the season, but alfalfa plants live through the entire year. Consequently, an acre of alfalfa fixes more nitrogen in a year's time than an acre of soybeans.

What Legumes Need

In view of the tremendous variations in soils throughout the northeast no specific fertilizer recommendations can be made. While soils do not change abruptly with state and county lines the predominant soil types in one state or locality may differ markedly from those in another state or locality. There is also the matter of cost of production versus cost of buying. In areas where the cost of purchased feed is high and unusually good markets are available, the amount of purchased fertilizer that may be profitably used is likely to be considerably greater than in areas where feed is cheap and special markets are not available.

Lime

In general, it may be said that most soils in the northeast need lime for the successful growth of most legumes, and that practically all of them require rather liberal applications of phosphatic fertilizers. Northeastern soils differ widely in their ability to supply potash. On many the use of commercial fertilizers containing potash is not necessary where manure is handled to avoid undue losses and returned to the land; on others potash carrying fertilizers must be used in addition to manure. Potash should be applied to practically all soils that are not manured at least once in every rotation.

Recent experiments indicate that some soils need boron before alfalfa, and possibly some other legumes may be successfully grown on them. Consult your County Agricultural Agent for specific lime or fertilizer recommendations.

In the following section legumes are grouped according to their characteristics and requirements:

Long-lived perennials: Alfalfa, wild white clover, Ladino clover and birdsfoot trefoil.

Biennials or short-lived perennials: Mammoth red clover, medium red clover, alsike clover, and sweet clover.

Annuals: Soybeans.

Lime requirements. (High to low*): (1) Sweet clover, alfalfa; (2) Medium red clover, mammoth red clover; (3) Ladino clover, wild white clover, soybeans and birdsfoot trefoil. *All of the above legumes do best on neutral or only slightly acid soils.

Soil drainage requirements: (In order
(Continued on Page 17)



Hitler gives them propaganda —



WE GIVE 'EM FOOD!

Biggest U. S. farm production program of all time calls for full use of tractor power

A SQUARE meal will win more cooperation from a hungry man than all the "hot air" in the world. That's why we must feed—not only our own armed forces and our allies—but millions of people in the countries our troops occupy.

The burden of raising all this food falls squarely on the American farmer—already hard pressed by shortages of manpower, fertilizers and farm equipment.

How Can We Do It?

Farmers must do a better job of farming than ever before—and that means they must make full use of every bit of labor-saving machinery at their command.

For that reason farmers everywhere who were burning kerosene or distillate in low compression tractors are switching to gasoline. With only a few minor adjustments, gasoline will step up the power of a tractor as much as 12 per cent. And by installing high altitude pistons at the time of an overhaul you can convert a low

compression tractor to high compression at little or no extra expense. Changing to high compression plus gasoline will yield up to 30 per cent more power. More tractor power means more acres plowed in a day; more production with the same amount of labor.

No Shortage of Gasoline

There is no serious shortage of gasoline for tractor use. Nationwide rationing for cars and trucks is necessary to save rubber. In most areas gasoline is more plentiful than kerosene or distillate.

Why not switch to gasoline now and get the most out of your tractor? For full details about needed adjustments, see your tractor dealer or write to the Agricultural Division, Ethyl Corporation, Chrysler Building, New York City—manufacturer of antiknock fluid used by petroleum refiners to improve gasoline.



FOR VICTORY



TIME WELL SPENT

Time taken to read the advertisements in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is time well spent—for there is no better way to keep well informed on new things on the market, what to buy at what price and where to go to get what you want. When you answer an "ad," be sure to mention the name of

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Starline Equipment Has Converted Thousands Of Dairy Barns Into Defense Plants TO PRODUCE MORE MILK FOR VICTORY 24 hours a day — 7 days a week.

- saving many man-hours feeding and watering cows and cleaning the barn.
- enabling women, children and over-aged men to do the work of stronger men now in the fighting forces and munitions plants.
- saving valuable "cow-hours"; keeping all cows in the production line by prevention of diseases and accidents which otherwise throttle production.

FOOD WILL WIN THE WAR

Milk is in the first line of the food forces and Starline equipment means more milk. Keep your cows safe, clean and comfortable by keeping your Starline equipment in shape.

Tell us your equipment needs. Let us tell you what can be had within government limitations, and how you can make the most of it — without waste either now or later. Whatever your problems or needs may be consult your nearest Starline dealer, or write to

STARLINE, INC. DEPT. K-10, ALBANY, NEW YORK

Buy War Bonds Now — Buy Equipment after the War

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STARLINE HELPS NELLIE WORK OVERTIME



STARLINE HELPS NELLIE WORK OVERTIME

An Old Milk Record on a Low Protein Ration

FACED WITH the prospect of feeding less protein to stretch the supply, dairymen will be interested in a record made by a Holstein cow back in 1887. Viewed in the light of the present situation, the important angle is the kind of feed she was given to transform into milk.

The cow was Pietertje 2nd No. 3273. She was owned by Dallas Whipple of Cuba, Allegany County, New York, and produced 30,318 lbs. of milk in 365 days. That was in the days before official testing, but the dog-eared, faded pamphlet recording her achievement is

dry period to get her in top physical condition.

It takes an extra good cow to make the record that Pietertje 2nd made 56 years ago. But the management that helped Pietertje 2nd make that record has a real bearing on the feed situation that exists today.

Total feed consumption is more important than the percentage of protein in the grain ration.

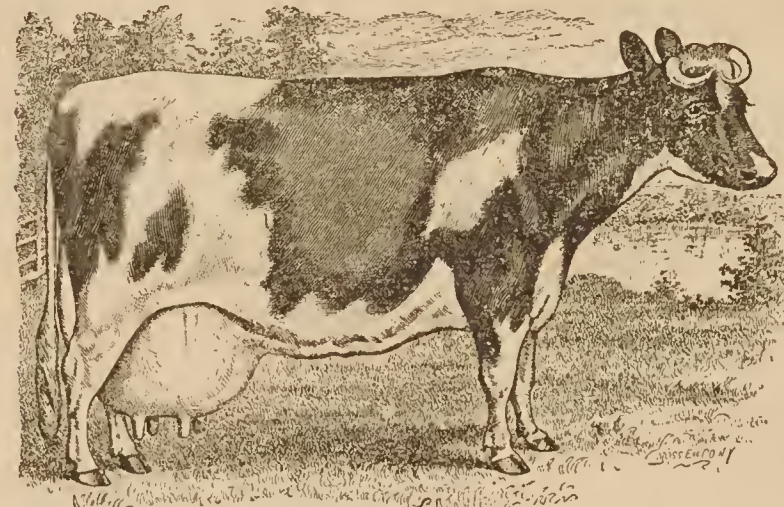
Fine condition at freshening time is always important. It's especially important now as a means to save protein. Dry cows will put on weight with a low protein ration. Home grown grains supplemented with minerals (salt, calcium and phosphorus) or a ready mixed ration especially made for conditioning dry cows should be used.

All young stock beyond the calf starter or whole milk age (about 4 months) should receive a grain ration containing not more than 12% protein.

Milking cows should be fed rations containing not over 16% protein when the roughage

is composed of good or top quality hay. 20% protein should be fed only with fair or poor quality roughage.

—A. A.—



PIETERTJE 2nd.

filled with affidavits testifying to the correctness of the figures. In the words of the pamphlet, here is the feed she received:

THE FEED SHE USED

"In summer during the warm weather she was kept in the barn daytimes, and turned to pasture at night. She was fed three times per day during the entire year. The feed consisted of equal parts in measurement of ground oats and bran, ranging from 20 to 28 lbs. per day. If there was any left, it was ordinarily taken away from her. Also, during the season for turnips, she had about one-half bushel per day as well as some potatoes, the amount of both ranging from one-half to one and one-half bushels. The potatoes were fed during the whole year. Whenever anything was refused, it was usually taken away.

"In the daytime during the summer she was fed grass, and during the winter her fodder consisted of timothy, hay and corn stalks, neither of them cut. During cold weather she had water to drink three times per day at a temperature of 60 degrees. No drink of any kind was given her during this record but good water. She was also fed a pound of stock food and a small quantity of another conditioner."

A "BIG" COW

An important thing to remember is that Pietertje was a big cow—the kind that can consume and make good use of plenty of roughage. She had a remarkable udder—its capacity being figured as 1,292 cubic inches. It hung so low that they had to stand her on a platform to milk her. In spite of its size, her udder was far from ideal by present-day standards, being too close to the floor.

The record of this grand old cow should help to relieve the gloom of the dairymen who feels he must have a dairy ration containing 24% protein to get top production. It looks as though 24% rations are out. From now on, dairymen can well give more attention to the pounds of total digestible nutrients in the milking ration than to the amount of protein.

Before her record was started, Pietertje 2nd was given a long enough

YOU, YOUR FARM AND THE WAR

(Continued from Page 3)

the actual cost of transportation to the terminal market multiplied by 1.095. In short, this allows such shippers to take the wholesaler's markup.

2. Where country shippers or their agents make deliveries to terminal markets but do not provide the other services above mentioned, their maximum selling prices may be calculated in this way: ceiling price plus actual cost of transportation plus 10 cents a cwt.

3. For sales by country shippers directly to consumers, the maximum price may be ceiling price plus actual costs of transportation plus \$1.00 a cwt.

4. For sales by country shippers to retailers in less than carlots, the maximum price may be the ceiling price plus actual transportation costs plus 25 cents a cwt.

The retailers markup depends on the size of business, but the retail ceiling is obtained by multiplying the buying price by 1.28 in the case of large chain stores and 1.33 in the case of small groceries.

Where onions are delivered by farmers to consumers in less than carload lots, the farmer can add \$1.00 to the price of each 50-pound bag of onions. Where sales are made to retail stores, he can add 20 cents per each 50-pound bag.

* * *

FOOD STAMPS OUT

According to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Food Stamp Program, started in May 1939, will be suspended on March 1. At its peak, the program helped 4,000,000 people, but the situation which brought about the plan—food surpluses—no longer exists. However, the Department will continue to provide milk and other foods for school lunches. In February and March of 1942 over 6,000,000 school children were aided by this program.

HOTEL GREAT NORTHERN

Centrally located in midtown New York. Near Radio City, theatres, fine shops. Large comfortable and attractive ROOM AND BATH from \$2.75 AAA Hotel. Garage adjoins our 111 West 56th St. entrance. Folder per day. 118 WEST 57th ST., NEW YORK

To profit by our guarantee, be sure to mention American Agriculturist when you write to advertisers.

For Quick Cough Relief, Mix This Syrup, at Home

No Cooking. No Work. Real Saving.

Here's an old home mixture your mother probably used, but, for real results, it is still one of the most effective and dependable for coughs due to colds. Once tried, you'll swear by it.

It's no trouble. Make a syrup by stirring 2 cups granulated sugar and one cup water for a few moments, until dissolved. No cooking needed—it's so easy! Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup.

Now put 2½ ounces of Pinex into a pint bottle, and add your syrup. This makes a full pint of truly splendid cough medicine, and gives you about four times as much for your money. It keeps perfectly and tastes fine.

And you'll say it's really amazing for quick action. You can feel it take hold promptly. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, and helps clear the air passages. Thus it makes breathing easy and lets you get restful sleep.

Pinex is a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, well-known for its prompt action on throat and bronchial membranes. Money refunded if not pleased in every way.

BUY TRACTOR PARTS NOW! LARGE STOCK. NEW OR USED. QUICK SERVICE. LOW PRICES. FREE 52 PAGE CATALOG. IRVING'S TRACTOR LUG CO., Galesburg, Illinois.

THE LABOR SAVING BREED

Holsteins average most milk per cow. High producers take less feed and less labor per pound of milk. With Holsteins you get the very most from each day's work. Write Box 23, HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT





FOOD

FROM OUT OF THIS WORLD

a famed feature at all DEWITT OPERATED HOTELS

In Cleveland
HOTEL HOLLENDEN

In Columbus
NEIL HOUSE

In Lancaster, O.
THE LANCASTER

In Corning, N. Y.
THE BARON STEUBEN

Check IN

THEO. DEWITT DEWITT OPERATED HOTELS PRESIDENT



IN THE HENHOUSE

By L. E. Weaver

NOTES ABOUT NESTS

MY GOOD friend Gilbert Eddy expressed mild disapproval of the nests in our poultry house. Not because there are no partitions in them, but because they are only 10 inches from front to back and the big cross-breds have to sit lengthwise to the nests facing to the right or left when they are laying. Eddy thinks a hen ought to, and probably would prefer to, face the front as they usually do in deeper nests. I had never thought of that as an objection, but I have some nests that are 3 inches wider from front to back that I can put in there. I am going to do it and see if it makes the birds more contented, or if they lay more eggs.

Of late this matter of no partitions has given me some concern. For years the plans for Cornell poultry houses have shown no partitions, and in our own nesting rooms the nests without dividing boards have seemed quite satisfactory. At least the hens lay most of their eggs in the nests and but few on the floor; breakage has not been excessive; and as long as we prevent the birds from roosting in the nest room and keep the litter dry, the eggs have been very clean. However, not infrequently someone tells me he does not like such nests. He prefers nests in which each hen can be by herself. Usually the reason given for that preference is that without partitions there is more breakage. Hens fight for certain favorite spots, crowd each other, and roll all eggs into piles.

Of late we have had trouble from breakage, but not from those causes. In two different pens a few smart birds have learned that if they get up and scratch in the loose nesting material presently they will find a broken egg that they can eat. So they make a regular practice of it. After puzzling over this development for some time I think I have the explanation. In both these pens, because of other situations, we have made changes in the nests so that they are exposed to considerably more light than in other years. No doubt where nests are sufficiently in the dark the birds will not start scratching in them in the first place. Probably, to the extent that they will prevent this habit partitions are preferable where the nests are not well darkened. Personally I find it so much easier and quicker to keep the nests clean and pick up the eggs where there is only an occasional partition that I am going to try to solve our breakage problem by darkening the nests before I resort to more partitions.

* * *

YOU MIGHT TRY AN ALL-PULLET LAYING FLOCK

In Connecticut Professor Roy Jones for several years has been advising poultrymen to sell all their hens each year and keep only pullets. In a current poultry periodical he points out that the 100 per cent pullet flock has particular merit at this time because of its greater efficiency. Pullets lay 40 to 50 eggs more per year than older birds. Those extra eggs are needed. Since we can't build more houses why not make better use of the ones we have, by keeping them full of first-year birds?

Another strong argument in favor of the 100 per cent pullet flock is that since some of our more serious contagious poultry diseases are regularly

passed on year after year from the older birds to the susceptible pullets the best way to break the cycle and rid the premises of those troubles is to sell off all the old stock before the young are housed. To me that alone is reason enough why some people should go all out for pullets, at least for one year.

Professor Jones makes some other points. Under this plan there will be more poultry meat produced. That also is in line with present needs. He is not so convincing in his argument that equipment and labor are used more efficiently and that egg production is better distributed. I have an impression that the man who has a lot of early-hatched pullets laying in the late summer, and another lot of older birds still going strong is getting the bulk of his yearly production at the time when it will do the country, as well as himself, the most good. He couldn't be doing that with the all-pullet flock.

Finally, Professor Jones says that farm accounts support the practice. I think that that statement might be misleading to our New York poultrymen if it is not also pointed out that in Connecticut the heavy breeds are in the majority. Here Leghorns still are most abundant. That can make a big change in the picture. The meat value of a fowl, says Professor Jones, at present price relationships will pay for rearing a pullet. That may well be true of the heavy breeds. With Leghorns I wonder. Unfortunately, we do not have recent cost account figures, but back a number of years a study revealed that on those New York State farms where flocks were 60 per cent pullets and 40 per cent older hens larger labor incomes were made than with any other combination, including the 100 per cent pullet flock. A similar study in Oregon showed exactly the same result.

We do have a report of a recent study made on 120 New York poultry farms by Mr. L. B. Darrah of the Department of Agricultural Economics at Cornell. Leghorns produced eggs on 16 per cent less feed per dozen than heavies. The brown eggs produced by the heavies were worth less on the market. Even though the heavy birds sold for at least twice as much as the Leghorns, and mortality among them was lower, yet the advantage was still with the Leghorns.

My own not-too-carefully considered opinion is that people who keep Reds, Rocks or New Hampshires, and buy all their chicks could adopt the all-pullet plan to the advantage of themselves and the country. People who keep Leghorns will probably be wiser to replace only a part of their flock with pullets except perhaps on farms where coryza or other contagious disease has become established. Certainly those who produce Leghorn chicks for sale will not want to go all out for pullets.

—L. E. Weaver.

—A. A.—

WE HAVE AN "APPROVED" FLOCK

Dr. Hiram Lasher is a red-headed, good-natured young veterinarian. Last year before he had completed his training at Cornell he and I went out on farm visits with Dr. Brunett to see what sick chickens look like. The other day Lasher came to my place to give my Leghorns a blood test for Pullorum disease. As chief assistant, and perhaps as body guard, came Gilbert Eddy,

(Continued on Page 14)



It's the EAGLE SQUADRON now, son

FARM COMMANDO
Ready to Roll...

I CAN see Johnny now, sitting in the seat nudging the throttle. He would be itching for a chance to see how smooth the outfit runs, overhauled and painted up like new.

The tractor was his baby. How that kid could put it through its paces! If he handles a tank half as well . . . it will be curtains for anyone who gets in his way.

He's working in a different kind of field this year, plowing his way across a battleground somewhere over there. It's up to me now to take the wheel at home.

I don't pretend to be a match for the boy, but I know this much. If we fail to keep the farm going full blast, if we neglect to put our machinery in shape *before it's too late* . . . somebody in the world will have that much less to eat. And I don't want it to be my lad or anyone fighting on his side.

Shep, what do you suppose Johnny would think about our A-C equipment now? Think he'd get a kick out of seeing it okayed by the Allis-Chalmers dealer and enlisted in the Farm Commandos? I've got a feeling he would be proud to see it Ready to Roll . . . maybe as proud as he is of that tank he's driving.

ALLIS-CHALMERS
TRACTOR DIVISION • MILWAUKEE • U. S. A.

TO BETTER LIVING
TO BETTER FARMING
TO VICTORY

BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS!
INSPECT EQUIPMENT NOW!
TURN IN YOUR SCRAP!

ALLIS-CHALMERS MAY BE ABLE TO HELP YOU

ALLIS-CHALMERS MFG. CO.
Dept. 34, Tractor Division, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Gentlemen: Can you help me locate the following equipment, no obligation to me:

I have the following equipment for sale to someone who needs it:

PLEASE PRINT SIZE AND DESCRIPTION—Name & Address

Name _____

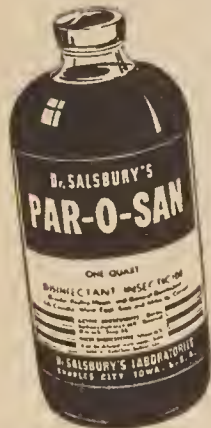
County _____ R. F. D. _____

Town _____ State _____

BABY CHICKS

OUR GUARANTEE. You need have no hesitation in sending money to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST baby chick advertisers. If they fail to send the chicks to you, your money will be refunded. We require every advertiser to stand back of statements made in the advertisement. Obviously no one can guarantee that chicks will live. To take advantage of our guarantee it is necessary, when writing advertisers, to say, "I saw your advertisement in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST."

IDEAL BROODER HOUSE DISINFECTANT



**WON'T
HARM CHICKS**

SAFE: Now you can house chicks same day you disinfect with PAR-O-SAN... spray equipment and litter as often as you need to... because Par-O-San is non-injurious to chicks.

CERTAIN: Kills pul-
lorum, cold organisms
... stops development
of coccidia, large
roundworm eggs, tape-
worm segments... kills lice, mites on contact.

PLEASANT: Non-irritating to worker, used as directed; pleasant odor; won't cause "Disinfecting Headaches." Won't damage equipment. Won't stain walls, floors or clothes. Effective when diluted 1 to 100!

Ideal for BROODER HOUSE, Laying House, Dairy Barn, Hog House, Sheep Sheds—even for Household Use.

At Hatcheries, Drug, Feed and Produce Stores
Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, Charles City, Ia.
Be Sure to Get Genuine

**Dr. Salsbury's
PAR-O-SAN**
THE POWERFUL, PLEASANT DISINFECTANT

PACER HOMER PIGEONS~GIVEN! FOR SELLING SEEDS

It's fun to raise, train and handle Racing Homer Pigeons. Just think of it—one pair of mated genuine Racing Homer Pigeons given for selling only 40 pkts. of Garden Spot Seeds at 10c a pkt. Return money collected and Birds will be sent to you express collect—SEND NO MONEY—Mail a post card today for your seeds to sell, to Lancaster County Seed Co., Sta. 151, Paradise, Pa.

TURKEYS FOR SALE

QUALITY POULTS from 5 profitable breeds. Blood-tested breeders. Prices reasonable. Circular Free. Seidelton Farms, Washingtonville, Pa.

ALWAYS use the complete address when answering advertisements, and avoid any delay.

Use this handy BABY CHICK order form

FILL OUT AND PASTE ON GOVERNMENT POST CARD

☐ Please send me your latest price list, catalog or circular.

☐ Please ship C.O.D.

☐ Express

☐ Parcel Post

No.

Description

Each

Total

I understand your guarantee is as per your recent advertisement in American Agriculturist.

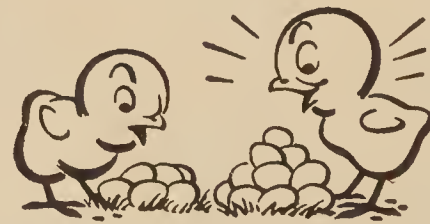
Signed

Address

R.D. or St.

City or Town

State



No Union Hours for Kerr Chicks

Don't be surprised to get from 200 to 250 eggs a year from Kerr layers! They're BRED to work overtime! Kerr Chicks mature rapidly and uniformly, too—broilers are quick-growing and meaty.

We operate a 240-acre Breeding Farm. All breeders are tested yearly for Pullorum (B. W. D.) by the slow-tube agglutination method. 35 years of selective breeding are your guarantee that Kerr Chicks bring you profits.

Co-operating with the national farm program to produce more chicks—at no sacrifice of the quality that poultrymen identify with Kerr Chicks.

Write or call for Poultry Raisers' Guide, price list and advance order discount offer. Branches in:

N. J.: Jamesburg, Paterson, Woodbury;
N. Y.: Binghamton, Lake Grove, L. I.,
E. Syracuse, Kingston, Middletown, Schenectady; PENNA.: Dunmore, Lancaster, Belleville; MASS.: West Springfield; CONN.: Danbury. (Address Dept. 21.)

KERR CHICKERIES

21 RAILROAD AVE., FRENCHTOWN, N.J.

TAYLOR'S CHICKS and SEXED PULLETS

R. O. P. Sired
Leghorns - New Hampshires
Rocks - Reds - Crossbreeds
Hatched from Pullorum Clean Breeders
Guarantee Protects You. Early Order Discount.
Write for Catalog and Prices.
TAYLOR'S HATCHERY, Box A, LIBERTY, N. Y.

BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS

from high record trap-nested, blood-tested stock; imported and bred this strain for 27 years. Sexed or Unsexed chicks. Free circular.
DAVID M. HAMMOND,
Rt. 3, Cortland, N. Y.

A. I. Blakeman, R. 3, Clyde, N. Y.

(Continued from Page 13)

husky, good-natured and efficient, who has been going about the eastern part of New York State in recent years making himself useful to poultrykeepers, and dispensing aids of all sorts to the chickens themselves. Believe it or not, Eddy also is red-headed; yet as far as I could see or can learn this pair of red heads is really carrying on as a team should.

While we were working, "Doug." Douglass came in. His real name is Al. I believe, and he is secretary of the state poultry breeders' cooperative, and therefore is the chief upholder and advocate in New York State of the National Poultry Improvement Plan. The reason I became a member of the organization and now have an official "approved" flock is that I can get more for my eggs by selling them to an "approved" hatchery than by sending them to market. Doug. had promised to help us, but it being Saturday afternoon and he a married man, he went shopping with the Mrs. But first he "inspected" us, kicked the litter and made remarks about inadequate ventilation, blankety-blank cull birds, and wrung the necks of a couple to emphasize his point. The culls were among the crossbreeds, not among the Leghorns that we were testing.

Results were disappointing. The flock of six hundred odd birds hatched just a year ago and now coming back into production after a molting period would have made excellent breeding birds. Their ancestry is of the best and their eggs are excellent in size and color. But among the first 50 birds tested we found four that reacted to the test. Eight per cent is too high for safety, also too high to allow for official "approval." So we went no further with them, and that flock will not be mated. Our second year birds were better. A hundred and thirty-three of them were tested and not one reactor was found. They are beautiful birds, and they lay very large eggs. It would have been a shame, this year in particular, not to use them to produce chicks.—L. E. Weaver.

—A. A.—

WHEN CHICKS TURN CANNIBALS

Cannibalism among chicks is one of the most troublesome and discouraging vices a bunch of healthy youngsters can possibly acquire. Two conditions that favor this vice are overcrowding and overheating. Prevention is always cheaper than cure. It goes without saying that chicks should be given plenty of room and that the house should be as cool as possible and still avoid chilling. One way to accomplish both of these ends is to have two rooms for the chicks—one with a source of heat and an adjoining one to which the chicks can go as they wish. Very soon chicks learn the source of heat and come back to the stove when they feel the need of more warmth.

A third cause of cannibalism is "boredom". The old maxim that "the Devil finds work for idle hands to do" applies even to chicks, although in that case it is idle bills instead of idle hands. Be sure the chicks have abundant hopper space. When they are first put in the brooder house, they should have at least a four-foot feeder for each 100 chicks, and double this amount by

(Continued on opposite page)

REDBIRD FARM

All Massachusetts State Pullorum Tested Breeders Maintained on Our Own 300 Acre Farm.

98% LIVABILITY GUARANTEED on CHICKS FIRST FOUR WEEKS

This year, when the need for food is so urgent, buy Chicks that are INSURED to live. For the 14th year, we Guarantee 98% Livability on all Champion, Grade-A, and Grade-B Chicks. Only chicks of exceptional vitality and hardiness could be so guaranteed. Delighted customers are continually reporting

3-Lb. Broilers at 10 Weeks
50% Production of 24-oz. Eggs from 6-month Pullets

RHODE ISLAND REDS—Our original strain.

State Contest Records up to 334 Eggs.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Bred for Meat and Eggs.

ROCK-RED CROSS—For Barred Broilers and Roasters.

RED-ROCK SEX LINK CROSS—For Dark Pullets, BARRED COCKERELS, Sex Separated.

BARRED ROCKS—Up to 240 egg records.

WHITE LEGHORNS—Large type, large eggs.

SEXED CHICKS—95% Accuracy Guaranteed.

"Liberal Early Order Discount"

Write for Free Catalog, Price List, and complete information about our Early Order Discount.

REDBIRD FARM, Route 11, Wrentham, Mass.

World's Largest R. I. Red Breeding Farm.



Buck Up Your Profits
with

BUCK'S CHICKS

HIGH PRODUCTION and LIVABILITY are the PROFIT MAKERS. WESTERN NEW YORK

STATE CONTEST FOR 1941 and 1942

High Leghorn Hen 320 eggs.

Pen of 20 Leghorn Pullets, livability 95%, average production 229.2 eggs per bird, 8th place out of 37 contestants, 4 year average livability 96.2%.

Satisfaction Guaranteed for 30 Days.

OFFICIALLY BLOOD TESTED: Chicks guaranteed Pullorum free. Write for illustrated catalog describing WHITE LEGHORNS, BARRED ROCKS, NEW HAMPSHIRE, RHODE ISLAND REDS, ROCK-RED CROSSES, and RED-ROCK CROSSES.

Buck Van Duzer's Poultry Farm

BOX A SUGAR LOAF, NEW YORK

WHITE ROCK BABY CHICKS... \$12. PER 100

All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (BWD free). Tube Agglut TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for RAPID GROWTH, EARLY MATURITY, Profitable EGG YIELD. Ideal combination bird for broilers, roasters or market eggs. Send for FREE Circular.

JOSEPH I SPECIALIZE ONE BREED. ONE GRADE at ONE PRICE.

TOLMAN ROCKLAND MASS.

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BABY CHICKS

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HALL'S
quality
CHICKS

at Substantial
SAVINGS to YOU

We offer you a Special

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Get the facts on
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Sunnybrook Chicks
PROFIT-BRED FROM PROVEN STRAINS

NEW HAMPSHIRE, LEGHORNS, R. I. REDS, BARRED and WHITE ROCKS, CROSS BREDS.

Pullorum tested since 1921. 95% livability guar. to 3 wks. Bred for low mortality, early maturity, high aver. production. Also sexed pullets—95% accuracy guaranteed.

Broiler Chicks Hatching every week of the year. Write for Prices. Hatches year around.

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S.C.R.I. Meet Production Demands
Red Chicks

For Maximum egg or meat production get our REDS or Rock-Red Cross-breds. They have everything needed—livability, early maturity, non-broodiness, large body, egg size. All breeders tube tested for Pullorum. Sexed or straight-run Chicks. Write for catalog and prices today.

DOUGLSTON

Douglaston Manor Farm,
R.D. 1, Pulaski, N. Y.

JUNIATA
CHIX LEGHORNS CHIX

Our 29th year of Breeding Juniata Leghorns. Bred for Size, type and egg production. Write for our large Catalog showing actual photos of our Farm and Breeders, also prices on Chicks and Day Old Pullets.

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM,
BOX A, RICHFIELD, PA.

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

Twenty-six years of Breeding & Hatching Experience Assures you the highest quality. Breeders Tested. Postage Paid. Catalog FREE. Live Delivery. Pullets Guar. 95% Accurate. Sexed or straight-run Chicks. Write for catalog and prices today.

	Unsexed	Pts.	Ckls.
BIG R.O.P. SIRE	100	100	100
WHITE LEGHORNS	\$11.00	\$20.00	\$3.00
HEAVY BREDS			
STRAIGHT RUN ONLY	100	500	1000
White and Barred Rocks	\$12.00	\$57.00	\$110.00
New Hampshire	14.00	67.50	130.00
Heavy Mixed	10.00	47.50	90.00

Less than 100 add 1c per chick. Also Started Chicks. CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM, Wm. Nace, (Prop.), Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

NACE'S QUALITY CHICKS

We pay postage. Safe delivery guaranteed.

	Unsexed	Pts.	Ckls.
HANSON OR ENGLISH LARGE	100	100	100
TYPE WHITE LEGHORNS			
R. O. P. SIRE	\$10.00	\$20.00	\$2.00
S. C. Everday Br. Leghorns	10.00	20.00	2.00
Bar. & White Rocks	12.00	15.00	11.00
N. H. & R. I. Reds	12.00	15.00	10.00
Heavy Mixed	9.00	13.00	9.00

From Free range flocks. Sexed Pullets Guar. 95% accurate. Order from ad or write for Catalog. J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, BOX A, RICHFIELD, PENNSYLVANIA

(Continued from opposite page)
the time they are two months old. Empty hoppers are no good. Keep them filled, and also provide plenty of drinking fountains.

If the vice once starts, get them out on range if you possibly can. If it is too early to do this, darkening windows often helps or the windows can be painted red which makes the red on picked toes less noticeable. There are on the market several anti-pick salves which help.

Anything which will keep the chicks' attention away from picking is an aid. For example, give them a little green feed frequently. If you can get through the first ten weeks, the worst season of danger is past until the pullets get into the laying house. Then an outbreak of cannibalism can be controlled quickly by using vent shields, guards on beaks, or colored specks.

— A. A. —

WHITEWASH

Here is a good, simple formula for making whitewash:

10 lbs. Hydrated lime

½ lb. Formaldehyde,

1 lb. Naptha bar soap

Dissolve in 12 qts. of hot water.

The addition of ¼ lb. of alum will tend to prevent the whitewash from flaking off the walls, and the addition of 1 qt. of molasses (if you can spare it in these times of short sugar) will help make it stick to the wood better.

— A. A. —

THE MINUTE MAN— 1942-'43

By JAMES G. UPHILL,
Batavia, N. Y.

We're going to let our good farms rest—

My Neighbor Jones and I—
And help our country in its need
In war plants busy nigh.

With helpers gone and tools worn out
And ceilings low on beans,
It's hard to live, but we will give
What help that's in our means.

We'll turn old Dobbin out to grass,
And sell all cows but one,
And make the planes, the tanks, the
ships,

'Till allied victory's won.
An eight-hour shift won't bother us
After a farm's sixteen.
We'll work and sleep and eat and play
And garden in between.

No more will weevils eat our beans
Nor weather stymie us.
The weeds can grow and choke them-
selves.

Old tools won't make us cuss.
Then, with great riches from our toil
O'erflowing family till,
We'll pay back taxes, grocer's charge,
The fertilizer bill.

Then we can get our shoes patched up
And even buy a shirt,
And stamps and bonds we'll buy and
save,

And it won't even hurt.
The Minute Man was farmer man
Who made us strong and free.
Today he fights with things at hand
With that same liberty.

Yes, Neighbor Jones and I are off,
The Axis powers to beat.
What's that you ask—"How will you
live?"

Do you still want to eat?

New WAR TIME
MONEY SAVING
PLAN in addition to
EARLY ORDER
DISCOUNTS



ELMER H. WENE

FIRST CHOICE with Eastern Egg Auction & Co-op Members
These egg farmers MUST choose for EGG production above all! More Eastern Egg Auction members choose WENE CHICKS than any other kind, based on all published evidence. Wene has the breeding!

Write Today for BIG FREE CATALOG

More 2-to-5-yr.-old Hen Breeders mated to 200-314 Egg R.O.P. sires than any other New Jersey plant. U. S. N. J. APPROVED, Bloodtested Hatches year 'round. Capacity 1,800,000 Eggs. Send postcard today for FREE CATALOG, money-saving prices.

WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. A-4,

Vineland, N. J.

CATALOG
FREE

ULSH FARMS CHICKS

All Breeders carefully culled & Blood Tested. Order direct from ad. or write for our new catalog. Satisfaction and safe arrival guaranteed.

Shipments Mon. & Thurs.	Unsex'd Pul'ts Ck's	100	100	100
Will Ship C.O.D.				
White and Brown Leghorns	\$10.00	\$20.00	\$4.00	
Black or Buff Leg., Anconas	11.00	20.00	4.00	
Barred, White & Buff Rocks	12.00	15.00	11.00	
Wh. Wyand., R. I. Reds, Red-Rocks	12.00	15.00	11.00	
New Hampshire & Rock-Red Cross	12.00	18.00	12.00	
SPECIAL GRADE MATINGS				
White & Black Leghorns	15.00	25.00	6.00	
Barred Rocks & New Hamp.	15.00	23.00	15.00	
Sexing guaranteed 95% correct.				Our 22nd year.

ULSH POULTRY FARM, Box A, Port Trevorton, Pa.

SHIRK'S QUALITY CHICKS

From Blood Tested Breeders. Electric Hatched.

PULLETS GUARANTEED 95%	Unsex. Pul'ts Ckls.	100	100	100
Will Ship Cash or C.O.D.				
Large Type White Leghorns	\$11.50	\$21.00	\$3.60	
Bar. and Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	12.00	17.00	11.00	
Red-Rock and Rock-Red Cross	12.50	17.50	11.00	
New Hampshire Reds (Special)	15.00	21.00	11.00	
Heavy Mixed	11.00	15.00	9.00	

We specialize in one grade and one price as all our breeders are bred up to one quality, outstanding size and egg production. Order direct from ad or write for FREE Catalog giving full information of our breeders and hatchery. All chicks shipped prepaid. Guar. 100% live delivery. Hatches Tuesdays and Thursdays.

SHIRK'S HATCHERY,
H. C. Shirk, Prop., Box AA, Route 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS

Hatches Tues. and Thurs. Order from ad or write for actual photo Cat. ORDER IN ADVANCE IF POSSIBLE.

Cash or C.O.D.	Non-Sexed Pullets Cockerels	per 100	per 100	per 100
Hanson or Large Type				
English S. C. W. Leghorns	\$11.00	\$20.00	\$5.00	
Black or White Minorcas	11.00	20.00	5.00	
B. & W. Rox, R. I. Reds, W. Wy.	12.00	15.00	12.00	
Red-Rock or Rock-Red Cross	12.00	15.00	12.00	
Jersey White Giants	13.00	16.00	13.00	
N. HAMP REDS (AAA SUP.)	15.00	20.00	12.00	
H. Mix \$11; HEAVY BROILER CHIX, no sex guar.				

\$10.00; Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D., 100% live del. Post Pd. AMER. SEXORS ONLY, 95% Accuracy.

C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

FOR PROFIT
Elsasser's
QUALITY CHICKS

100% Live Arrival Guar.	100	100	100
Hanson or Large Type S. C.	Str.	Pts.	Ckls.
WHITE LEGHORNS	\$11.00	\$20.00	\$3.00
SPECIAL MATINGS U. S. R.O.P.			
SIRE S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS	12.00	22.00	4.00
Barred Rox & R. I. Reds	12.00	15.00	10.00
White P. Rocks & N. H. Reds	13.00	16.00	10.00
Heavy Mixed	11.00	13.00	9.00

PROMPT SHIPMENT, Breeders Bloodtested. We pay postage. Guaranteed 95% on all Pullets. FREE CATALOG. Cash or C.O.D. R. W. ELSASSER POULTRY FARM, Box A, McAlisterville, PENNA.

COLL'S Baby Chicks

are production bred with Built-in factors that will make you a very profitable flock. Pullorum free.

New Hampshire—Rock-N. H. Cross

WHITES for CATALOG.

COLL'S POULTRY FARM

Box 15, East Jaffrey, New Hampshire



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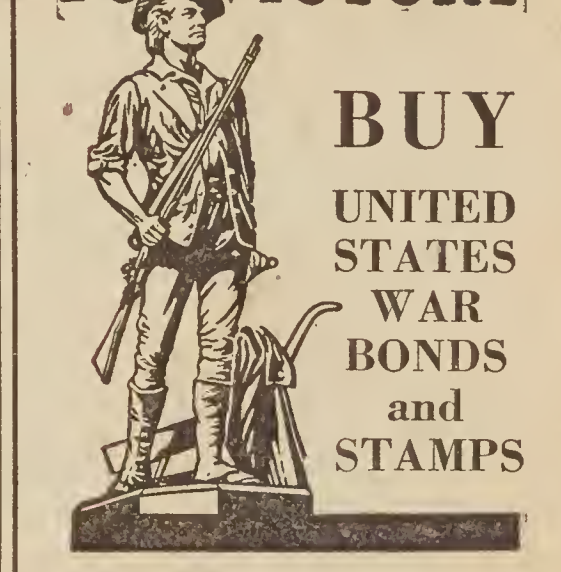
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SEED CORN—Hybrid Cornell 11 Corn;

Cornell 34-53—a great new variety for husking and early ensilage; Cornell 29-3 for ensilage or husking later on. Write for additional information.

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W. LEGHORNS, BARRED ROCKS, R. I. REDS, NEW HAMPSHIRE, BARRED CROSS, RED-ROCK CROSS. 100% Pullorum Clean—100% Satisfaction Guaranteed. Write for attractive catalog.

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Leghorns Trapped and Progeny Tested

ONE OF NEW YORK STATE'S OLDEST AND—LARGEST BREEDING FARMS. 12,000 BIRDS—

Write for illustrated catalog and price list. Also describes our method of growing pullets and feeding layers.

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S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

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Known for exceptional livability and consistent production. Circular on request.

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Large Type S. C. White Leghorns

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Won Central New York laying test over all breeds 1942. 3362 eggs, 3558.60 points.

Please write for our 1943 price list and catalog describing our Leghorns, Reds and Cross Breeds.

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Stock from 200-324 egg Pedigree Breeders 2 to 5 years old—Leghorns, White Rocks, Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, New Hampshire, Wyandottes, Giants, Orpingtons, Minorcas, Rock-Red Cross, Pekin Ducks—Blood Tested Breeders. Write for free Catalog and Price List.

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ENGLISH BLACK LEGHORNS

World's hardest breed. No paralysis. No Pickouts. Great layers. As Broilers dress yellow. Eggs and stock. Circular Free. Established in 1910.

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REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE

BOARS ALL AGES.

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OUR CIRCULAR SHOWS YOU THE TYPE OF BIRD IT WILL PAY YOU TO PUT IN YOUR LAYING HOUSE NEXT FALL.

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Certified R.O.P. Pedigreed Breeders.

WHITE LEGHORNS, NEW HAMPSHIRE, BARRED ROCKS, RED-ROCK CROSSBREDS

It takes high quality stock to produce the extra eggs and meat needed in times like these. Mapes stock is famous for quick growth and heavy production.

100% Pullorum free. Write for folder and prices.

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ALL COMMERCIAL BREEDS. CIRCULARS.

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N. Y. U. S. Pullorum controlled with no reactors.

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FOR SALE—140 ACRE FARM,

excellent buildings, modern, electric, running water, drinking cups in barn, 30 stanchions, no stock. Complete line machinery. Very productive, first class condition. Near Central School.

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GOOD LAND. EQUIPMENT. GOOD HOUSES.

2 GOOD SIDE LINES. NEVER-FAILING WATER.

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Dandy One-Man Farm; Equipped

About 30 acres for alfalfa, etc., 41 acres brook and spring-watered pasture; 9 rooms, 32 x 40 basement barn, tool shed, poultry house; 2½ miles to village, 20 minutes to city; owner wants larger place; price of this only \$5000, including 14 cows, 6 heifers, bull, team, crops, long list equipment; terms; page 37, Big Catalog—Write for Free Copy.

STROUT REALTY,

255-R 4th Ave., New York City.

HELP WANTED

BUSINESS MAN PURCHASED A 220 ACRE FARM (APPLE ORCHARD, SOME LIVE STOCK), NEAR HUDSON, N. Y. I AM LOOKING FOR A MAN TO OPERATE AND MANAGE IT. RIGHT MAN WILL GET TOP COMPENSATION. COMMUNICATE WITH W. F. BREUSS, 5508 POLK ST., WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE

Man for gardening and general work on farm, woman for general housework. Will furnish rent free, comfortable house with modern conveniences, light, water, etc., share of farm produce. Will pay top wages for experienced, capable couple.

C. F. COLBERT, River Road, Near Youngstown, N. Y.

SITUATION WANTED

SITUATION WANTED

As Experienced Dairy Farm Manager.

25 years experience. Would take position as herdsman.

Do not drink or smoke.

HOWARD PETERS, Lee Center, N. Y.

DOWN THE Alley

By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

LIVESTOCK men face a maximum effort to win the war and to do it just as soon as possible. Unfortunately, this must be done without regard to the unintelligent approach to our many livestock and meat problems.

Food shortages are now also rapidly developing for our animals. Protein supplement feeds are almost out of the market right now. Corn has been placed under a ceiling. Other grains are not plentiful. Legume hay (alfalfa, clover, etc.) is almost a "must" without protein supplement. All hay surpluses are getting shorter, and with this increased demand for alfalfa it will be really short before the new crop.

HOGS — an increase is asked, and demand warrants it. The big question now is, where are all the hogs that were reported early in the fall to be marketed this winter? Most likely, their numbers were away over estimated. Some men think so many were killed on farms for home use that numbers did not get to market. Anyway, we are having a hog shortage now, when predictions were that we would even have to allocate their slaughter. To overcome this and to meet the new demand is going to be a gigantic problem. Any surplus is out of the question.

CATTLE — Beef animals and dairy animals are all a great deal shorter than a year ago. Yet we are being asked for increases in both. It simply will not materialize. If a substantial decrease in both does not develop, trade channels will be very much surprised.

SHEEP, LAMBS AND WOOL — are sure to be shorter this year than last because the ewes have gone. If you look at import figures alone on wool, you will be alarmed. But wool stocks are being consumed at a rate never before imagined. An army of six or seven million will create a wool shortage in spite of world supply. It is now bringing around fifty cents on farms, and there is no reason to believe it cannot work higher.

HORSES — are in a favorable position in spite of the labor shortage. I heard the other day of a whole large farm county that had a quota of just 41 tractors for the entire year, 1943. Let me make three suggestions: "If you need farm machinery, get in touch with your County Board at once. If your tractor appears about ready to blow up this year, figure your chances of getting a new one. If you must buy horses, do it now. They are cheap, and will be ready to go to work this spring. Run over your horse equipment and get it into shape, even though you think you are all set for

mechanical power. If anything does happen to your machinery, the replacement even of parts is going to be almost impossible.

* * *

Over five hundred people gathered at North Rose, Wayne County, New York, last Saturday just to talk over livestock for meat purposes. This expression of interest should be enough in itself, but a resolution was passed to ask the Legislature for support of at least one livestock Extension man for this whole State. The value of the livestock now being fed for meat in the hands of these people was reported to be greater than the value of their dairy herds. This is becoming so true all over the State that it surely cannot be ignored much longer.

—A. A.—

EARLVILLE SALE

A ten below zero temperature combined with icy roads well banked with snow was not conducive to a large attendance at the 151st Earlville sale of purebred Holsteins on Jan. 6. However, there were 400 people comfortably seated in the well-warmed auditorium and they paid \$29,600 for 104 cows, bulls and heifers, a general average of \$282 per head, a 74% increase over the January 1942 sale.

Sixty-seven females above two years, \$20,944, average \$312.60.

Five bulls, one to four years old, \$2,085, average \$417.

Twenty-six bred heifers, \$5,625, average \$216.40.

Six open heifers, \$687, average \$114.50.

Seven catalogued calves, \$259, average \$38.

Sixteen cows sold above \$400, average \$448. Two cows brought \$600 each. One from R. S. Markinon, Maple, Canada, to W. C. Voegelen, Lebanon, N. J. The other from R. C. Kellam, Weston, Canada, to E. Merrifield, Marcellus. Mr. Voegelen also took the second from the top from Dalton Farms, Newmarket, Canada, at \$500. The top bull at \$1,205 from W. T. Arkinstall, Dunwegan, Canada, to M. G. Adams, Kenwood, N. Y. (Montvic Rag-Apple Squire) was at his Canadian home and sold from the description in the catalogue. This was done because of impassable road conditions and also to fulfill the advertising conditions of the catalogue.

The largest buyer was W. H. Heath, Glenmont, N. Y., 24 head, \$7,430. Next was Deerfoot Farms, Southboro, Mass., 16 head, \$4,515. After these Elmer Marshfield, Marcellus, four at \$1,900 and Max Myzal, Gloversville, eight at \$1,665.

A little heifer calf, donated by Miles Marshall of Morrisville, the sale superintendent, was sold nine times for \$197.50, the entire amount going to the Red Cross. R. B. Bishop, Skaneateles, got her at \$52.50.

—John R. Parsons.

—A. A.—

READERS TALK BACK

(Continued from Page 10)

of maintaining the orderly and continuous movement of farm products from farms and farm supplies to farms in the face of an increase of production this year and next, with a decrease in transportation facilities.

With direct reference to your suggestion relative to application for adjustments to Certificates of War Necessity, any farmer or person using his commercial motor vehicle exclusively in the transportation of farm products from farms or farm supplies to farms may apply to his County Farm Transportation Committee, a part of his County USDA War Board, for such adjustment necessary to continue essential operations.

Upon review of the individual case,

the County Farm Transportation Committee will make its recommendations for adjustments, if necessary, to the local ODT District Office. All ODT District Managers have been instructed by Washington to accept these recommendations unless they contain obvious errors.

It has never been the desire or intent of the Office of Defense Transportation to cripple any industry, much less the agricultural industry. It has only been the desire to continue the orderly and continuous movement of farm products and farm supplies, as stated before.

—John L. Rogers, Director,
Division of Motor Transport.

—A. A.—

LEGUMES — DO DOUBLE DUTY

(Continued from Page 11)

of the importance of good surface and subsoil drainage): Alfalfa, sweet clover, medium red clover, mammoth red clover, soybeans, birdsfoot trefoil, Ladino clover, wild white clover, and alsike clover.

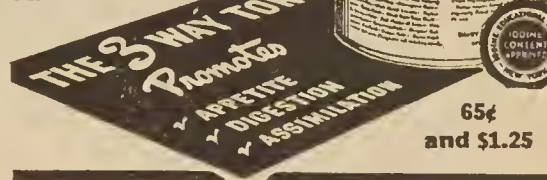
Fertility requirements other than lime (High to low): Alfalfa, Ladino clover, wild white clover, medium red clover, mammoth red clover, soybeans, alsike clover, sweet clover, and birdsfoot trefoil. There is little experimental evidence to support this grouping. It represents chiefly the written personal opinion. All of the above legumes do better on fertile soils than they do on infertile soils. The writer has never seen and never expects to see a prosperous "poor land" agriculture. None of the above groupings are absolute. They are made merely to provide a basis for the selection of a legume for a given set of conditions.



FIGHT IT WITH KOW-KARE Conditioning

The winter pace of dry-feeding reaches its peak load about now. Still long weeks ahead before new pasture and outdoor life can relieve the strain on appetite and digestion. Add Kow-Kare to the feed and promote active functioning of the organs that control production and play so large a part in attaining trouble-free calving. Start now with Kow-Kare. At feed dealers, druggists, general stores. Send for FREE COW BOOK.

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WDEV-WWSR cover the greatest number of Vermont farm homes it is possible to reach through any one medium available in the State of Vermont . . . and provide the bonus of valuable additional coverage in northern New Hampshire and northeastern New York, as well.

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150 Registered Holstein Cattle

AT AUCTION, HEATED SALE PAVILION, Earlville, Madison County, N. Y.

Wednesday, February 3, 1943

AT EAST'S OLDEST AND GREATEST HOLSTEIN CATTLE MARKET PLACE.

125 fresh and close springing young cows and heifers, plenty of cows milking over 50 and up to 75 lb. a day.

All from T.B. Accredited herds, all negative to blood test, mastitis charts with milking animals. All vaccinated for shipping fever. You are protected.

Sale starts at 10 A. M. Truckmen available. Increase your profits with these high producing, healthy registered Holstein cows.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS
Sales Manager, MEXICO, N. Y.

Salute Spring in Style



No. 2050. For all around suitability this shirtwaist dress is hard to beat, with its slenderizing lines and that well cut look. A bright color is good in the small sizes, dark shades in the larger.

No. 2067. A slim-waisted dirndl with feminine ruffling makes this an ideal date frock. For spring cheer, make it in a pretty flower print.

No. 2065. This is a "suit spring," so start your wardrobe off on a firm footing with this simple but smart suit. You can wear it both now and later. Monotone plaids, hound's-tooth and shepherd checks are tops for tailored suits, or a fancy jacket and plain skirt might form the nucleus of your spring wardrobe.

No. 2022. Prints are in the picture again and this softly casual dress will make up delightfully in almost any material available.

No. 2596. Matching hat is cut in one size. Adjusts easily to any head-size.

No. 3517. A two-piece dress will steal the honors in any wardrobe. This one is simple but not severe and really flatters the larger figure.

No. 2690. Little girls are always pleased when they have a pretty new dress. This one has cute puffed sleeves, a dainty ruffled collar and a few tucks to give it distinction.

No. 2026. Slim and pretty is the princess frock and this is one that spells charm in every line. It will be equally becoming in a print or a solid color.

No. 3368. A touch of spring for little tots, too, shows in this darling frock and its flower applique, which is included in the pattern.

No. 2633. To put pep into that wilted dress, try a set of fresh, crisp collar and cuffs; or a new dickey will do

wonders for an old favorite. The set is cut in one size and all are included in the pattern.

No. 2014. Jumpers are ever popular and this one is particularly suited to a young girl. Make the jumper in a sunny print and have a plain white blouse, or reverse them and use your print for the blouse.

PATTERN SIZES AND REQUIREMENTS

No. 2050. Sizes 12 to 48. Size 36, 3 yards 39-inch fabric.

No. 2067. Sizes 11 to 19. Size 15, 2 1/2 yards 39-inch fabric with 2 1/2 yards pleating.

No. 2065. Sizes 8 to 16. Size 12, 2 1/8 yards 54-inch fabric.

No. 2022. Sizes 12 to 48. Size 36, 3 1/8 yards 39-inch fabric.

No. 3517. Sizes 16 to 50. Size 36, 3 3/8 yards 39-inch fabric.

No. 2690. Sizes 2 to 8. Size 4, 1 1/4 yards 35-inch fabric with 3/8 yard 35-inch fabric contrasting.

No. 2026. Sizes 12 to 44. Size 36, 3 3/4 yards 39-inch fabric.

No. 3368. Sizes 6 months, 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. Size 2, 1 1/2 yards 35-inch fabric with 1 1/4 yards binding and 1/8 yard 35-inch fabric contrasting for applique.

No. 2014. Sizes 6 to 14. Size 8 for the blouse 1 1/4 yards 35-inch fabric; for the jumper, 1 1/8 yards 35-inch fabric.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c. Address Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Just off the Press: Send now for your copy of our SPRING FASHION BOOK and let it help you plan a successful spring outfit that will go on and on and on! Suggestions for all ages, all sizes and all occasions, shown in the new season's buoyant colors. Price just 12c; or send 25c for a Fashion Book and a pattern of your own choosing.



AUNT JANET'S
Favorite Recipe

CARROTS, like other fresh yellow vegetables, provide Vitamin A which we certainly want to include in our diet. Combine carrots with apples and you have not only a very nutritious but a delicious dish as well.

Baked Carrots and Apples

Scrape the carrots and split them if they are large. Pare and core the apples and place them in a baking pan. Fill the spaces with the carrots. Sprinkle with salt, spice and sugar (allowing one scant teaspoon per apple) and dot lightly with fat. Cover and bake until tender.

“SAVORY
SAUERKRAUT”

by H. R.

SAUERKRAUT FRICASSEE

4 cups sauerkraut 3 tablespoons fat
2 cups tomatoes 2 lbs. lean pork
2 medium onions

Lightly brown chopped onion in fat. Cut pork in serving size chunks and sear in onion-fat mixture. Add kraut, tomatoes and boiling water to cover. Simmer until pork is well done (about 3 hours). Serve poured over split baking powder biscuits.

SAUERKRAUT CASSEROLE

3 cups sauerkraut 2 cups cooked pork (diced)
1/2 lb. noodles 1/3 teaspoon caraway seed

Cook noodles in boiling salted water until barely tender. Arrange alternate layers of kraut, meat and noodles in buttered casserole, seasoning with salt and pepper. Add tomato juice to just cover and bake in a moderate oven (340°) for 25 min.

MILE-A-MINUTE STEW

2 cups leftover meat 4 diced raw potatoes
2 cups sauerkraut 3 cups cooked vegetables
1/3 cup butter or savory drippings

Mix all ingredients in a kettle, add extra boiling water if needed and simmer until potatoes are tender. Season well with salt and pepper. For the 3 cups cooked vegetables, use any left-

overs. I like to have some peas or carrots included for color contrast.

PANNED SAUERKRAUT

6 slices bacon 2 cups sliced apple
3 cups sauerkraut 1/2 cup sugar (about)

Fry bacon slices until crisp and remove. Pour kraut and apples into fat, cover, and saute slowly until tender, stirring often. Season with sugar and pepper to taste and serve garnished with the bacon slices.

COUNTRY SPARERIBS

Rub enough spareribs for family with salt, and dust with pepper. Cut in serving pieces and place in roaster. Add sauerkraut to cover, bake 2 1/2 hours in moderate oven (340° F.) or until spareribs are thoroughly cooked.

WINTER SALAD

3 cups sauerkraut (drained) 1 cup grated raw carrot
1/2 cup sliced pickles Mayonnaise

Mix sauerkraut, carrot and pickle with just enough mayonnaise to moisten.

KRAUT STUFFING

2 cups bread crumbs 1 teaspoon salt
2 1/2 cups sauerkraut 1/2 cup fat or drippings
1/3 teaspoon sage 1/4 teaspoon pepper
1 minced onion

Saute the kraut, bread crumbs and onion in fat until onion is slightly browned. Add seasonings and use as a stuffing for pork roasts.

—A. A.—

SEW YOUR OWN

Buoyant new fashions for Spring — they may be yours so easily and inexpensively, if you take our AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST SPRING FASHION BOOK for your guide.

Here are pattern designs right in step with the times, presenting the 1943 look in soft, slim, enticing lines. Buy your fabric by the yard and turn it into smart new fashions from this book.

Clothes for the furlough bride; clothes for the Average American Girl; clothes that slenderize the larger figure; home frocks to make from crisp cottons; clothes for the girl in the war plant; clothes for the big out-of-doors; cute clothes for the youngsters; pretty and young looking clothes for the mother-to-be; in fact, clothes for everyone of us who wants to make the best of her looks with a view to morale.

In all, there are 150 smart and easily-made styles in our Spring fashion book, attractively illustrated in full color and the season's popular fabrics. It's opportunity knocking at your door. Send now—this minute—for your copy. Price just 12c; or send 25c for a fashion book

RECIPE

By Gilean Douglas.

Take solitude for flour and milk
With beauty for the leaven
And you will taste the joy of earth
And eat the bread of Heaven.

and a pattern of your own choosing. Address Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

—A. A.—

TOUGH SOD

(Continued from Page 5)

somebody else into the picture?"

"Because, Mr. Clinton, that somebody else is my own father, and I love and admire him for his great business ability."

And seizing her big hat, Helen stalked down the little woodlot clearing and disappeared into the woods beyond.

For a long time after she had gone, Allen sat moodily by the spring, arms clasped around his knees, his eyes fixed on the wood road down which Helen had gone. (To be continued)

Important Message
to Folks Who Have
HEAD COLDS

If head is stuffed up, eyes watery, nose running or so clogged you can hardly breathe—just try a few drops of Vicks Va-tro-nol up each nostril. Then enjoy the grand relief it brings.

Va-tro-nol is so effective because it

does three very important things. It (1) shrinks swollen membranes, (2) soothes irritation, (3) helps clear cold-clogged nasal passages . . . and thus brings relief!

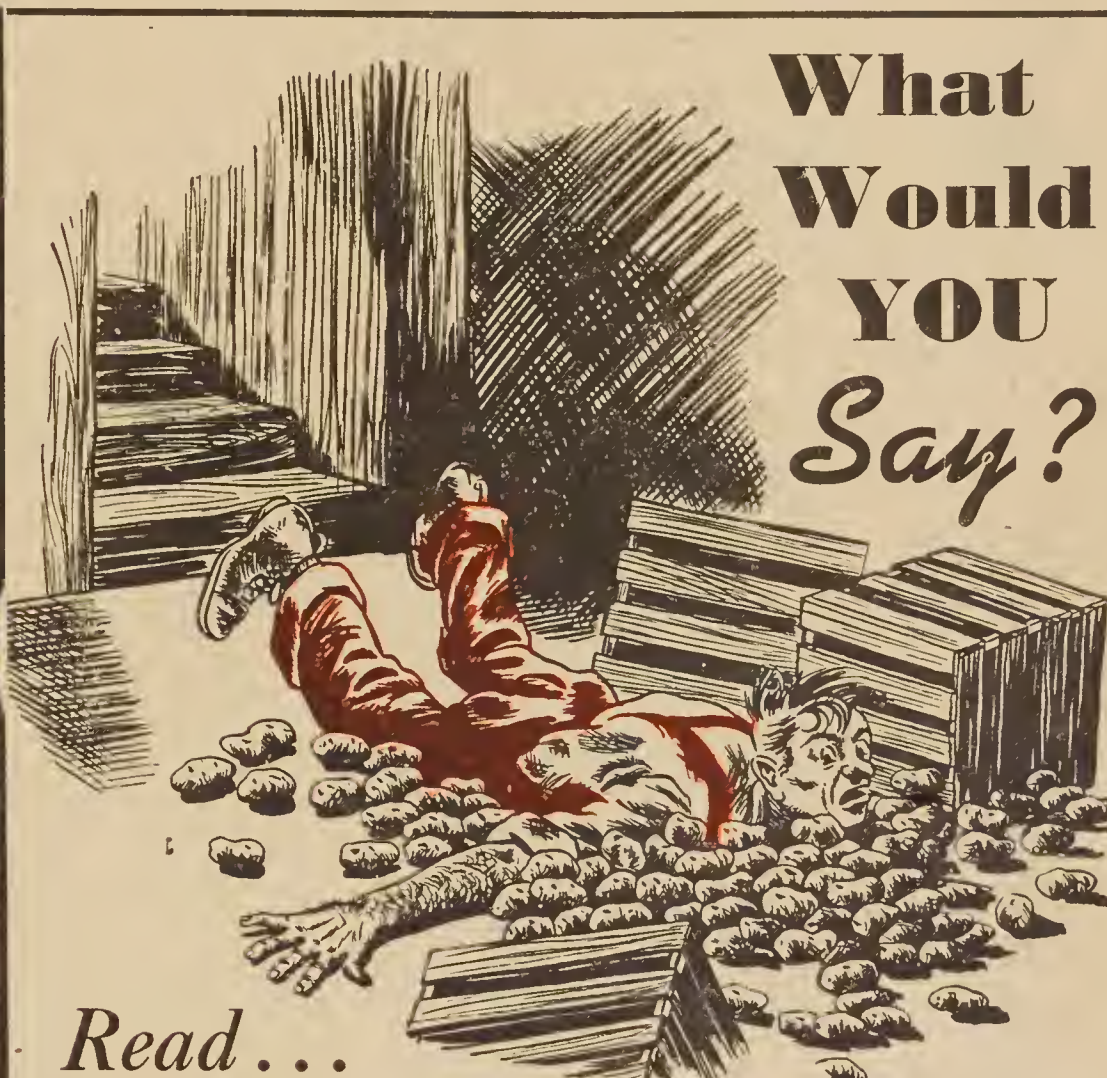
If a Cold Threatens, use Va-tro-nol at first sniffle or sneeze. Helps prevent many colds from developing. Follow directions in folder.

3-PURPOSE
MEDICINE

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VA-TRO-NOL

GREETING CARDS. SPECIAL* 10 Beautiful "All Occasions" 25c. Farmington, A1329 Culver, Rochester, N.Y.

Buy War Bonds and Stamps



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"HORSE AND BUGGY"
Days

By
C. E. LADD and
E. R. EASTMAN



THE BOOK is handsomely bound in a durable red binding with gold stamping and contains 264 pages. The edition will be limited, so be sure to order your copy at once. The price is \$2.50 per copy. Fill out the coupon below and mail today.

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WIN ON THE
HOME FRONT!

No. 5—Save Every Drip of Fat.

FAT IS VITAL—AT HOME AND IN THE WAR. Utilize bacon, ham and sausage drippings to season vegetables, for saute'ing (not for deep fat frying) and, with the exception of sausage fat, in making quick breads to be eaten hot. Crisp cracklings are good in hot breads or sprinkled over cooked greens.

CLARIFY USED FATS—those from stews, soups, stocks, or which have been used for deep fat frying. To each pint or pound of fat allow one-medium sized raw potato cut in quarter-inch slices. Start in cool fat and cook until potatoes are brown and fat ceases to bubble. Strain well. Store fat in cool dark place.

SOFTEN HARD FATS—combine one part lard or vegetable oils with two parts beef or lamb fat. Allow 1/2 cup milk per pound of fat. Heat in double boiler until melted; strain through fine meshed cloth; cool.

SAVORY FAT FOR SAUCES (instead of butter)—to each 3 or 4 tablespoons fat (butter, oleo, or clarified mixed fats) allow one blade of mace, 1/4 teaspoon of peppercorns, 1/2 medium onion and 2 cloves. Heat in the fat; strain out spices; keep fat cool, ready to use in white sauce for vegetables or cream soups.

When fat is no longer fit for food, turn in to your butcher for war use—but no burned fat.



THE FARM NEWS

THEODORE CROSS HEADS NEW YORK FRUIT GROWERS

At its annual meeting at Rochester, the New York State Horticultural Society elected Theodore Cross of LaGrangeville, New York, as President to succeed Bruce Jones of Hall. Vice-Presidents elected were: Mark Buckman, Sodus; John Hall, Lockport; Jerow Schoonmaker, Wallkill; A. W. Densmore, Albion. Roy McPherson of LeRoy was re-elected Secretary-Treasurer. Elected to the Executive Committee were Robert Livingston of Germantown and George Bradley of Appleton. Other members of the Executive Committee whose terms hold over include: Frank Beneway, Ontario; A. B. Burrell, Peru; Herman Kappel, Interlaken; Seymour Davenport, Kinderhook.

The attendance was excellent, and growers seemed anxious to get the

latest information affecting fruit growing. Due to war conditions, the Trade Show was limited in size, with no farm machinery exhibits. There were exhibits by a good number of companies featuring spray materials, packagings and fertilizers.

Dr. Mills reported the possibility that an all-out program of spraying would kill the first brood of codling moths and make later sprayings for this pest easier or unnecessary. Conditions necessary for the success of such a program would be an orchard pruned so it could be thoroughly sprayed and with no adjoining unsprayed orchards.

Director Heinicke of the Geneva Experiment Station reported some good results in the thinning of apples by spraying with .2% elgetol following one or two days favorable for the set of apples.

Dr. Carl Ladd mentioned six factors in food production—namely, weather, labor, machinery, fertilizer and sprays, transportation and prices. Dr. Ladd recommended that all restrictions on the growth of wheat and corn should be removed; that farmers should be relieved of the necessity of filling out useless and unnecessary complicated forms; and that all government agricultural programs should be reviewed and reorganized.

Ed Foster characterized the State Agricultural Defense Committee as a committee which brought the suggestions of farmers to the attention of government officials, and U. S. D. A. War Boards as groups that brought the government regulations and policies to farmers. Both, he said, are doing important jobs; but after the war is over, farmers should make sure that the organizations which reflect farmer opinion should not be overshadowed.

A forum on farm labor was conducted on Friday by Mark Buckman. Among the ideas brought out were that the mistake of shipping inexperienced New York City workers into farm regions would not be tried again; that about sixteen F.S.A. labor camps are planned in New York State this year; that school children will continue to be released for farm work without loss of state aid; and that plans are under way to bring experienced farm workers in from Kentucky and other southern states.

Resolutions adopted urged that gasoline and tires be allowed beekeepers because bees are necessary to orchard pollination and honey is a substitute for sugar; asked the WPB to allocate steel immediately to spray rig manufacturers to make repair parts; urged the New York Central Railroad to continue until December, 1943, temporary freight rate reductions on movement of perishable fruits; recommended adequate provision for agricultural teaching, research and extension at the agricultural college and experiment station; and provided for appointment of a committee to revise by-laws of the Society.

—A. A.—

YOUNG FOLKS STUDY LIVESTOCK

250 4-H and F. F. A. boys and girls attended the five livestock meetings held January 12th and 13th. These meetings planned by Leon Taylor, 4-H Agent, featured Prof. H. A. Willman as the principal speaker. These meetings were held at Jasper, Addison, Bath, Avoca, and Cohocton. The importance of livestock production in the war effort and the contribution farm boys and girls could make along this line

were stressed by Prof. Willman. Methods of lowering costs of production were uppermost in the questions asked by those present. Of special interest was the prospective shortage of protein supplement and suggestions for counteracting it. The most important and abundant source of protein left for the farmer according to the speaker is the use of more and better quality alfalfa and legume hay.

Using as a basis a recent study of the Bath Livestock Auction, Prof. Willman pointed out the very clear correlation between price paid by bidders and the quality of livestock sold. By producing and marketing livestock at the desired weight and finish producers not only bring more money in for themselves but help their country by placing more desirable livestock and livestock products on the market.

—A. A.—

NORTHEASTERN DAIRY CONFERENCE AT NEW YORK FEB. 11-12

The annual meeting of the Northeastern Dairy Conference will be held at the Pennsylvania Hotel in New York City on February 11-12. At this meeting the dairy situation is reviewed in considerable detail and a program developed to give all possible aid to the industry.

Speakers on Thursday's program include: Fred H. Sexauer, president of the Dairymen's League; R. B. Corbett, Director of the Maryland Experiment Station; E. R. Eastman, editor of *American Agriculturist*; Congressman Frank Carlson; Albert Goss, Master of the National Grange; W. P. Davis, manager of the New England Milk Producers' Association; T. Roy Brooks, Master of the Maryland State Grange; C. W. Holman, secretary of the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation; J. A. McConnell, general manager of the G.L.F.

Friday's speakers include: L. C. Cunningham of the New York State College of Agriculture; Herbert Voorhees, president of Free Farmers, Inc.; P. C. Turner of the Interstate Farmers' Council; Cecil Ford, manager of the New Bedford Milk Producers' Association. Friday afternoon there will be a business meeting and discussion of the parity prices as they affect the Northeast.

—A. A.—

FRANK SMITH HEADS G.L.F.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the G.L.F. Exchange in Ithaca, New York, last week, Vice-President Frank Smith, Springfield Center, was elected President of the organization. He will fill out the term of Leigh Kirk-

TRUCKS WON'T RUN ON COUPONS!

TRUCK transportation is getting tight, and the chances are it will be worse before it gets better. The one thing that farmers can do is to pool trucking with their neighbors. Here is why it is necessary:

1. Our Army in Africa needs more and more gasoline.
2. Local dealers are not getting gasoline enough to meet requirements. Even if you have coupons, you are out of luck if your dealer's gasoline tank is empty.
3. Trucks are wearing out. Spare parts are scarce and they are going to get scarcer. A broken part may make your truck useless for weeks.

Some areas in the Northeast have already experienced a transportation breakdown. If farm trucks are going to continue to do the job, it is absolutely necessary that they carry full loads when they are on the road; that they be driven with care; and that mileage should be restricted to absolute necessity.

wood who died late in December. Frank owns a farm in Otsego County, for some years represented his District in the New York State Assembly, and served as Chairman of the Assembly Committee on Agriculture.

Clayton White of Stow, New York, was elected to the Board of Directors to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Kirkland's death. Clayton is a New York State Master Farmer, has been Vice-President of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation, and has been active in farm affairs for many years.

—A. A.—

CORNELL FARM AND HOME WEEK

February 2, 3 and 4 are the dates of the Annual Farm and Home Week at Cornell. The length of the program has been cut in half due to war conditions. However, judging by the attendance at two recent farm meetings—the meeting of potato and vegetable growers in Syracuse and the meeting of the State Horticultural Society in Rochester—attendance at Farm and Home Week will be good.

Round tables and forums will characterize Farm and Home Week. This type of meeting gives farmers an opportunity to ask questions and, therefore, to get exactly the information they need.

American Agriculturist Achievement Award

On February 3 at a luncheon at Willard Straight Hall in Ithaca, New York, *American Agriculturist* Achievement Awards will be presented to eight outstanding young people. The occasion will be the Annual Luncheon of the New York State Master Farmers.

The naming of New York State Master Farmers has been discontinued for the duration of the war, but 4-A winners have been named each year as these young people will soon be ineligible because of age. The awards are made on the basis of leadership shown and of progress and achievement in the various organizations. Winners for 1942 are:

JUVENILE GRANGE

Miss Virginia Ford, Painted Post, Steuben County.
David Wetherby, Wolcott, Wayne County.

FUTURE FARMERS

Nathan Mosher, Munsville, Madison County.
Norris Barnes, Horseheads, Chemung County.

BOY SCOUTS

Malcolm Stanip, Homer, Cortland County.
Leslie Ward, Cayuga, Cayuga County.

4-H CLUB

Roger Gleason, Groton, Tompkins County.
Norma Schwab, Johnsonburg, Wyoming County.



Daily except Sunday, 12:31 p. m., N. Y. State Wholesale Produce Markets.
Daily exc. Sat. and Sun., 6:15 p. m., N. Y. City Wholesale Produce Market.
Monday only, 12:34 p. m., Metropolitan Milk Market Report.
This schedule subject to change without notice.

Monday, February 1st

12:35—"The Agricultural Front," Donald G. Lerch.
12:45—"White Blood," Hudson Falls, N. Y. Chapter, Future Farmers of America.

Tuesday, February 2nd

12:35—"Finishing the Fryer," Albert Kurdt.
12:45—"Homemakers' Council, "Winter Greens."

Wednesday, February 3rd

12:35—Farm Electrification Mailbag, "Extra Parts Equal Less Stops, More Starts," Ed W. Mitchell.
12:45—Countrywide Talk, "Back Seat Farming," C. J. Stevenson.

Thursday, February 4th

12:35—"Lesser Known Elements in Farming," H. B. Little.
12:45—"Hired Hand Exchange," Emerson Markham.
12:50—"Farm Labor Saving Clinic," Bob Child.

Friday, February 5th

12:35—(Subject and speaker to be announced—F. S.)
12:45—"Between You and Me," Secretary, N. Y. State Dept. of Agr. & Mkts.
8:30—WGY Farm Forum.

Saturday, February 6th

12:35—4-H Fellowship, "The Stuff of Which Heroes are Made," Otsego County, N. Y., 4-H Clubs.
12:45—Victory, Inc., (Speaker to be announced), Otsego Pomona Grange.

Monday, February 8th

12:35—(Subject and speaker to be announced), Mass. State Col.
12:45—Parents on Trial, "The Killer Impulse," Dr. R. W. Frederick.

Tuesday, February 9th

12:35—"Do You Sell All Your Apples in One Basket?" D. B. Ferguson.
12:45—"Homemakers' Council, "The Fat on the Fire."

Wednesday, February 10th

12:35—Farm Electrification Mailbag, "Brood and the World Broods with You," Ed W. Mitchell.
12:45—Countrywide Talk, "Lessons from a Century of Farming," Ray F. Pollard.

Thursday, February 11th

12:35—(Subject to be announced), Earl A. Flansburgh.
12:45—"Hired Hand Exchange," Emerson Markham.
12:50—"Farm Labor Saving Clinic," Bob Child.

Friday, February 12th

12:35—"Dinner with the Bishops."
8:30—WGY Farm Forum.

Saturday, February 13th

12:35—4-H Fellowship, "The Stuff of Which Heroes are Made," (Speaker to be announced), Rensselaer County (N. Y.) 4-H Clubs.
12:45—Victory, Inc., (Speaker to be announced), Rensselaer Pomona Grange.

The Market Barameter

MILK HANDLING COSTS TO BE CUT

AS REPORTED in the last issue, Secretary Wickard has instructed administrators of Federal-State Milk Marketing Orders to investigate the possibility of savings in the transportation and handling of milk. Back of the move is the philosophy of government officials that dairymen must have prices high enough to encourage production, but that prices must not be raised to consumers. Savings must, therefore, be made in costs of distribution. It appears, incidentally, that this philosophy by government officials is to be applied not only to milk but to other food products as well.

To review the situation, the Department of Agriculture for several months this last fall subsidized the New York City market. In the fall, as provided in the New York Milk Marketing Order, prices to producers went up. Prices to consumers were not advanced because the Department of Agriculture bought milk from dealers at the Class I price and sold it back to them at the previous Class I price, which was lower. This, in effect was a subsidy to consumers. This subsidy was stopped on January 4, and the price of milk to consumers in stores in New York City was allowed to go up from 1c to 2c a quart, with the understanding that the price to consumers was to go back to previous levels on April 1, by which time economies in distribution of milk are supposed to become effective.

In Boston, milk was not subsidized because prices to producers were not raised. However, some amendments to the Boston Order are being considered. They may be voted on by producers in time to become effective on February 1. These amendments would raise the price to producers. Boston Administrator Tator had worked out a tentative plan for reducing distribution costs even before he received orders to do so from Secretary Wickard. Therefore, there is every indication that savings in milk distribution may be put into effect in Boston before such action can be taken in the New York area.

At the country end, the Boston plan proposes closing up half the country plants and redistributing the producers to the plants which remain in operation. The government will buy the equipment in the closed plants and resell it to other plants as it is needed.

Reports are that Boston dealers have raised relatively few objections to the proposal.

Last fall, Fred Sexauer of the Dairymen's League proposed a plan in some detail for cutting down distribution costs, especially to save labor, rubber and other materials. This was to be a voluntary plan agreed upon by the milk industry. The plan which is now proposed in Boston, and which presumably will be followed in the New York market, is somewhat similar, although the emphasis so far seems to be on keeping the consumer's prices down rather than on saving labor and materials, and so far, at least, the most emphasis has been put on the country end.

Mr. Sexauer points out that farmers will cooperate, but that the larger part of the cost of distribution is in the city and, therefore, that the city end furnishes the greatest possibility for savings.

All dairymen will agree that savings in milk distribution can and should be made and that the war brings a situa-

tion which is favorable for making such savings. They will, however, insist that savings be made in a way that is fair to producers; and if the war requires a certain amount of coercion in putting these savings into effect, they will insist that this force be discontinued when the war is over. At that time, the trend of giving co-operative associations more responsibility in the marketing of milk must be resumed. They would like, also, to see emphasis put on saving manpower and materials rather than maintaining a low price to consumers, believing that the earning power of consumers is now such that they can well afford to pay prices for milk which will give an adequate return to dairymen.

—A. A.—

MILK PRICES

NEW YORK

The December uniform milk price in the New York metropolitan area, as announced by Administrator Blanford, is \$3.19. While production was the smallest for the month in four years, the total metropolitan area pool of \$13,714,501.74 was 5.45% above the returns for December a year ago. The uniform price a year ago was \$2.75 and a month ago \$3.28.

During December 54,887 dairymen delivered milk for shipment to New York City, as compared to 58,148 farmers in December, 1941. December was the eleventh straight month in which consumption of fluid milk in New York City was higher than the same month the previous year. The gain in December was 3.5% over a year ago.

As a result of the War Production Board limitation of butterfat in cream to 19%, the amount of milk sold as fluid cream this December was less than half last year. The amount of milk churned into butter was about equal to last year. Milk for ice cream went down 21%.

ROCHESTER

Administrator Clough of the Rochester milk marketing area announces the uniform price for December milk as \$3.43, with 2c a cwt. deducted for administrative expenses.

BUFFALO

Administrator Lasher of the Niagara Frontier area has announced the December uniform milk price as \$3.29. Dairymen delivering direct to plants get an additional 15c a hundred, and 1c a hundred was deducted for administrative expenses.

—A. A.—

ONION HOLDINGS

U. S. holdings of onions on January 1 were 10% heavier than a year ago. Figures show, however, the use of onions in December was the largest ever experienced in that month, rail shipments being up 20%. Part of this increased use of onions is for dehydration. The Office of Defense Transportation requirements call for the loading of 40,000 bushels of onions per car.

Onion acreage in the early states of California, Louisiana and Texas is 35% below last year's harvested acreage and 45% less than the average for 1932-1941. Rainfall in Texas (one of the larger early-producing states) has been on the low side, and rain is needed.

—A. A.—

HONEY

Last year's U. S. honey crop was about 20% smaller than the 1941 crop, in spite of the fact that the colonies of bees on January 1, 1942, were 10%

more than in 1941. On November 1 last year, farmers had about 7% more colonies than when the honey flow began, but the usual winter losses of colonies are about 7%, indicating about the same number of bees in 1943 as we had in 1942.

New York State had 210,000 colonies of bees in 1942.

—A. A.—

ELECTRIC EXTENSIONS

While it is still difficult to get any electric line extensions, the situation has been slightly eased by action of the War Production Board. Short extensions of existing lines are authorized under the following conditions:

1. That the farmer must own or be able to get one of the following: a water pump for livestock, milking machine, milk cooler, incubator, brooder or feed grinder—and that he must have no other means of operating such equipment.

2. That he have at least ten animal units on the farm (one animal unit equals: 1 dairy cow, 10 beef cattle, 30 breeding ewes, 3 brood sows, 75 laying hens, 40 turkeys or geese).

3. That he get a certificate from his County War Board that electricity will increase production and save labor.

—A. A.—

SUGGESTIONS FOR FARM LABOR

Faced with the tremendous problem of producing the most food in the history of American agriculture with critical shortages both in labor and machinery, it is no wonder that farmers are both irritated and worried. That is why *American Agriculturist* is working as we have never worked before to do what we can to help. Here are a few suggestions on your labor

problem that are worth thinking about:

1. AGE LIMIT

If your son or hired man is 38 or older and in the Service, you may be able to get him released to return to help on the farm. Write to him, find out if he wishes to return to farm work, and he'll tell you the name of his commanding officer to whom you can make the request for his discharge.

2. DEFERMENT

If you are a skilled farm worker of draft age, or if your son or hired man is, be sure to keep your draft board informed of all the facts before the term of deferment expires, so that the deferment may be continued.

3. UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Somewhere near you is an office of the United States Employment Service. Either through this service or through the local school authorities you may be able to secure high school boys or women who at least can help out on temporary seasonal jobs. Don't wait until you need this help before investigating. Your county agent and teacher of agriculture may be able to give you some suggestions on your labor problem.

4. OPEN-MINDED

It is irritating and unsatisfactory trying to work with unskilled, inefficient help, but sometimes some of this help has been surprisingly good. We are at war, none of us can get the kind of help he wants, so we have to take what we can get. A little patience and some hard trying may help you at least partially to solve your problem.

—A. A.—

Farmers who buy war bonds today are preparing for the post-war period tomorrow.

W H A M

Realizes its job more and more. With pleasure driving "Out" entertainment, news and public service radio programs are more important to your daily life than ever before.

WHAM through its affiliation with the National Broadcasting Co. and the Blue Network, and through its 50,000 watt, clear channel system of broadcasting, is pledged to better its service daily.

Listen Regularly to

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1180 on the Dial

Rochester, N. Y.

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

IN COMMON with most Americans I do not know the lowdown on our military situation. Censorship seems to be an accepted technique in modern warfare. I go along with it but I resent it.

Not Effective

I believe that the suppression of reports of ships which have already been sunk, raids which have already been made, and battles which already have been fought is senseless. *I cannot believe that our enemies are so dumb that they do not know pretty accurately about such things, even if the news is never released here.*

Crises Approaching

On the home front I feel better informed. Two crises are rapidly approaching:

(1) The nation seems to be in for another tussle with organized labor. We are going to have to face realistically the practicability of the forty-hour week, the inflationary effect of time-and-a-half and double time, and the continued domination of our national policies by labor's narrow point of view.

(2) As a subsidiary problem to the above, *because it is largely a product of it*, we as a nation are going to have to face and deal with a serious food shortage. If the Administration continues to follow the advice of labor in dealing with this problem, a lot of people in America are going to lose weight.

In the solution of crisis No. 1, organized agriculture has already taken its position. It has declared for the fifty-four hour week, the abolition of time-and-a-half and double time, and freedom from levies by labor unions on the right to work.

So far as problem No. 2 is concerned, farmers also have their ideas. They feel that if they are left alone and appealed to as patriotic citizens, they can still surprise the world with the production of American free enterprise. *If on the other hand the Administration is to continue to plan, blueprint, survey and regiment agriculture, they take no responsibility for the results.*

—A. A.—

FEEDER LAMBS

This fall we split a carload of feeder lambs with Cornell University. We bought these lambs through Doc. Roberts of the Buffalo Livestock Producers' Association, whose column "Down the Alley" appears regularly in this paper.

Doc got us a wonderful car of lambs. We have not had a sick one nor, so far

as I know, a lamb go off feed. Contrary to our plans, we neither dipped nor drenched them, yet there aren't any culls showing up. When these lambs reached eighty pounds on a shrunk basis, we began killing them for the local market. They are about half gone. It looks as though they were going to pay us really fancy prices for the hay and grain they have eaten, and even be able to carry a forty-hour week with time-and-a-half for overtime for the little labor we have put on them.

SPAYED HEIFERS

I have just seen a bunch of very nice, fat Hereford heifers slaughtered. Most of them were carrying calves of considerable weight. In shipping in Hereford heifer calves from the range states I have occasionally seen a calf, which did not seem to be over six months old at the time she was shipped, prove to be in calf.

The fact that so many beef heifers reach the slaughter market in calf appears to be ample reason for the cent or so a pound discount at which beef heifers sell under beef steers. In addition, of course, the beef heifers which reach slaughter markets are the ones which the cattle raiser did not want to keep for breeders—so they certainly must average something under the quality of the steers, out of which only a very few are kept by the cattle raiser for bulls.

To balance these handicaps which cause the heifer to sell at a discount, it is my observation that a good beef heifer gets fat sooner than a steer and that she has smaller bones. I also believe, but cannot prove it, that a heifer is a more aggressive grazer than a steer, especially the first two years of her life. She seems to be implementing some impulse to get grown up and into condition to reproduce.

The net of the above, it seems to me, is that there is a place for increasing shipments of spayed heifers out of the range states at discounts only fractionally under steer prices, instead of the customary cent or more a pound.

Right now I am in correspondence with two or three cattle raisers, trying to get them to think about spaying the heifers they sell for slaughter

when and if the time ever comes that they have the labor available to take on this extra chore.

THEY ARE LOUSY

A good many readers of this page have purchased feeder calves this fall. Perhaps you will be interested in knowing that we found ours very lousy. Furthermore, they carried lice which are not native to this section of the country. In fact, we had a specialist from Cornell look ours over and he said that there were four kinds of lice on our cattle, including sucking lice which can only be killed by a contact spray or powder.

We have used a power duster to go over all our animals. It is quite a job because while they seem tame enough in the barn, they will not stand being handled. It seems to me that our stuff has done unusually well in the last few weeks; and if it has, it can only be because we have the lice under control.

CUTTER HORSES

We have just started to drive to cutter, a couple of saddle horses. These are young animals full of life and spirit which have only been ridden one summer. We expected plenty of trouble with them. Much to our surprise, however, they have broken in very easily. A good many horsemen hold that a saddle horse should be broken to drive before he is ridden. Turning the procedure around seems to have worked all right in our case.

—A. A.—

GRASS SILAGE REPORT

By John Babcock

This summer, because neither acid nor molasses was available as a preservative, we put up four silos full of wilted grass and legumes. Previously we have made silage, using cereal grains in the milk stage as a preservative, but this was our first attempt at using the wilting method.

In making silage from wilted grass and legumes, much more care has to be taken for successful results. The most difficult factor to control is the moisture content. It is necessary to wilt the materials from a natural moisture content of from 80-85% to somewhere between 63-70%. At this moisture the highest possible sugar content of the plants is realized, and there is no danger of loss of precious nutrients because of draining through the silo walls. At first this may appear to be a precaution which eliminates the main attraction for making grass silage. In the past its main advantage has been that it could be put up in rainy spring weather, when dry hay making is next to impossible. First cuttings could be quickly taken care of before weeds went to seed or the hay got over-ripe.

We found this summer that wilting was not much of a disadvantage; we

merely kept enough cut ahead so that we always had some on hand. Grass that is wilted to the correct moisture content can be drawn after rain as well as before. By use of rather accurate moisture content measurements, results showed that grass wilted to the correct moisture content can be rained on and, although it appears soggy and wet, will be only two or three per cent higher in moisture than before the rain. This seems a little surprising but was proven repeatedly.

The other most important precaution in ensiling by the wilting method is the exclusion of as much air as possible. This is always important in making any kind of silage, but of utmost importance here.

This can be achieved by (1) having a good, tight silo with close fitting



Down in New Mexico we have a grandson who has a Palomino Stallion which is just about his age. Both the boy and the colt are coming along fast, but the Palomino gained on the boy a lot last year in attaining maturity. The picture shows his head at three years old.

doors; (2) cutting the silage as short as possible (it cannot be too short); (3) packing it as tightly as possible. As an extra precaution, it is wise to put a tight cap on top by making the last few loads as wet as possible and by sprinkling and tramping daily for a week or so.

Until recently we have believed that grass silage should be as wet as possible. When the wilting method was first suggested this summer, we had just started filling silo at Larchmont. The boys figured that it would be a couple of days before they had to regulate by wilting. Consequently, they thought we had better fill as fast as possible for a couple of days in order to have what we suspected might be the only good silage we were to put up. During the winter I have taken samples from all of the silos for tests. The bottom of the silo we filled with too moist grass has proved to be the poorest silage.

Perfect silage should have a pH (a measure of acidity) of not more than 3.9. So far, most of ours has run slightly higher than 4 and some of it has been as high as 5. The stock finds the silage this winter more palatable than before, judging by their appetite for it, and everything has done well on it. The only drawback is pointed out by the families who are subjected to rather a strong, permeating odor when the man of the house comes in at night.

← Last summer I suggested to son John, now a member of the Enlisted Reserve awaiting call for military service, that he get some experience with making grass silage by the wilting method. The above picture shows John last summer testing the moisture in a sample of silage while a visitor looks on. Elsewhere on this page you will find John's report on the operation and his conclusions based on one year's experience. For our beef and hog operation, grass silage made by the wilting method seems to be entirely satisfactory. We still advise caution on the part of dairymen who undertake to make silage in this way.



SERVICE BUREAU

By H. L. Cosline

Farmers and the Federal Income Tax

No. 1—Income of Farmers

FARMERS, which include livestock raisers, fruit and truck growers, poultry raisers, and operators of plantations and ranches, are liable for Federal income tax returns provided their income is sufficient to require the filing of returns. Primarily, due to the reduction in the credit for personal exemption, many farmers will be liable for returns and to the tax for the first time for the year 1942.

Farmers may maintain their records and file their returns of income on either the cash receipts and disbursements basis or on the accrual basis of accounting. A consistent method must, however, be employed. If a cash basis is used, Form 1040F, "Schedule of Farm Income and Expenses," is required to be filled out and filed in conjunction with Form 1040. Use of Form 1040F is optional in the case of farmers who report income on the accrual basis.

A farmer who reports income on the cash receipts and disbursements basis (in which no inventories to determine profits are used) must include in gross income for the taxable year (1) the amount of cash or the value of merchandise or other property received during the taxable year from the sale of livestock or produce which were raised, regardless of when raised; (2) the profits from the sale of any livestock or other items which were purchased; and (3) gross income from all other sources.

Under the accrual basis in which inventories are used to determine the profits, farmers' gross profits are ascertained by adding to the inventory value of livestock and produce on hand at the end of the year the amount received from the sale of livestock and produce, and miscellaneous receipts of income during the year, and deducting from this sum the inventory value of livestock and produce on hand at the beginning of the year and the cost of livestock and produce purchased during the year.

All livestock, whether purchased or raised, must be included in inventory at their proper valuation. Livestock acquired for draft, breeding or dairy purposes and not for sale, may be included in the inventory instead of being treated as capital assets subject to depreciation, provided such practice is consistently followed.

If farm produce is exchanged for merchandise, groceries, or the like, the market value of the articles received in exchange is to be included in gross income. The value of farm products which are produced by a farmer and consumed by his family does not constitute taxable income. Rents received in crop shares are to be returned as income as of the year in which the crop shares are reduced to money or the equivalent of money. Proceeds of insurance, such as hail and fire insurance on growing crops, are required to be included in gross income.

Amounts received as loans from The Commodity Credit Corporation may, at the option of the taxpayer, be considered as income and included in gross income for the taxable year in which received. The election once made is binding for all subsequent years unless the Commissioner approves a change to a different method of accounting. Amounts received under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, the Price Adjustment Act of 1938, section 303 of the Agricultural

Adjustment Act, as amended, and the Sugar Act of 1937 constitute taxable income to the recipients for Federal income tax purposes.

(Watch for more information in the next issue. Refer also to page 12 of the Dec. 19 issue of American Agriculturist.)

—A. A.—

"LOUSY" TRICK

From Vermont comes the report on "Fly by night" poultry buyers who have revived the old disease-scare trick on small poultrymen. Here is how it is done: the buyer drives in a poultryman's yard and asks if he has hens to sell. If he replies "no", the buyer picks up one of the hens, holding the head down. In most cases a little liquid will run from the hen's mouth. He then says, "this hen has roup and if they were mine I would get rid of the entire flock quickly".

If the story makes an impression the buyer closes the deal. Speaking in poultry terms, it is a "lousy" trick. Because a poultryman gets the idea the hens are sick, he will sell at a sacrifice. A certain number of healthy hens are taken out of production at a time when eggs are needed. Don't fall for this trick! If a buyer tries this on you, step to a phone and tell your nearest State Trooper about it.

—A. A.—

IT'S A CONTRACT

"Both my mother and I signed a contract whereby I was to get a correspondence course in aviation. The agent told me definitely that any time I wished to drop the course, I could do so, and lose only the down payment. I found the course took more time than I had, so I asked the school to cancel the contract, which they refused to do. Can they make me pay the full amount?"

This school is one recognized as competent and reliable. They state that the course is not a course in flying, but an orientation course in aviation. In view of the fact there is a statement in the contract that it is not cancellable, I fear the school can collect if they want to bring suit against you. They cannot, of course, collect without suit.

This is a good opportunity to repeat advice so often given. Do not sign any contract for a correspondence course until you are sure that you have the previous training necessary to take full advantage of it; that you have the time and perseverance to complete it, and that you have the money to pay for it.

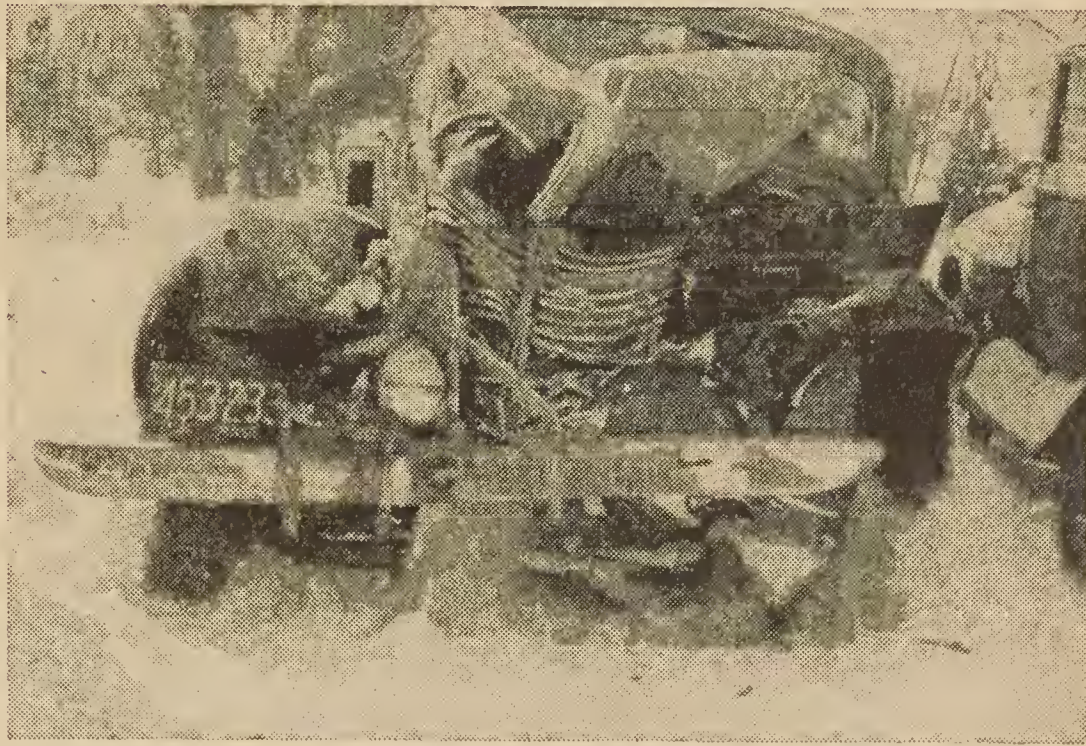
Also check the reliability of the school. There are, unfortunately, some correspondence schools that can be characterized only by the term, "fly by night".

—A. A.—

A New York State Teacher of Agriculture, 51 years old, who has also had two years experience as County Farm Bureau Agent, feels that he can do most to further the war effort by the actual operation of a farm. He is married with two of four children still at home. This man would like to get in touch with someone who has a farm and equipment but lacks help. Anyone who is interested can write to *American Agriculturist*, Box 367-CA, Ithaca, New York, and letters will be forwarded to him.

Buy War Bonds and Stamps

Six days a Bride --- THEN KILLED IN AN AUTO ACCIDENT



A YOUNG COUPLE, Mr. and Mrs. Engstrom, married just six days, were involved in a head-on automobile collision while on their honeymoon in Connecticut. Isabell Engstrom died the next day from severe injuries, and her husband suffered many months in the hospital after the accident. Mr. Engstrom's sister wrote the following letter to the North American Accident Insurance Company:

Dear Sirs:

Last spring my brother, M. Gunnar Engstrom, received a \$ 1000.00 check from your company, upon the death of his wife, who had been insured under your Travel Accident Policy.

This check was a wonderful blessing to my brother, who was confined to the hospital long months after the accident. We shall be glad to have you use the enclosed picture taken shortly after the accident, if it will help in any way to prevent another such tragedy.

In behalf of the family, may I express our thanks to your company for the most courteous and prompt attention shown us.

Very truly,

Check No. _____
Massachusetts.
Claim No. R-130394
North American Accident Insurance Company
Home Office, 209 So. La Salle Street
Chicago
Not Valid unless Release on Back is Signed by Claimant
April 9, 1942
Pay to the order of Manfred G. Engstrom, Administrator of the Estate of Isabelle H. Engstrom, deceased, \$1000.00
One Thousand and No/100
THROUGH
M. K. Gordon
Claim Examiner.

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.

Oldest and Largest Exclusive Health and Accident Company in America

N.A. ASSOCIATES DEPARTMENT

POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.

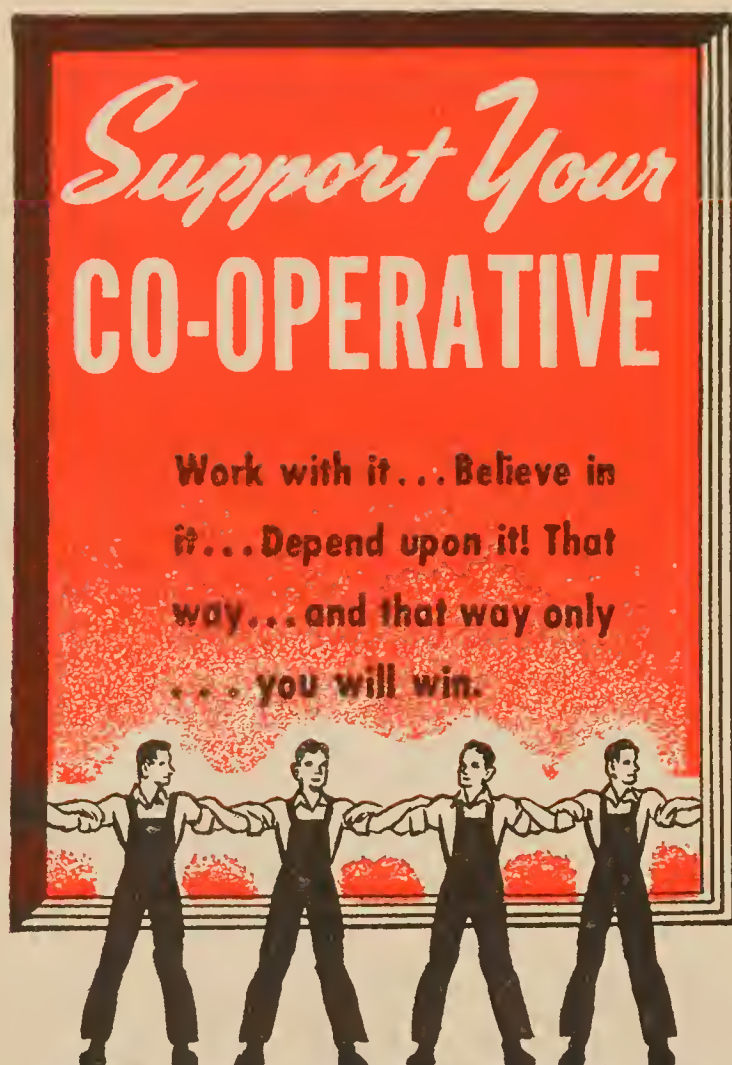
Strengthening of Farmers' Position Proves the Value of Well-Organized Groups TO PROTECT FARM INTERESTS



The fight against Government interference and repressive measures has not been won by a long shot, BUT there has been a notable weakening in the attitude of bureaucrats and petty functionaries toward farm labor and the draft. Even some essential and irreplaceable workers have been frozen on their farm jobs. Moreover, the farmers' share of the country's rubber and gasoline supplies is being increased according to farm needs and the importance of farm produce in the war effort. The swollen costs of farm labor will shortly be considered in setting prices on farm produce. And ceilings may even be lifted further to give farmers a fairer return for the increased cost, increased effort, and increased difficulties of meeting the Government's request for more food production.

Practically all of these gains have been won for farmers by the hard-fighting leaders of their own farm organizations . . . by dairy and dirt farmers who went to Washington and proved to Congress that government bureaucrats do not know the facts as they exist on farms throughout the country, and that they do not understand either the farmer or his needs.

Organized Farmers Dug Their Well Before They Were Thirsty



This strengthening of the position of plain dairy and dirt farmers over government bureaucrats and other powerful antagonistic groups—including many newspapers and radio commentators—was due to the fact that farmers were organized and ready to fight. In other words, they had dug their well before they were thirsty. Farmers in every community and milkshed had organized. And these organizations cooperated with other farm associations throughout the country until four leaders from four national farm federations were able to speak for all the farmers of America.

It was strength like this—the strength of organized power—that enabled The Dairymen's League to wield so much influence in obtaining some deferment of farm labor in the draft, and in obtaining some relief on tire and gasoline rations for farmers. And it was the same strength which made League influence felt in preventing tinkering with import restrictions . . . in obtaining clarification of ruling on bulk sales of fluid milk . . . and in obtaining a more favorable attitude toward the transportation problems of cooperatives.

Better yet, this strength will continue to be effective in eliminating bureaucratic fol-de-rol and restrictions during the war . . . and in protecting farm interests when the war crisis ends and farm prices again plunge toward the cellar.

FEBRUARY 13, 1943

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THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST



TWELVE YEARS OF ROOF PROTECTION

By A. M. Goodman

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING,
NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

IS YOUR dairy stable warm and dry these winter mornings? If it is not, how would you like to have it warm and dry and the air in it fresh and good to breathe? John Einbeck of Naumberg, Lewis County, N. Y., has just such a stable. What's more its been dry and fresh for the past twelve winters. I stopped in to see Mr. Einbeck late one summer day and he told me in some detail and with a lot of enthusiasm about how his stable used to be in winter and how it is since he has made the changes that had to do with having it dry. I listened pretty carefully to what Mr. Einbeck had to say for I knew that after so many years the novelty of a new thing must have pretty well worn off and I also thought if a man can be enthusiastic in summer about a thing that helps him only in winter, that thing must be good.

Mr. Einbeck told me that his stable used to be damp and foul-smelling most of the winter. He didn't like to have his good herd in such a place and he didn't like to work there. When he tried to air the stable by leaving the windows open nights it often got too cold and drafty and when he didn't open the windows it got too warm and damp. He said that he could get rid of much of the dampness in the stable by leaving the hay holes open but when he did this the steam went up and condensed on the under side of the roof and would freeze there. On mild days the frost would melt and drip on the hay. The roof would always be wet.

We agreed that this was a bad situation. We also agreed that it is a condition that exists every winter in hundreds of dairy barns all up and down the country. We agreed that it was not the most comfortable or healthful kind of a place for cows or for men. Mr. Einbeck observed that it was terrible for

the roof because, he said, "A roof that is always damp not merely drips but the roofing rots or corrodes and the nails rust off long before their time".

Well, how had Mr. Einbeck gone about making this change? First, he decided that if he didn't want the moisture in his barn he

stable. He knew also that if it were not to be too cold in any place he would have to let the air in through several small openings and so direct the incoming air that it could not blow on the cows, so he built the several in-lets that can be seen in the picture, just above the wall.

What has been the result? Ever since this simple home-built ventilation system was put in, the stable has been dry and the stable air fresh and warm. The barn roof has been dry too.

Mr. Einbeck told me that if he were to move to another farm or to build a new barn one thing that he would surely do would be to build a stable ventilation system like the one he has now.

As I left Mr. Einbeck I thought to myself that at the end of so many years of experience without ventilation and then so many years of experience with ventilation this man is in a position to judge its advantages and disadvantages. Moreover, what he has to say about it should really mean something to every dairy farmer who is interested in the health of his herd and the length of life of his barn roof.

Just recently as I was thinking about conditions in our country today, the need of more milk, the vital importance of vigorous health in dairy cows and in the men who care for them, the scarcity of roofing and the difficulty of getting it, it occurred to me

that if there ever were a time when good cows and men should be protected from the foul air of humid and drafty stables or when roofs should be protected from rotting and corrosion it is right now.

Fortunately, with the exception of a few 2" x 4"s, a stable ventilation system like the one Mr. Einbeck has in his barn can be built of short pieces of sound, used or salvaged boards. On many farms in the Northeast there are old buildings that serve no useful purpose and would furnish enough material to build a good ventilation system.

While building a ventilation system takes some time and labor, (Turn to Page 17)



Part of Mr. Einbeck's herd and his ventilated barn.

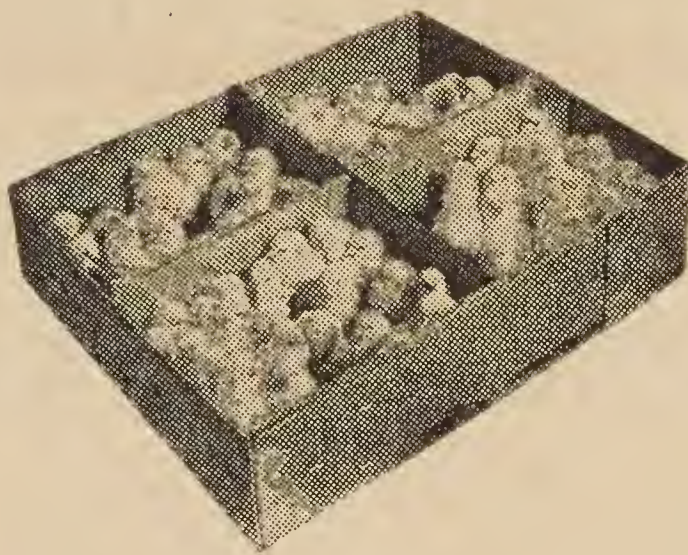
would have to arrange to conduct the damp breath of his cows all the way out of doors. So he built the wooden chimney shown in the picture. He pointed out that since he didn't want all the warm air to drain out of his stable he built the bottom of his chimney down to within about a foot of the floor. Also because he didn't want the draft in the chimney to be affected by air currents around the roof and nearby trees he built the top of the chimney up two or three feet above the ridge of the barn roof.

Mr. Einbeck knew that in order to have air go out of the stable by way of the chimney provision must be made for air to enter the

IN THIS ISSUE CHANGES IN "FARM UNITS", Page 3; PRICE SUPPORT FOR IMPORTANT CROPS, Page 3; USE LEGUMES IN SEEDING MIXTURES, Page 6; WARTIME USE OF ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT, Page 8; LET'S GROW STRAWBERRIES, Page 10; PROTEIN SHORTAGE, Page 12; HOW TO BUY AND RAISE BABY CHICKS, Page 14; PEP UP YOUR WARDROBE, Page 19; YOUR INCOME TAX, Page 27.

The basis of a sound business cooperative is voluntary use by fully informed patrons

A Simple Feeding Plan for 1943 Chicks



Poultrymen in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, have developed through their cooperative a poultry feed service to meet all the nutritional needs of their chickens. . . . Here is the way to use that service in rearing a flock of healthy pullets.

The First Day

G.L.F. Chick Starter. Have it ready when the chicks arrive. Put some warm G.L.F. Chick Starter out on a clean paper, or egg case flats on the floor. This teaches the chicks how to eat. After a day or two, use feeders. Chick Starter is the only feed they need at the start.

Water. Keep clean fresh water before the chicks at all times. Be sure to take the chill off the water; ice water is a shock to a baby chick's system.

At Six Weeks

Continue to feed G.L.F. Chick Starter. Start feeding—

G.L.F. Intermediate or Coarse Scratch. Place a little before the chicks night and morning. Also—

G.L.F. Shellmaker (limestone grit) before the birds all the time.

At Eight Weeks

Discontinue Chick Starter and keep **G.L.F. Growing Mash** before the birds at all times if confined. Mash may be limited if birds are on pasture.

Scratch Grain. Increase feeding gradually. At 12 weeks, birds should be eating half mash and half grain.

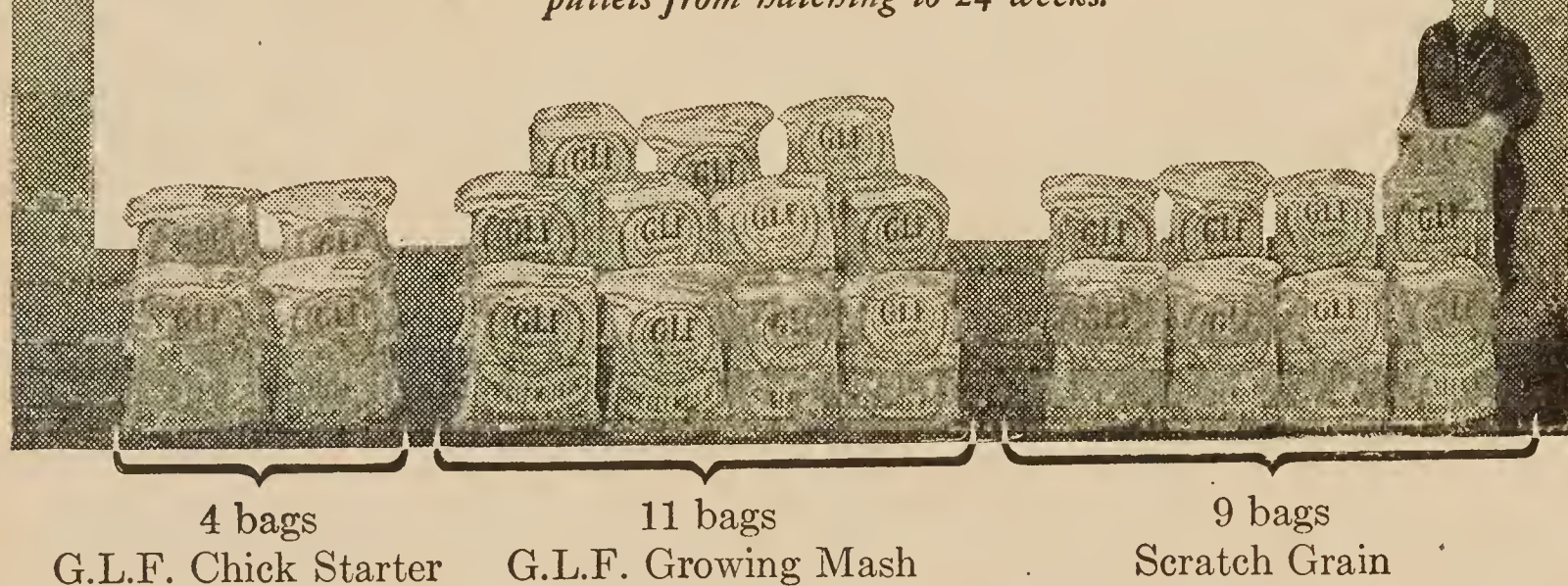
At Maturity

Change from Growing Mash to—

G.L.F. Laying Mash which together with Scratch Grain, Shellmaker, and water, is a complete diet especially designed for laying hens.

What it takes...

Approximate amount of feed required to grow 100 Leghorn pullets from hatching to 24 weeks.



4 bags

G.L.F. Chick Starter

11 bags

G.L.F. Growing Mash

9 bags

Scratch Grain

LEND-LEASE PLAN

FOR FEED BAGS

Return an empty bag for every full bag of feed you buy—that's the way to keep your bag cost at absolute minimum. The new G.L.F. "lend-lease" program on feed bags works like this:

The feed is priced on a bulk basis. If you have no bags to return, you pay a deposit of 20 cents for each bag you take. When you bring back the bags in good condition, you can get your full deposit back in cash, or leave it to apply on the next batch of feed you take.

As long as you bring back a good bag for every full one you take out, there is no further deposit.

★ ★ ★

HOW DOES YOUR GARDEN GROW?

The amount of vegetables grown on small farm gardens, even in a normal year, equals all the vegetables grown commercially. So don't think lightly of the garden plot. It always has been an important part of the nation's food supply. This year, of course, it will be absolutely necessary. "Dig or diet," as Ed Eastman says.



The U.S.D.A. hopes that 19 million Victory Gardens will be planted this year. There's plenty of seed, except possibly onions, beets, and carrots. Insecticides will be available, though perhaps in somewhat limited quantities. Fertilizer will be restricted to a 3-8-7 Victory Garden Special. Coming soon: the G.L.F. Garden Guide.

★ ★ ★

WHEAT IS STILL BEST FEED BUY

A year ago, G.L.F. patrons ordered close to 40,000 tons of government wheat in about six weeks' time. Some patrons have continued to order and use it ever since.

Today, and probably for the duration of the war, the best buy in total digestible nutrients on the market is still government wheat. It is going out from the government storage very fast. J. A. McConnell, general manager of G.L.F., says: "Again as you did last spring, I advise G.L.F. patrons to buy wheat. See that your G.L.F. Service Agency gets in a supply. Use it for scratch grains, use it for dairy feed, but more than anything else, fill up your bins against the day when you may need some kind of feed just to keep your cows and hens running.

"Both on the basis of insurance and on the basis of a good buy, I think G.L.F. territory should order out at least fifty thousand tons of wheat between now and grass."

YOU ★ ★ YOUR FARM and the WAR

CHANGES IN "FARM UNITS"

On paper at least, the deferring of farmers and farm helpers has been made easier. The farm war unit plan, designed as a measure of the amount of help a farm needs, has been changed. Local Draft Boards have been notified that under some conditions eight war units rather than sixteen justify deferment of one man.

On page 3 of the January 16 issue, we mentioned suggested changes in figuring war units. Some changes have been made as follows (each item equals one war unit): beef cattle, 10 instead of 12; tame hay, 10 acres instead of 15; wild hay, 30 acres instead of 15; sweet corn marketed, 3 acres instead of 5; wheat, 20 acres instead of 15; bearing tree fruits, 2 acres instead of 1; non-bearing tree fruits, 5 acres instead of 1.

The following farm jobs have been added, figures given showing numbers equal to one farm unit: dry cows, heifers and calves, 10; sows to farrow, 3; feeder pigs, 30; hybrid seed corn, 3 acres; nursery stock, 10 acres; boysen berries, grapes and logan berries, .7 acre; logs delivered to mill, 10,000 board feet; logs sawed in small mill, 5,000 board feet; railroad ties, 200; fence posts, 500; pulpwood or fuel wood, 15 cords; beets, green pascal celery, green peas for market, parsnips, rutabagas, 1 acre each; vegetable plants and seeds, 1 acre.

Pullets and ducks for egg production have been added to poultry, 75 making a unit; geese, 40 per unit, and ducks raised, 600 per unit.

Here are some other changes. A man who is to be deferred definitely does not need to do all of the work necessary to war deferment on one farm. In figuring the amount of help needed on a farm, each person who works should be rated according to his ability, consideration being given to age and physical condition.

We still hear of men who seem to meet these requirements who are drafted or whose deferments are secured with great difficulty. In some cases, this comes from failure of the

man or his employer to give complete detailed information to the Local Draft Board. If, in your opinion, you or your hired man should be deferred, and are not, make an appeal to your Draft Appeal Board. If the appeal is denied, write, telegraph or telephone immediately to *American Agriculturist*, Ithaca, New York. The telephone number is Ithaca 31133.

There is little to be gained by taking these cases higher until the Appeal Board has turned them down. Where that happens and where the case justifies it, immediate action is necessary.

—A. A.—

DRAFT DELINQUENTS

Since February 1, all men between 18 and 45 who registered in Selective Service are required to carry at all times their registration certificates and their notices of classification.

This is one part of a general check-up on draft delinquents, to locate men of draft age of whom the Selective Service System has no record, those who have registered but whose present addresses are unknown, those who have failed to comply with instructions of their Draft Boards, and finally those who are deliberate draft violators.

—A. A.—

MORE MILK CANS

As amended January 15, manufacturers of milk cans will be able to make about 75% more cans during the year ending June 30, 1943, than were originally allowable. Original order on cans cut the number of types of cans from 125 to 17. Present schedule is for 1,500,000 cans during the year, as compared with previous plan of 850,000.

—A. A.—

DAIRY COWS

The Department of Agriculture has announced plans to buy and resell dairy cows in an attempt to prevent their sale for beef. It is expected that sales to dairymen will be made on easy credit terms and that some, at least, of the actual purchases and sales will be done by the Farm Security Administration.

PRICE SUPPORT for IMPORTANT CROPS

AS WE GO to press some of the details for the increased acreage for the three vitally important wartime food crops; namely, potatoes, dry beans and fresh truck crops, are being worked out. Here are the essentials as we have them:

The government is greatly concerned over having sufficient of the crops mentioned above for the armed forces, civilian use and lend-lease. The crop that is uppermost in their minds at the moment is potatoes. They believe to have adequate potatoes the 2,844,700 acres planted in 1942 should be raised to 3,260,000 in 1943. In the Northeast the goal is raised 27 per cent (from 633,000 acres to 807,000). The increase in the Northeast is larger than in some of the other areas in an effort to avoid excessive transportation of bulky commodities to consumer areas.

The "How" of Price Support

The methods proposed to accomplish these goals are two: First, by guaranteeing price support to those who cooperate in a program by planting at least 90% of their farm goal. In general this support will be about 90 per cent of parity. These farm goals will be established on each farm by the AAA county committee in much the same way that allotments were estab-

lished under the reduction program.

Second, to help to attain or exceed these goals, a payment of 50 cents per bushel of the normal yield for the farm will be made to farmers between 90 per cent and 110 per cent of their goal. There will be no attempt to keep farmers from planting more than 110 per cent of their goal, but the stimulation payment will apply only between 90 per cent and 110 per cent. Goals will be available for growers who have not been growing potatoes. They will be given a base acreage much the same as new growers were given a new acreage allotment. The smallest goal to be established for a farm is three acres.

The potato grower should recognize that there is a price support program and an incentive payment program. The price support program is guaranteed for two years after the duration of the war. The stimulation program is dependent upon annual appropriations of Congress.

The Bean Program

An additional 500,000 acres of dry, edible beans is also being requested by the Secretary. This crop is also subject to a price support plan and an incentive payment as in the case of po-

(Continued on Page 25)

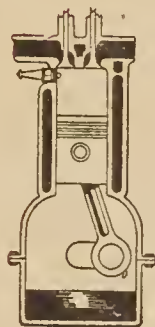


More tractor work from less fuel...

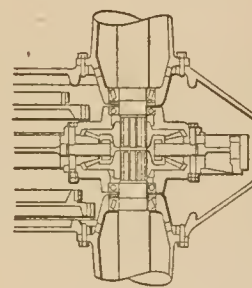
PERIODIC tractor tune-up pays big dividends in better performance with greater fuel economy. So before putting your tractor back in service, go over the engine and make any adjustments necessary for more economical operation.

In adjusting the carburetor, great care should be exercised. *Remember:* A fuel-air mixture that is too lean causes loss of power and spitting back through the carburetor, especially when the engine is accelerated. A too-rich mixture not only consumes unnecessary fuel but also may cause the engine to be sluggish.

For further tractor efficiency, use these Gulf Farm Aids:



Gulflube Motor Oil is refined from especially selected crudes by Gulf's Multi-sol process. It is an unusually tough, full-bodied oil that will stand up under the hardest job on a farm. Resistant to high operating temperatures in tractors, trucks, cars, pumps, Gulflube is a quality oil at a moderate price.



Gulf Transmission Lubricant is a grease-type lubricant of high quality. It is suitable for the lubrication of selective-type transmissions, bevel and spiral bevel gear rear-axle drives, and differentials. It may also be used for tractor final drives. It is available in S.A.E. 140, for summer, and S.A.E. 90 for winter use.

HOW TO DO IT, by R. J. S. Pigott Gulf Research & Development Company

For best engine performance, spark plugs should be cleaned and gaps checked every 200 to 300 working hours. If gap is too great, engine will misfire and be hard to start. If gap is too narrow, engine idling will be rough. Clean the plugs, but never clean insulators with anything that will scratch the porcelain. Keep upper end of insulator free of grease, gum, etc., and be sure you use a hot-type plug with heavy fuel; a cold type with gasoline. Constant fouling with carbon indicates need for hotter plug. Cracked insulators and rapid electrode wear indicate need for cooler plug.



FREE—TO TRACTOR OPERATORS ONLY...

A 60-page tractor manual that would cost a dollar—if it were for sale. This complete, authoritative, non-technical encyclopedia on tractor operation and maintenance, which was compiled and edited by Gulf tractor experts and lubrication engineers, will be sent to you free—if you own or operate a tractor. Write for your copy to Gulf Farm Aids, Room 3800, Gulf Building, Pittsburgh, Pa., stating type or types of tractor you operate.



Gulf fuels and lubricants are available at your Good Gulf Station and at Gulf distributing plants. Gulfspray, Gulf Livestock Spray, and other Gulf products for home and farm are sold at Gulf stations, grocery, drug, hardware, variety stores... at milk gathering stations and by feed stores.

PLANT YOUR MONEY IN WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

THE *Editorial* PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

JEFFERS IS RIGHT!

THE ARMY has asked the United States to requisition 7,000,000 of the 27,000,000 automobiles and all spare tires on passenger cars and to ban all long distance hauling of freight and passengers by trucks and buses.

These demands were made on William M. Jeffers, Rubber Administrator, last December 8. To date Jeffers has not acted, and has told the Army officials straight from the shoulder that the Army's business is to fight and not try to run the civilian business about which it knows nothing.

Jeffers is right. Already the Army has been built to such a dangerous size that it has drained the country of the manpower necessary properly to feed and equip the Army and Navy, to say nothing of taking care of our civilians. Transportation is already breaking down. A further ban on the use of tires and on long distance truck transportation will seriously interfere with production and the very supplies that the Army and Navy must have to carry on.

OLEO LAWS MUST STAND

TO GET a joke on me, the family, unable to obtain butter, bought a pound of oleo and tried to fool me into thinking it was butter. It didn't work! *There is no substitute for good butter.*

If oleo manufacturers would sell oleo on its own merits dairymen could have no legitimate objection. But we do object, and object strongly, to any relaxing of the laws which forbid oleo manufacturers coloring or otherwise doping up oleo to imitate butter.

ONE FARM PROPERTY IN 37 BURNS ANNUALLY

NEARLY a hundred years ago some farmers around Buffalo met in a farm home and agreed to pool their resources and stand back of any member of the group who lost his property by fire. That was the beginning of the Erie and Niagara Counties Farmers' Insurance Association.

Similar cooperative insurance associations, organized in hundreds of counties, were pioneers in the cooperative movement. They have been exceptionally successful and have saved farmers millions of dollars in low fire insurance protection.

I went up to Syracuse the other night to act as toastmaster at the banquet of the Central Organization of Cooperative Fire Insurance Companies, representing many of these local insurance cooperatives. On the program was Fred H. Sexauer of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, who emphasized the great danger to the allied cause of a food shortage, and pointed out that unwise bureaucratic regulations had made it more difficult for farmers to produce food.

Following Mr. Sexauer, Mr. Edwin Jaekle, Attorney for the Erie and Niagara Counties Association mentioned above, showed how our two-party political system has acted as a check one upon the other, and helped in the past to make America one of the best-governed countries in the world.

Mr. George W. Lamb, President of the Springfield Bank for Cooperatives, then awarded the prizes for the best essays written by boys and girls on "What I have Learned about Fire Prevention." This contest is a joint project car-

ried on by the Springfield Bank for Cooperatives and the cooperative insurance associations.

The fine results of this contest may be seen when you know that 5,388 young people from 35 counties took part, each making an inspection of at least three farms, resulting in a grand total of 16,764 farms inspected for fire hazards. The winners in the 1943 contest are:

Girls: First—Arloween Taylor, Canton, St. Lawrence County; Second—Nellie Poray, Williamson, Wayne County. Boys: First—Roger Gleason, Groton, Tompkins County; Second—Norman G. Kennedy, Georgetown, Madison County.

High points of these splendid essays emphasized the fact that one out of every thirty-seven farm properties in the United States burns annually, causing a loss of over \$70,000 per day. Most frequent causes of farm fires are:

Careless use of matches; Insufficient protection against hot stoves and furnace pipes; Spontaneous combustion caused by trash and oily waste; Poor electrical connections; Lightning: (Lightning hazards can be greatly reduced by grounding metal roofs, hay tracks, stanchions, fences, etc.) Careless use and storage of gasoline, kerosene, and oil.

HOW TO START THE SPRING WORK NOW

HERE'S a list of some jobs that need doing right away before the big rush of the spring campaign opens. Keep this list, and check it off as you get each job done.

1. Get the year's wood supply ahead.
2. Order all the supplies for your spring campaign—feed, fertilizer, seeds, lime.
3. Repair every machine. Have it ready to go.
 - (a) Check grain drill accuracy. See next issue.
4. Confer with neighbors on arrangements for sharing machinery, and truck service to town.
5. Make out your income tax reports.
 - (a) Start keeping accounts now.
6. Order baby chicks.
7. Have everything in readiness for chicks when they come.
8. Plan season campaign. What crops, where, and how much?
 - (a) Of course include plans for a good garden.
9. Keep manure spread if weather permits.
10. Prune fruit trees, grape vines, and berry bushes.
11. Look place over for fire and accident hazards.
12. Buy a war bond.
13. Have some fun.
 - (a) Read a good book.
 - (b) Have an old-fashioned neighborhood party or singing school.
 - (c) Sing in the home.
 - (d) Get out the checker board and the other games and get acquainted all over again with your family and friends.

THAT SPRING LIGHT

DID YOU ever notice how house plants begin to "perk up" at this time of year and grow faster and look greener as the days become a little longer and the light gets stronger? It's the first sign of spring.

The other night, near the close of one of the rather bright days, of which we have seen so few this bad winter, I noticed for the first time what I call "the spring light". It is hard to describe, but every countryman who knows and loves this northland of ours will understand

just what I mean.

Yes, sir, the sun is coming back, and another spring is on its way!

WAR TIME IS A NUISANCE

"Farmers are hampered by war time (daylight saving) when they have to have their milk ready to ship two or three hours before daylight. If barns and silos are not electrically lighted it is practically impossible to feed stock until daylight, or clean stables. In caring for hay or grain farmers cannot start before nine or ten o'clock, and in the middle of the afternoon it is quitting time for their help."

THIS letter expresses the feeling of thousands of farmers about war time. They feel that this is just one more unnecessary regulation which hampers them in their efforts to increase the production of food. Where it saves any daylight in winter is hard to see.

FILE INCOME TAX REPORTS NOW

FEDERAL income tax reports must be filed by March 15; State reports by April 15.

For me these income tax reports are the meanest jobs of the whole year. It often happens that it is necessary to write several places for more information, and it is too late to do that if you wait until the last minute. Better not put it off.

DO YOU KNOW AN EZRA CHITTENDON?

"Read with a great deal of interest each issue of your paper. You hit the nail every time. 'Tough Sod' is sure interesting. We certainly had some tough ones to crack in the old days, and your story is very true. A man in our town sounds and did just like your man Ezra Chittendon."—M.G.L., N. Y.

THE characters in "Tough Sod" are like those you have known and lived with all your lives. It's not too late to start this farm story running on the opposite page.

You will have to hurry if you get your copy from the first edition of Growing Up in the Horse and Buggy Days by E. R. Eastman and E. C. Ladd. The book is meeting with such fine approval from the critics and is proving so popular that the first printing already is nearly gone. It will be sent postpaid on receipt of \$2.50 by *American Agriculturist*, Ithaca, New York.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

A MINISTER who was very fond of horseradish — the real thing, not that adulterated stuff that is half horseradish and half turnip or something else—carried a bottle of it with him when he went on his vacation.

While the minister was eating dinner in a hotel restaurant with a stranger at the same table, the stranger said he was from a far country and was curious about the bottle in front of the minister's plate.

"Try some," said the Pastor.

The stranger needed no second invitation. He dumped out some of the horseradish on his plate and then put a heaping spoonful in his mouth. His face immediately turned red, his eyes bulged, tears ran down his face. He swallowed convulsively two or three times, grabbed a glass of water, and then, looking reproachfully at the minister, said:

"I have known many men of God who preached hell fire and damnation, but you are the first I ever saw who carried it right along with him."

TOUGH SOD

SYNOPSIS

Things began to move in Lanark County when Allen Clinton, a young farmer, decided that the county needed a Farm Bureau. In Chapter I, Al gets the backing of his old friend and neighbor, Tom Mead, and almost comes to blows with Ezra Chittendon, local dealer and boss of the county, who is "agin" Farm Bureaus, "book farming" in the local high school, and other "new-fangled" ideas. After Ezra marches away mad as a hornet, Tom reminds Al that he is in love with Helen Chittendon.

Ezra Chittendon holds mortgages on numerous Lanark County farms, using this hold to dictate what his creditors shall and shall not do. Ezra pulls strings to stop attempts of farmers to buy feed cooperatively and to start an apple auction in the county. Such things are bad for his business.

Allen's sweetheart, Helen Chittendon, urges him to stop fighting her Dad, and suggests that it won't be necessary for them to put off their marriage any longer if Allen will become "practical" and let her father help them financially. When Allen flatly refuses, they quarrel bitterly and Helen leaves in anger.

CHAPTER IV.

THE OLD court room in the county court house at Briarton was crowded with farmers from all parts of the county, to consider the organization of a Lanark County Farm Bureau. Some were there because they wanted to have a Farm Bureau in the county; a few had come to fight it; but the majority were curiosity-seekers who had got wind that a controversy was brewing and were there for the same reason that most of us will always run to see a dog fight. In the crowd were all of the twenty-eight boys from Willard Green's agricultural class, including Allen Clinton's brother Bill. Sprinkled through the crowd, also, were a number of women, among them Al's mother and his sister Betty.

Willard Green called the meeting to order, and stated its purpose. On motion from the floor Tom Mead was elected permanent chairman.

Tom stated that on the suggestion of a local committee of farmers interested in organizing a Farm Bureau, the meeting had been called and Mr. George Mitchell, State Director of Farm Bureaus, invited to come down from the Farm Bureau office at the State College of Agriculture and explain what the Farm Bureau was all about.

"Without taking any more time," said Tom, "I now want to introduce Mr. Mitchell."

Mitchell, a formal, scholarly-appearing man, wasted no words.

"I want to make it perfectly clear before we go any farther," he said, "that it is the policy of my office never to have a part in starting a Farm Bureau in any county until we are sure that the farmers of that county want it, and until you, the farmers, will take the responsibility for local management."

He explained that a Farm Bureau was organized by setting up a county farm bureau association with members and a membership fee. "Such an association would be headed by a Farm Bureau President, an executive committee elected by the members, and with a Farm Bureau Manager or County Agent, hired by the local executive committee from a list of suggested candidates from the central office. After his brief explanation, given in a cold, impersonal manner, of how the Farm Bureau was organized and the work that it would do, and again making it plain that whether or not they had a Farm Bureau was up to them, Mitchell sat down.

by
E. R. EASTMAN

Chairman Mead asked if there were any questions. Immediately half a dozen men were on their feet, all trying to talk at once. Mead straightened them out and took the questions from the floor one by one. It was plain that those who raised the questions were antagonistic. Henry Wilson, looking like a little pompous Bantam rooster minus his tail feathers, was the first to be recognized by the chair.

Henry said that he would like to ask the speaker who was going to pay the taxes for this new Farm Bureau scheme, adding that he was paying about all the taxes he could stand.

At that there was some nodding of heads around the room.

Director Mitchell got slowly to his feet and said:

"Yes, there would be some taxes. This Farm Bureau work," he said, "is financed from several different sources. These include State and Federal appropriations, membership fees from members of the local county associations, and an appropriation from the county board of supervisors."

Then for the first time he smiled a little, and added that the tax on any farmer because of a Farm Bureau might amount to as much as two or three pennies a year. The farmer's only real cost for the Farm Bureau, he said, was the membership fee of \$1 a year, and of course, he didn't have to join and pay this unless he wished.

"Yeah!" yelled somebody from the floor. "What about those who don't join? They git just as much as the Farm Bureau member and don't pay a darn cent."

"Well," answered Mitchell, "I believe a man gets about what he gives in this world. The man who invests a dollar in a good organization or a worthy movement is far more likely to get something out of his investment than the chap who tries to get it free."

"That's just my point," shouted another heckler.

"The members of the Farm Bureau will get all the help and those of us who can't afford to join will get nothin'. But we'd pay the taxes just the same."

Mitchell let that remark go. A more conservative and courteous farmer said:

"Director Mitchell, may I say that there are five thousand farmers in this county. How can one Farm Bureau man do any good to all of those five thousand, or even half of them? It would take a year just to make one call at every farm."

"That question," said Mitchell, "comes from a wrong idea of what the work of the Farm Bureau is. Of course you are right that a man cannot personally visit every farm in the county. But through the use of the College extension workers, by demonstrations, by bulletins, by correspondence, by community meetings, and in a dozen other ways the Farm Bureau manager can bring the latest and best practices in agricultural production to every farmer in the county who wants to use them."

"Our trouble ain't production," interrupted another farmer. "We can produce enough now. What we need is somebody to help us sell our stuff."

"Glad you raised that point," said Mr. Mitchell. "The Farm Bureau can be a great help in working out better marketing practices."

Chairman Mead took advantage of a lull in the questions to call on Willard Green.

"I was raised on a farm," Green started in.

"All the 'book farmers' claim that!" interrupted a voice.

Some of the audience laughed, while Mead pounded for order.

Willard's face was red, but he went on.

"When it came time for me to make a decision to go to college, I chose the agricultural college because I have always been interested in farming and I wanted to know something about the science that underlies our great occupation. It always seemed to me that it is just as necessary to learn how to

make a living as it is to learn how to live, and that boys could train their minds just as well when they were studying something practical as by studying Latin and Greek."

Again he was interrupted.

"What's all that preachin' got to do with the Farm Bureau?"

"Just this," said Green, getting mad. "In the two years that I've been here in Briarton high school the boys in our agricultural course have been so enthusiastic about their work and have done so well with their home projects that the fathers have become interested, read their boys' textbooks and bulletins, and have studied right along with them."

"That's why I have become interested in the Farm Bureau. Education doesn't end when we get through school. It lasts or should last all through life. So, if both the boys and their Dads are so interested in combining theory and practice in their work, why wouldn't a lot more folks at home have the same interest and get just as much out of it? And that's just what the Farm Bureau is for. Just as Mr. Mitchell says, it would bring the latest and best practices in both producing and marketing right out to the farmers themselves. Then it would be up to the farmer to use it or not."

When Green had finished speaking, there was a pause. Then a man arose from the back of the room, and in a deep voice said:

"Mr. Chairman."

"Mr. Chittendon," responded the Chairman.

Every head turned to watch Ezra as he strode from the back of the hall down front and turned to face his audience.

"I want to ask you farmers a question," he began. "How many of you really think a green young fellow who has been going to college instead of doing practical farm work for years can tell you old experienced farmers anything worth much on how to run your business? As for me, there are two or three things I'm gettin' mighty tired of. One of them is the way taxes are jumpin' all the time. I'm payin' three times the taxes now on the same property that I did when I began farmin'."

"This man Mitchell told you a few moments ago that the Farm Bureau would cost you only two or three cents in taxes. But I don't believe it. That's the way they shove all of these new-fangled things over on us. They tell us it won't cost much. Maybe they don't at the start. But they're just the reason why we all get such big tax bills."

"Another thing that makes me tired is these armchair farmers and city slickers tellin' us farmers that we ought to grow two blades of grass where we grew one before. We grow more now than we can git paid for. Let them tell us how to git paid for the first blade, and then we'll show them how to grow the extra ones. Anybody can grow good crops if you spend enough money doin' it. Why, they tell me up there at that State College of Agriculture that they just soak fertilizer on the crops they grow there, then brag about the big yields they get. Pay no attention a-tall to costs. Why should they? They don't have to pay 'em. Taxpayers do."

"But the thing I object to most in this farm bureau business is to have a young feller in store clothes ride around the county in an automobile at my expense, advising me how to farm when I'm old enough to be his father and was farmin' when he was still wet behind the ears! You fellers can do what you've a mind to. But as for me and my farms, I won't have no farm bureau. I've always worried along without colleges and schools of agriculture and I guess I still can."

Chittendon sat down, and there was
(Continued on Page 23)

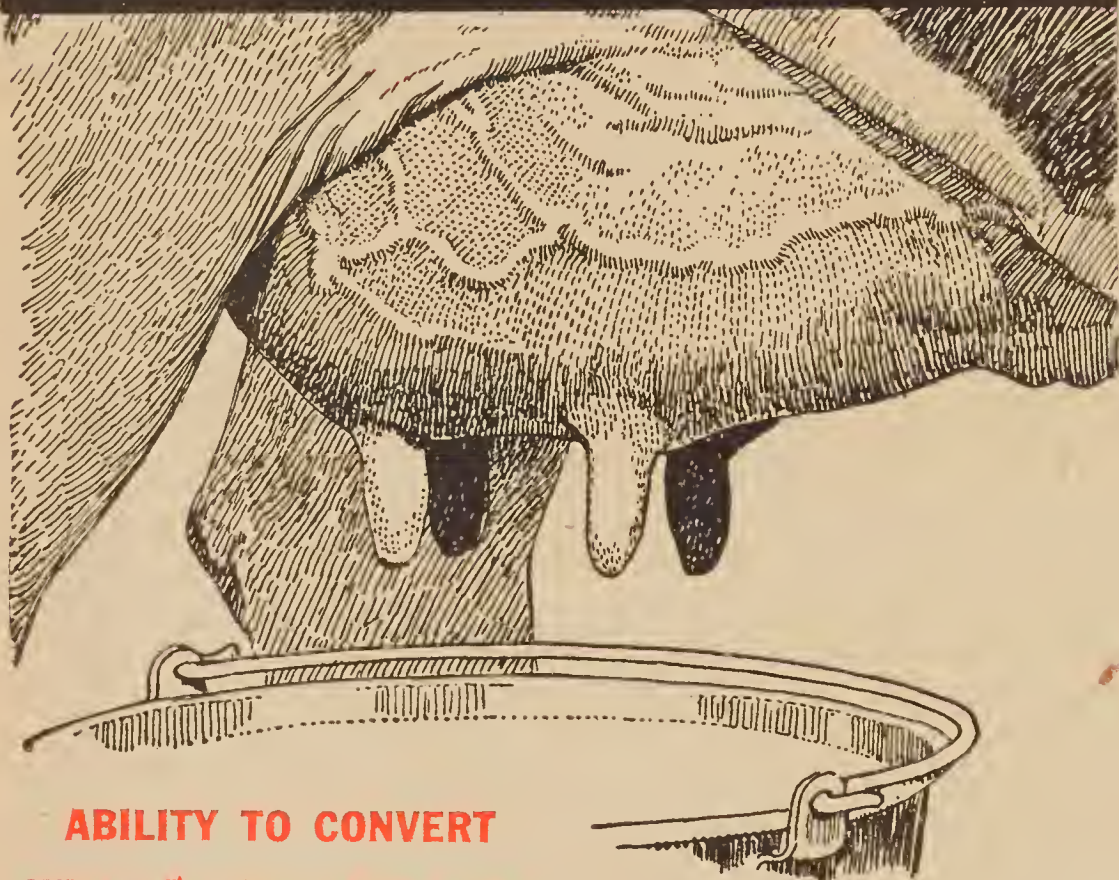
The Song of the Lazy Farmer

MY NEIGHBOR'S havin' pains some more, he sez it always makes him sore when some bird on the radio makes cracks about how we must show our ration books for gas and oil, that makes my neighbor stew and boil. Of course we've got to save, sez he, it stands to reason there must be a lot of sacrifice at home to help our soldiers march on Rome or visit Tokyo and Berlin and win this war that we are in. The way, he cries, those actors joke, you'd think that givin' us a yoke was all the gov'ment has to do, and that them rules are all cuckoo. We're in a war, my neighbor shouts, there ain't no time to sit and pout or think up funny ways to slam the rules laid down by Uncle Sam.

Now neighbor's got the right idee, but carries it too far, by gee. The way I look at his complaint, he's frettin' with a fear that ain't. Cuz makin' fun of our own folks, and thinkin' up all sorts of jokes 'bout rationing or our tax rates is part of these United States. When we tell stories 'bout the draft it don't mean we are goin' daft, it simply means we feel all right and that we're set for any fight. No, neighbor has no call to fuss as long as we can grin and cuss. The time for him to start to fret is when our folks begin to get a sour face and start to lose ability to be amused. As long as we can joke and grin, the U. S. A. is bound to win.



NOT BY FEED ALONE *are the milk pails filled*



ABILITY TO CONVERT

Winter Feed into Milk is the key to a cow's usefulness

In these high-pressure days, your cows are in the food-production drive to a degree that is both intense and unnatural. USUAL production is not good enough. More milk and butter fat is a prime demand of the war effort . . . and high dairy-product prices hold out an attractive premium for special aids to every cow to turn into milk every ounce of her grain and roughage above the needs for body maintenance. Forcing for high yield brings its own train of hazards to health that may easily defeat its objective. Hard-driven organs may not be able to stand the strain unless they are supported by a tonic and conditioning program.

KOW-KARE is the ideal aid in the winter dairy because it supplies the Iron, Iodine and tonic drugs that promote active healthy functioning of appetite, digestion and assimilation. Added to the feed, the cow has valuable as-

sistance in the feed-to-milk conversion process. Added loads are carried with reduced danger of breakdowns.

Maintain Vigor for Calving

Peak milk production during winter months is apt to rob the cow of needed stamina for safely going through the freshening ordeal. For every cow approaching calving there is added reason for building up reproductive vigor. Adding Kow-Kare before, during and after freshening may pay high dividends in better calves, and fewer interruptions in productivity. Kow-Kare is so simple and easy to use; costs so little compared with the benefits of maintaining high cow health.

Go to your feed, drug or general store today; get your program of Kow-Kare aid started now, when the strain of barn-feeding is bearing down heaviest. Kow-Kare comes in two sizes—\$1.25 and 65c. Mail postpaid if your dealer is not supplied.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., INC.
DEPT. 12, LYNDONVILLE, VT.

Send for your FREE COW TREATISE

Written by an eminent veterinarian, our fully-illustrated 32-page book on cow ills is ready for you. "Home Aids to Cow Health" tells you what you can safely do yourself, and when it is best to call in your veterinarian. Send for your free copy today.



Use Legumes in Seeding Mixtures !

By George H. Serwiss

THE MUNITIONS depot of northeastern agriculture is its grasslands. Without this immense grassland reservoir northeastern farmers would have no chance of producing their part of the food needed for the war effort. With it they need not ask for odds from any other group of farmers.

An enormous quantity of nitrogen is stored in this grassland reservoir and the ability to fix much more rests in the legumes that constitute part of it. Each year some grassland is plowed and each year about an equal amount of cropland is seeded back to grass. When such land is plowed and cultivated the nitrogen locked in the sod is made available for such crops as corn, wheat, rye, oats, or beans.

Valuable as our grasslands are they are still not as good as they can be. Legumes, especially perennial legumes, are the chief answer to the improvement of our grasslands whether they are utilized for hay or for pasture. Legumes make high protein feed and so long as they are present in abundance the need for nitrogenous fertilizers is greatly reduced if not eliminated. That legumes need lime, phosphorus and potash to grow, and that usually at least one and frequently all three of these minerals must be applied to northeastern soils before they may be grown was pointed out in a previous article.

Raising the fertility level of our pasture land often brings about a substantial increase in wild white clover which in turn results in a marked increase in carrying capacity. Legume seed, though, must be used on much of our pasture land before we capitalize fully on the lime and fertilizer applied. Legume seed should always be used in hay seedings, for hay legumes seldom come in spontaneously with fertilization.

In making hay and pasture seedings this spring, farmers are going to be concerned with the following points as never before:

1. Yield
2. Protein content of feed
3. Duration of stand
4. Soil improvement (value when plowed under).

MIXTURES

Most of the soil in the northeast is better adapted to the growing of legume-grass mixtures rather than straight legume or straight grass hay or pasture. Mixed hay or pasture is usually considered superior to straight grass and equal if not superior to straight legume.

In studying the make up of hay and pasture mixtures recommended by the various northeastern agricultural colleges some differences will be noted. These are chiefly differences in rates and the amount of emphasis placed on the different crops. Agronomists try to fit their recommendations to local conditions and it would be strange indeed

A pound of Ladino clover seed was added to the seed mixture used on this Erie County, New York, farm. Note the density of the stand.

if all recommendations were alike. The information given in the previous article and in this one are intended to help farmers in making up mixtures where they have not secured seeding recommendations from their county agricultural agents.

Seeding mixtures for one to two years of hay only offer no particular problem. In these, main reliance is placed on medium red clover, mammoth red clover, alsike clover and timothy.

This year, though, most of the mixtures seeded should be of the type that will yield well for three or more years without heavy fertilization with nitrogen. In all of such mixtures include one or more long-lived perennial legumes. In hay mixtures, alfalfa or Ladino clover or both may be used and in pasture mixtures Ladino clover or wild white clover.

These perennial legumes will keep a meadow or pasture productive for as long as they persist, furnish high protein forage, and make good sods for plowing under. No long-term seeding should go out that does not contain a suitable perennial legume this year.

ALFALFA OR LADINO

More hay mixtures should contain alfalfa than is now the case. The exact amount used is not so important as that some be used. Generally 4 to 6 pounds of alfalfa to the acre in combination with 4 to 6 pounds of red and alsike clover and 6 to 8 pounds of timothy will give excellent results. More alfalfa should usually be used if the soil is such that red and alsike clover need not be included in the mixture.

Much of the land seeded to hay in the northeast this spring will not be well suited to alfalfa. On this land one pound of Ladino clover seed should be used in place of alfalfa. If Ladino clover is the only legume used in the mixture 2 pounds to the acre should probably be used on average seedbeds. For some situations, particularly where considerable good alfalfa land exists in a field along with numerous wet spots and where aftermath grazing is desired, both Ladino and alfalfa may be used, the pound of Ladino replacing part or all of the red or alsike clover customarily used.

In pasture mixtures two pounds to the acre of Ladino or wild white should

(Continued on Page 19)





... get maximum returns
in growth and eggs
from every bag.

1943 IS A YEAR for conservation as well as production. Both you and Uncle Sam require the utmost in growth and eggs from every bag of poultry feed. You want rapid growth and high production per bird without wasting any feed to get them. That doesn't mean stinting on feed. But it does mean feeding according to the plan for which your feed is built.

Some customers feed Purina Startena for a full six weeks. Certainly, that gives chicks a marvelous start, but it isn't necessary. Two pounds of

Startena per chick is enough. Then switch them over to Growena or Growing Chow.

Some customers feed all the Growing Chow their pullets desire—simply keep the hoppers filled and let the birds help themselves (plus 2 feeds of scratch grain per day). A limited allowance of 7 lbs. Growing Chow per 100 birds per day yields higher returns in growth per bag, and raises pullets with plenty of size and stamina for heavy laying.

Some customers feed "a little grain" or "a little green feed" with Layena or Eggena, which are complete rations in them-

selves. Others feed Lay Chow and grain with no definite check as to whether the birds consume 100 lbs. of Lay Chow for each 100 lbs. of grain or some different proportion.

Ladies and Gentlemen, we aren't "pointing our finger" at anybody. But we do want to urge every Purina customer, in 1943, to feed each Purina Chow according to its specific feeding directions. Because that is the way to utilize the feeding value of Purina Chows to the fullest possible extent. Ask your Purina dealer for this information, or write direct to Purina Mills at Buffalo, N. Y., Wilmington, Del., or St. Johnsbury, Vt.

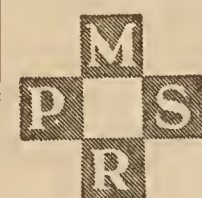


I DARE YOU!

We Can't Have Breakdowns Today

"We can't have breakdowns today. There isn't time. Minutes are too vital . . . and yet breakdowns are far more likely to occur today than in the past. The answer is Preventive Maintenance which means keeping men and machines in proper condition so that breakdowns will not occur."

The above paragraph came from "A Stitch in Time," published by the Trundle Engineering Company of Cleveland, Ohio.



Every reader of my "I Dare You" Column knows that I am continually writing about the value of a balanced life. The left vertical line is Physical; the top horizontal line is Mental; the right vertical line is Social, our Personality; and the bottom foundation line stands for Religion. Our job is to keep ourselves in such condition that breakdowns will not occur.

Last month I pointed out that 1943 brings us a Chance of a Lifetime. Let's check ourselves now so that we will not fail to measure up to this opportunity.

P You know that machines must constantly be overhauled to keep them running efficiently. Our fine bodies must periodically be checked. I go to my doctor four times a year to be thumped over. My life is too precious to me and too adventurous in these crucial days to fall by the wayside because of any physical troubles which might be prevented.

M You and I know a keen, alert mind not only adds to the joy of living, but makes us of more value to our country and to society.

S As we work at high tension these war defense days, we constantly must watch our tempers and our dispositions so we don't fly off the handle. Personality counts under high pressure. Let's keep the corners of our mouths turned up and not down.

R Always in war days with dangers around us, whether at the front, in training areas, at our work, or in our homes, we need to develop our Spiritual side. To lead honorable, clean lives means growth wherever we are.

No, we can't afford breakdowns today. There isn't time. Minutes are too vital. I hope we all will take this very simple but very personal message to heart and use it as a Four-fold check so our lives will be at our very best. All we possess is so definitely needed in these days. Is there a simpler way to express it than by:

*"My Own Self at My Very Best
All the Time."*

Daringly yours,

WM. H. DANFORTH, *Chairman*
Ralston Purina Company,
1800 Checkerboard Square,
St. Louis, Mo.

START NEW FLOCKS RIGHT WITH ALL-3

1

Ask Your Purina Dealer about CHEK-R-CHIX

2

PURINA STARTENA, of course

3

PURINA CHEK-R-TABS for chicks' drinking water
PURINA CRE-SO-FEC for disinfecting houses



It's no reflection on the good old bully beef, beans and "gold fish" of other wars to say that food for our Army has kept pace with what we have learned about calories and vitamins these 20-odd years. The fighting forces get good food, fresh food and plenty of it — they need and get almost twice as much as the folks at home.

But that's not the only call for extra food that reaches America's farmers. Every day about 13½ million pounds of American foods go to our Allies, the other United Nations.

Most of this food must move by rail. Put that on top of hauling coal and oil; on top of delivering materials to the plants which are pouring out guns, tanks, planes and ships; and hauling the finished products from these plants — and you begin to realize what the railroads have on their hands these days.

To do it they start a loaded freight train off *every four seconds of the day and night*. They move *a million and a quarter tons of freight a mile every minute*. Every freight car averages 50 per cent more work than it did before the war, which is fortunate, because other war needs are such that very few new cars can be secured today.

But there's a way you as a shipper can help relieve the pressure. So remember these rules whenever you ship: **Don't let a car lose a minute; load as soon as it arrives — and load it to the limit. Then it's up to us to get it on its way fast.**

And count on it—the railroads are putting everything they have behind a single purpose--winning the war.

ASSOCIATION OF

AMERICAN



RAILROADS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Wartime Use of Electrical Equipment

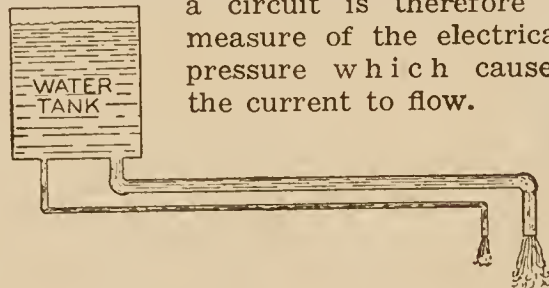
By Forrest B. Wright

UNLESS some unforeseen changes take place, those of us who are using electricity in our homes and on our farms must get along for the duration with the wiring and equipment which we now have in use. For this reason it seems highly important that we use what we have to the very best advantage and take extra good care of it.

The correct distribution and the convenience of electricity depend upon the wiring system. Although little or nothing can be done at the present time to modify the wiring, it is true, nevertheless, that plenty of conveniently located outlets supplied by adequate size circuit wires affords maximum returns on the money spent for current. Too few outlets means inconvenience and overloading. Small or overloaded wires may cause a voltage drop, which in turn means loss of power and poor performance of the appliance. For example, it is estimated that a 10% drop in voltage on a heating element will cause almost 20% loss in the rate of producing heat.

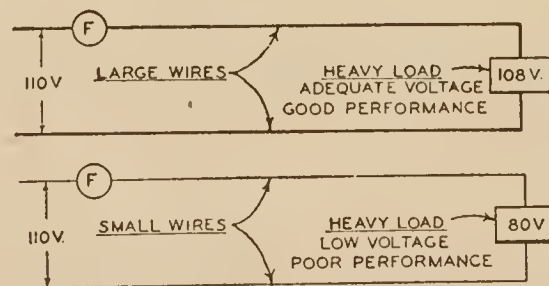
Overloaded Circuits Cause Trouble

Electricity flows through wires very much as water flows through pipes. In order for water to flow, there must be pressure behind it. Water pressure is measured in terms of pounds per square inch. The pressure which causes electricity to flow through wires is measured in terms of volts. The voltage on a circuit is therefore a measure of the electrical pressure which causes the current to flow.



From experience in handling water through pipes we know that large pipes are necessary for the flow of large quantities of water. The explanation of this lies in the fact that the small amount of friction in large pipe uses up less of the available pressure to force the water through it than does small pipe, thus, leaving plenty of pressure to force water out the end of the pipe. If small pipe is used, much of the pressure is used up in overcoming the greater friction between the water and the pipe, therefore, very little is left to force water out the end. Of course, if only a small flow of water is needed, a small pipe will do.

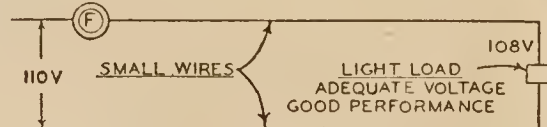
In the same manner, where large quantities of electric power are to be used, large wires are necessary. If small wires are used for heavy loads, much of the electrical pressure or voltage will be used up in forcing the large current through the wire, therefore, not enough will be left to force adequate current through the appliances. Small wires should be used *only* when supplying current for light loads.



Referring again to a water system, we know that where pipes are run for a long distance they should be larger for any given rate of flow than if the distance was short. This is because every foot of pipe offers resistance to

the flow of water and therefore uses up some of the available pressure. To reduce the total loss of pressure larger pipes offering less resistance per foot must be used.

Likewise in a wiring system, where the circuits are long, the wires must be larger for any given load than they need to be for the same load on a short circuit.



A good example of how this works is demonstrated in the use of electric poultry brooders in portable brooder houses. Some poultrymen find that in some years their brooders work very well and other years they do not. Almost always, upon investigation, it is found that during the years when the brooders worked well the houses were located close to the main buildings and the wires to the brooder houses were, therefore, short, and during the years when the brooders did not work well, the brooder houses were located at a considerable distance from the main buildings and the wires were correspondingly longer, thus causing a serious voltage drop and consequently low heat output at the brooder houses.

Use the Correct Wire Size

There are then two main considerations in determining the proper size of wire to use, namely (1) the size of the load in amperes and (2) the length of wires.

The following table will serve as a rough guide for the size of wire to use for various loads and distances where the voltage on the circuit is 110 to 120 volts.

Wire Size	MAXIMUM DISTANCE* IN FEET THAT INDICATED LOAD MAY BE CARRIED				
	5 amp.	10 amp.	15 amp.	20 amp.	30 amp.
14	150 ft.	50 ft.			
12	300 ft.	150 ft.	100 ft.	50 ft.	
10	400 ft.	200 ft.	150 ft.	100 ft.	50 ft.
8		400 ft.	250 ft.	200 ft.	100 ft.
6			400 ft.	300 ft.	200 ft.
5				400 ft.	250 ft.
4					300 ft.
3					400 ft.

* Distances as measured from the fuse panel box.
—Table by courtesy of Lyon Rural Electric Co.

As an example of a method of using this table, we will assume that a load consisting of two brooder units, each rated at 440 watts, two 60 watt and two 50 watt lamps is to be used in brooder houses located 100 ft. from the fuse panel in the barn. The total wattage is 880 watts for the brooders plus 220 watts for the lamps, or 1100 watts. Dividing this by the voltage, (in this case we will assume it to be 110 volts) we have 10 amperes. Referring to the table we find that with a 10 ampere load, No. 14 wire is not large enough, as the distance is more than 50 ft., while No. 12 wire is adequate up to 150 feet. As the distance in the example is 100 ft., No. 12 wire would be the smallest size that should be used.

If the brooder houses should later be moved to a distance of 400 ft. from the fuse panel in the barn, then from the table we find that No. 8 wire would be required to supply the correct voltage to the same ampere load.

Again, if the load was 20 amperes and the distance 250 ft., we find from the table that No. 6 wire should be used.

Where wires are to be strung out of doors and where there is danger of ice loading, the wires should be at least No. 10 in size, if the distance between supports is more than 50 ft.

(To be continued)

PLAN YOUR VICTORY GARDEN NOW

RAISE MORE FOOD—AND SAVE IT ALL!



FOR YOUR FAMILY—FOR YOUR COUNTRY

FOOD is being rationed in the land of plenty! America is at war, and FOOD is a weapon as powerful as all our planes and battleships. If FOOD fails, we cannot win the peace.

This year farm production will be strained to the utmost, but farm fields alone cannot produce enough food to meet the nation's needs in 1943.

This year that great American institution—the family garden—will come back into its own. Millions of Victory Gardens will yield a vast store of vegetables and fruits, and Uncle Sam will give his blessing to each and every one. Home-grown health and energy will supply the tables all summer and stock the pantry shelves against the winter. Millions of tons of precious food will be released for shipment to our Armed Forces and to supply the vital re-

quirements of our fighting allies on every front.

The Victory Garden Program, sponsored by the Department of Agriculture and the Office of Civilian Defense, can make all the difference between war and Peace!

Have a Victory Garden this year and make plans for it *now*. It will take planning, and it will mean extra work for your busy household, but there will be big rewards in health and in profits. You will be thankful in summer to have fresh vegetables each day for the family table—and *doubly thankful* next winter to have abundant food when the markets are bare of canned goods.

Plan a *big* garden. If you had one last year, don't be afraid to *double* your acreage. Remember it's for Victory in a year of scarcity! Plan the long rows that are quickly cultivated with

other farm crops; and see that the soil is made fertile and rich. Plan your way through the picking and harvesting, the canning and preserving, the disposal of your surplus crops. Plan to *share* your garden—both the work and the yield—with families in town who **have no** room for gardens. And buy a War Bond with Victory Garden profit!

Start things right now, by filling out the coupon below and send for Harvester's garden booklet. It's a dandy. Yours for Victory—INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY.

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84-PAGE BOOKLET LOADED WITH INFORMATION
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Huge Demand Will Absorb all Seed Stocks—
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18% to 51%!**

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1943 CATALOG

describing all kinds of vegetable plants. Tells how to plant, spray and care for the garden. Write for your copy today.

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Our northern-grown stocks are noted everywhere for their vitality, fine quality, and high yield.

Our Catalog of the best flowers and vegetables is well worth having. Send for yours today—and to insure getting the best seed, order direct by mail from our seed farm.

If you grow for market, ask for our Market Gardeners and Florists Price List.

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1943 CATALOG now ready

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ROBSON

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.



Just picked—and they'll never be any better.

LET'S GROW SOME STRAWBERRIES

MANY PEOPLE would like a bed of strawberries for home use and perhaps grow a few for market, but they lack information as to the variety to plant. All varieties look good in the catalog and all have their purpose, so we must buy plants to fit the conditions under which we are working. Strawberries come into bearing more quickly than any other fruit crop, and everbearers produce fruit the summer and fall after plants are set in the spring, while standard varieties require just a little over a year for a full crop.

If you live north of the Mason and Dixon line, probably the best all around berry for a home garden planting and also to produce for market is the Premier. It is highly frost resistant and seldom gets "nipped". It sets a big crop of berries and the plants are strong and resistant to disease and insect damage. If producing for market, the high yields of the Premier are especially important.

If you are growing only a home garden plot for your own use, you may find the Fairfax a little more to your liking as far as flavor is concerned. The berries are beautiful and generally conceded to be tops in flavor.

If you live in Southern New Jersey, you will find the Blakemore a tested variety that has been grown on more acres than any other variety of strawberry. The Dorsett is also a berry for growing in the Middle States and some prefer the flavor of the berry over the Blakemore where their territory overlaps. The Dorsett ripens up sweeter than the latter and some think it has a better appearance.

The Chesapeake is a berry that ripens later than any of those mentioned above and is a good old mid-season standby, while the Red Star is the latest of all good berries.

For your own use you should have a plot of everbearing plants to round out the season and give you berries with which to surprise your friends in the off season when no one expects strawberries except in the can. The Mastodon and the Gem are the best known varieties of this kind.

Of course, everyone has his favorite in the berry patch and not all are satisfied with one selection. Here is another suggestion from a well-known grower: for early berries, Dorsett; for second early, Fairfax; for medium to late, Catskill; and for the everbearing variety, Gem. However, you will not go wrong on any of the varieties mentioned above and a fine lot of berries can be yours from any of them. The main thing now is to get under way so that when spring rolls around you will have your plants on hand and a place to put them.

LACKS BORON

Last year my cauliflower heads appeared to be water soaked and turned brown. Can you tell me what caused this?

These symptoms indicate a lack of boron in the soil. On commercial plantings this is controlled by the addition of about 10 pounds of Borax to the amount of fertilizer used on an acre. In addition to controlling the trouble, tests show that yield is also increased.

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You have long wanted



It's new!—It's just off the press—It's a Seed Catalog and a Farm Fact book all in one. And it's Yours, FREE for the asking!

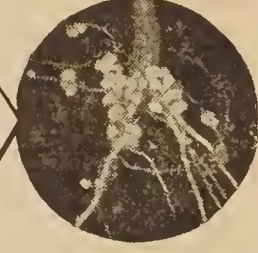
Every farmer should have a copy of this valuable new seed catalog. Contains information that will help you get better results from your farm acreage. Tells what crops to plant under different type conditions—what crops make best substitutes when seed shortages occur.

For your copy of this amazing new seed catalog, write today.

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NATURE'S OWN NITROGEN FACTORY



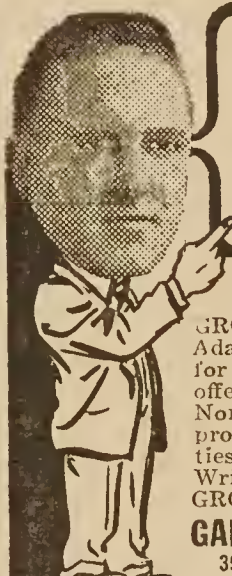
Grow your own nitrogen. A good crop of soybeans, clovers, vetch or other legume can add 50 to 150 lbs. of nitrogen per acre if inoculated. For a few cents an acre, NITRAGIN boosts yields, makes richer feed, helps build fertility. NITRAGIN is the oldest, most widely used inoculant. Ask your seedsman. For Free legume booklets, write—

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5 PACKETS 10¢

Question Box

LADINO CLOVER

In a recent issue of American Agriculturist under the heading "New Varieties of Field Crops and Legumes" I say reference to Ladino clover. I would like to know how this yields per acre in comparison with alfalfa.

A man who has grown Ladino tells us that he secured two tons per acre with a mixture of Ladino and timothy from the first cutting, a ton from the second cutting, and that there was a third cutting if he had had time to get it. This compares favorably with alfalfa. It does seem that a better yield can be obtained from a mixture of Ladino and timothy rather than Ladino alone.

One of the disadvantages of Ladino is that it is difficult to cut when the dew is heavy. This same friend told us that he had adopted the practice of cutting it in the afternoon. From all the information we can get, Ladino is quite as palatable as alfalfa.

—A. A.—

SOYBEAN YIELD

What yield of soybeans is to be expected where the crop is grown for grain?

If conditions are right for growing beans and if you follow the best recommendations, you might expect a yield of from 20 to 25 bushels an acre. If you cannot get approximately this yield, it is doubtful whether or not you should try to grow them. A few recommendations are: (1) Fit the soil thoroughly. (2) Inoculate. (3) Be careful that the seed is not in direct contact with fertilizer. (4) Control weeds.

—A. A.—

PEAS

How long does it take peas to mature?

Early varieties of peas are ready to eat from 60 to 70 days after planting. Most late varieties take from 70 to 85 days.

—A. A.—

SET TOMATOES EARLY

How much effect does the date of setting out have on the yield of tomatoes?

One test showed that tomatoes set out just as soon as danger from frost was over yielded 2 tons per acre more than another plot set out 2 weeks later. The home gardener can afford to take some chances on frost, particularly if he grows the plants himself. He has an opportunity to cover and protect the plants against light frosts, and if they are frozen, they can be replaced.

—A. A.—

SEEDING OATS

Is there anything wrong with the idea of seeding oats bought at a feed store? The ones I have been buying look unusually nice.

The chances are that these oats came from the Midwest where the growing season is longer and conditions are different than those in the Northeast. No matter how nice they may look, these oats are just not suited for this area. Oats that have been developed by your own state college may not look quite as attractive, but they will give you a better yield.

—A. A.—

SEED BED

To save labor, would it be practical to fit a field that grew a cultivated crop last year by harrowing and omitting the plowing entirely?

If a field is not too weedy, a good seed bed can be made this way. If corn was grown on the land last year and if the European corn borer was bad, the practice would be doubtful, as one of the best methods of controlling the corn borer is to plow the stubble under completely.

FOOD POWER makes MANPOWER count



Photo from U. S. Dept. of Agriculture by Forsythe

BILLIONS OF EGGS, and thousands of tons of poultry are needed for American boys on all fronts. That's why the egg goal is up 8%, chicken goal up 28%. Last year's record was superb. For the boys' sake, we've got to beat it in 1943!



Photo from U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, by Forsythe

PLENTY OF PORK, is required for every gallant American fighter and for our allies. Pork, ham, and bacon are vital food power in the mess tins of our boys at the front. Hog goal is up 27%. Lard, up 36%. So fatten your pigs to help do the big job!

MORE MILK... Today's goal is actually 18 billion lbs. short of what we really need but we haven't cows enough to reach that huge total. You can see how every drop of milk counts. No other war material is more important!



Photo from Acme

FEED OUR FIGHTERS. Don't let the boys down; don't fail our Allies. On shipping schedules food has equal priority with guns, shells, bombs, planes and tanks. Every fighting boy needs 5 lbs. of food per day. That's how important food is at fronts around the world. Food for Freedom!



Food for Freedom... the Spirit of 1943

NUTRITION MEANS FOOD POWER

Goals for 1943, coupled with growing shortage of labor and equipment, require that everything possible be done to increase the output of crops and livestock most essential for war needs. Victory and the lives of our boys depend upon food—nutritious food and plenty of it.

A little iodine, for example, might be very important because it is one of the elements known to be essential in the nutrition of poultry and livestock. Where troubles due to lack of iodine occur, small quantities are usually added to the rations. Even where such troubles have not been noticed, it may be desirable to add a little iodine anyway, as a safety factor, especially in case of shortage of other sources. The cost is negligible and there is plenty on hand.

Nitrogen, of course, is vital to the production program and there may not be enough to take care of everybody's total needs. However, there will probably be a normal tonnage of mixed fertilizers of lower average nitrogen content. The reduction in nitrogen content should provide about the same quantity of nitrogen materials for direct use as last year.

Protect your dairy cattle and poultry by using feeds containing iodine. Use your nitrogen supply to get highest possible return of essential food, oil and fibre crops. Food for Freedom!

Protect your dairy cattle and poultry by using feeds containing iodine. Use your nitrogen supply to get highest possible return of essential food, oil and fibre crops. Food for Freedom!

Iodine Educational Bureau, Inc. • Chilean Nitrate Educational Bureau, Inc.
120 Broadway, New York

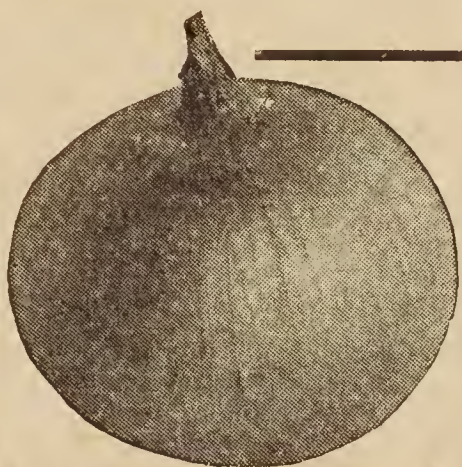
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PAY ALLEN'S BERRY BOOK describes best early, medium, late and everbearing varieties. Tells how to grow big luscious berries for home and market. Copy Free. Write Today.
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to be successful must be planted with good seeds. With Jung's Seeds you have as good seeds as Mother Nature and human effort can produce, yet they are reasonable in price. Catalog of Bargains in Seeds, Plants, Shrubs, Hybrid Corn, Certified Seed Grain. Rare Premiums, too.
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BEST FOR THE NORTH

We specialize in growing the best early strains for growers whose seasons are short.

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Get all 3 handsome instruments NOW. Just send name and address. WE TRUST YOU with 40 pkts. of seed to sell at 10c a pkt., return money collected to us and all 3 instruments and FREE instruction book are yours. Write today.

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YOUR NEW IDEA dealer has a practical plan which is helping thousands of farmers. If a new machine you need is not available because of rationing, he stands ready to assist in obtaining use of similar equipment through rental or exchange. The poster he displays is a reminder of this patriotic community service. Whether you want to buy, repair, rent, hire or exchange farm machines of any kind, talk it over with your NEW IDEA dealer.

Get these FREE BOOKS

You'll find these four booklets most timely. (1) "How to Get Help and Give Help" contains chart of fair rental fees on farm machines. (2) "Care and Operation of NEW IDEA Machines" is

needed by every NEW IDEA user. (3) "If Your Soil Could Talk to You" deals with fertility problems. (4) "Better Hay" discusses modern haying techniques. Ask your NEW IDEA dealer for free copies, or write direct. Address Dept. 105

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MANURE SPREADERS, MOWERS, SIDE DELIVERY RAKES, HAY LOADERS, STEEL FARM WAGONS, CORN PICKERS, CORN HUSKER-SHREDDERS, HAND CORN SHELLERS, PORTABLE GRAIN ELEVATORS, TRANSPLANTERS



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Will you be able to buy that silo you need this year? The answer may be "Yes!"—if you order NOW! A limited supply of famous CRAINE silos is still available—early order may secure yours! Write for Prices. CRAINE, Inc., 223 Pine St. Norwich, N. Y.

CRAINE BETTER BUILT SILOS

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Having recently purchased several entire dairies of good cows and heifers, we are offering same for sale at our stables at ANDES and SMITHVILLE FLATS, N. Y.

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Several excellent teams, sorrels, bays and greys weighing from 2700 to 3400 lbs. Good single horses weighing from 1400 to 1600 lbs. Several colts.

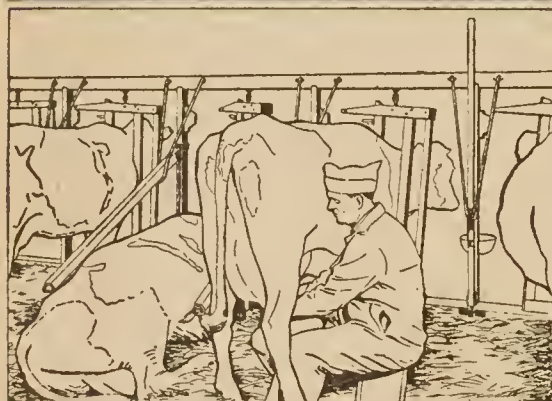
25 sets New Team Harness. Also a good supply of Used Farm Machinery. Mostly McCormick Deering and New Idea.

Suitable terms on monthly payments if so desired. We deliver — Phones 21R2 and 27R21.

GLADSTONE BROS. Andes, N. Y.

BUY WAR BONDS

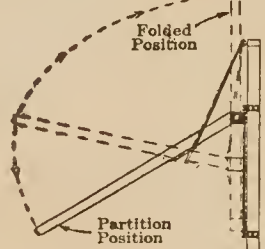
UNADILLA—the only FOLDING PARTITION



Here's what it does: keeps cows from stepping on neighbors' udders; makes milking easier by folding up out of the way in safe position—never in way when bedding or cleaning stalls; keeps cleaner—no iron pipe to gather manure, to rust, or break off.

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...reduces cow injuries; fits any stanchion frame; fits in low-ceiling barns; saves work—easy to install—no outside help required; low first cost.



Free FOLDER

UNADILLA SILO CO.
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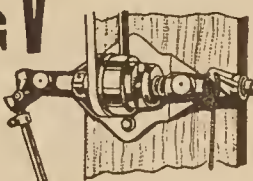
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Use either V-Belt or Flat Belt

Available with either 2 or 3 section jointed shaft

Write for new FREE catalog of Stewart shearing machines

Made and guaranteed by
Chicago Flexible Shaft Company, Dept. 2
5600 W. Roosevelt Road, Chicago, Ill.
Over Half a Century Making Quality Products

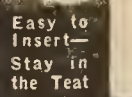
Dr. Naylor's MEDICATED TEAT DILATORS

The dairyman's standby for treating scab teats, cut and bruised teats, obstructions.

Dr. Naylor Dilators furnish soft, comfortable protection to the injured lining and keep teat canal open in its natural shape while tissues heal.

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KEEP COWS PRODUCING

ARE you worried because of udder trouble, breeding trouble, scours in calves or other ailments incident to heavy production in dairy cows?

Write for a free copy of THE CATTLE SPECIALIST. Tell us about your difficulties. You will get valuable information on how to keep your cows producing. . . Write today.
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Protein Shortage Hampers Farmers

THE THREE shortages that have hit farmers worst up to this time are shortages in farm labor, machinery and gasoline. Now, to these three must be added the short supply of feed—particularly of high-protein feed.

First, let's see why we are faced with this situation. When we include pasture and hay, high-protein feeds fed to livestock in this country make up only about 3 per cent of the ration; but that three per cent is mighty important. The first reason for the shortage includes decreasing imports of animal protein feeds, lend-lease exports of dried skim milk, and a smaller amount of skim milk fed on farms. Because some of the fishing boats have been used in patrol duty, there has been less fish meal produced. We have had somewhat more home-produced tankage and meat scrap, but this increase has failed to keep up with the demand.

Summing up the whole situation, we are likely to have about 10 per cent less animal protein feeds during the present growing season.

MORE ANIMALS

The second angle of the situation is that we have more animals—in fact, about 16 per cent more feed-consuming animal units than we had a year ago.

Third, as though that were not enough, farmers have been feeding these animals better. Feed prices have been held down to some extent. Meat and animal products have been bringing good prices, and it has paid farmers to feed more heavily. Feed is disappearing rapidly.

There is still another important factor. While last year's production of high-protein grains was good (up about 20 per cent over the previous year) mill capacity for processing these grains has been unable to keep up with demand.

Normally, about one-third of the grain is fed in the three months from October 1 to January 1, a little over one-quarter between January 1 and April 1, and less than one-fifth in each of the three months from April 1 to July 1 and July 1 to October 1.

NORTHEAST HIT

The northeastern livestock feeder is in a little worse position than those in some other areas. The Northeast feeds more protein feeds than it grows. Farmers have been hard hit by smaller imports and by reduced domestic production of animal proteins, and when it comes to buying high-protein feeds in the Midwest, they find that hog raisers have been feeding more grain and more protein and, therefore, that there is less for other areas.

F. A. Pearson of the Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management at Cornell sums up the situation in these words:

"Although our experience with fixed prices and rationing is limited, it appears that:

- "1. If a country establishes low prices for any product, shortages will appear unless the low prices are accompanied by rationing.
- "2. If ceiling or fixed prices are followed by shortages, there may be some delay, but rationing follows.

"It would not be surprising if some arm of the government attempted to ration high-protein feeds. The rationing of sugar, gasoline and coffee is child's play compared with the intricate problems involved in the rationing of the many kinds of high-protein feeds to the different kinds of livestock of varying ages and requirements in the many sections of the United States during the different seasons of the year.

"The combined judgment of hundreds of thousands of feeders is more accurate than the judgment of a committee. The judgment of both the masses and the committee may be wrong, but the masses change immediately without regard to previous decisions. It takes a committee a long time to admit it is wrong.

"The only alternative to ceiling prices and rationing is the higher prices that would occur in a free market. Competitive bidding for oil cakes and meals by the many mixers and livestock producers would distribute these feeds more equitably through the regular channels than is possible by price and rationing schedules determined by a small group of men."

Incidentally, we are conveying our thanks to Dr. Pearson for giving us the information on which this entire summary is based.

CORN PRICES SET

Recently another situation has developed—namely, the placing of a ceiling price on corn. Here again, livestock feeders in the Midwest will find that it is more profitable to feed corn to livestock, particularly to hogs, than to sell, thus cutting still further into the supplies available for northeastern farmers. Again quoting Dr. Pearson, here is how the situation affects the Northeast:

"A shortage of feed grains will disturb eastern poultrymen and dairymen more than a shortage of high-protein feed. If feed grains are available and high-protein feed is scarce, farmers can feed more pounds of a lower protein ration. However, if there is a shortage of feed grains, there is no substitute except the dairyman's excess stocks of hay and silage.

"A shortage of feed grains for eastern dairymen and poultrymen may develop at a more rapid rate than that at which the feed grains disappear. Grain farmers or livestockmen in the Middle West with excess grain may be disgruntled with the \$1.00% for September corn in Chicago and place a higher 'reservation price' on their cribs of corn. In the modern lingo, these farmers have a high 'priority', and the priority ratings of the New York dairymen and poultrymen are far down the line.

"The problem of the New York dairyman is more likely to be a problem of getting grain than the price of grain. The first reaction of most consumers to frozen prices is favorable. All consumers like low prices for the products they use. The Pacific egg producer, the New York dairy farmer, and the Corn Belt hog farmer are no exception. This general approval is usually short-lived. An inadequate supply of grain at a low ceiling price is much more disturbing than an adequate supply at a high price."

WHAT TO DO

Naturally, northeastern farmers are wondering what can be done. Something has been accomplished already. At a meeting of cooperatives, already reported to you in *American Agriculturist*, an agreement was reached to reduce the number of different feeds made and to cut the amount of protein in these feeds to the minimum. Action was based on the views of college feed men who, on the basis of experiments made, tell us that a dairy cow can produce well on less protein than she has been accustomed to getting.

The second thing that can be done is to grow more protein on the farm. This means legumes, both in the form

(Continued on Page 19)



WE CAN'T WIN either the War or the Peace On An Empty Stomach!

The hard logic of War is driving home the lesson that Victory cannot be won ON AN EMPTY STOMACH. Milk is as important as men . . . butter is as necessary as bombers . . . cheese is as essential as convoys!

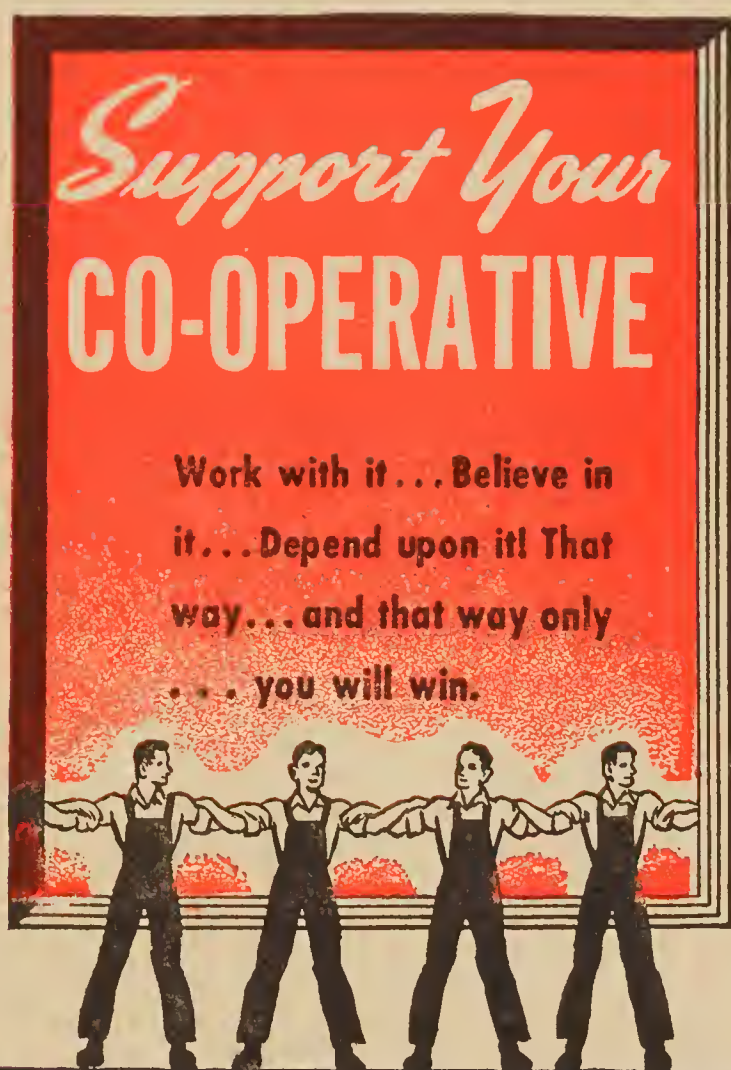
But What Is Being Done About It?

Despite all the high-sounding talk in government circles about the importance of food in winning the war, hundreds of farms are still being sold, and hundreds of acres of farmlands are going out of cultivation for lack of manpower, farm machinery, gasoline and tires. Worse still, farmers who are calling attention to these facts are being dubbed unpatriotic profiteers by newspapers, radio commentators and other usually fair-minded people who should know better.

United Farmers Are On the Alert

Only farmers and their legitimate organizations are awake to the situation. Only farmers are doing anything about it. Through the united efforts of their farm organizations, they have corrected many individual abuses, and some errors of general policy. But much remains to be done.

The threat of empty stomachs is as serious as the threat of major military defeat. The fight for food and STILL MORE FOOD *must* go on. For our country's sake, as well as for our own, we farmers are charged with the responsibility of making our claims heard and respected. Calling names is part of the totalitarian strategy of this war, so we cannot let that frighten us. We *must* stand with our country. We *must* stand with each other. And we *must* stand with each other's farm organizations. That way only will we win.





BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING . . . Through Chemistry

HOW DU PONT HELPS YOU GROW HEALTHY, HUSKY CHICKS

Poultry feeds fortified with "DELSTEROL" provide essential Vitamin D factor for normal, sturdy growth

WHETHER you start 100 chicks or 1000 chicks, sound, normal growth will depend chiefly upon one factor. That factor is Vitamin D. Chicks must come through the all-important first ten weeks of brooding without leg weakness.

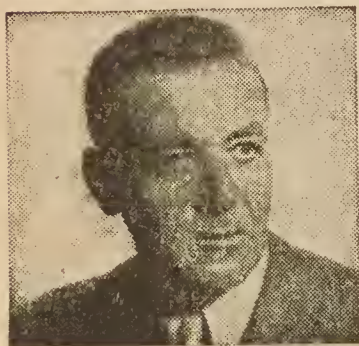
You will give your chicks the utmost protection against Vitamin D deficiency by using feeds fortified with "Delsterol," the dependable, domestic source of Vitamin D developed by Du Pont after 10 years' research. Every extra chick you raise this year will help produce the eggs and poultry meat vitally needed for our fighting forces and civilian population. Proper feeding will help you raise the extra chicks this spring—help you get the extra eggs and meat next fall and winter.

The chick-tested Vitamin D potency of "Delsterol" is always uniform. "Delsterol" is made from domestic raw materials, and is always available. Having a dry powder carrier, "Delsterol" permits mixing into feeds with thorough, accurate dispersion. Highly concentrated and economical, it is exceptionally stable. Does not congeal in cold weather or impart "off" tastes or odors.

These advantages are important to feed manufacturer and poultry man. They have been tested in laboratories and proven in actual use.

For further information, consult your feed manufacturer or dealer. Or write to E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.), Organic Chemicals Dept. AA-32, Wilmington, Delaware.

"HATCHABILITY EXCEPTIONALLY HIGH"



Charles Cane, owner-manager, Cane Farm; Pres., Flemington (N. J.) Egg Auction; Past Pres., N. J. State Poultry Ass'n.

The Cane Poultry Farm at Rosemont, N. J., has a laying and breeding plant with a capacity for 3,300 mature birds. Annually 15,000 pullets are reared on free range. 500,000 chicks are sold each season. The Cane Farm fed "Delsterol" in all poultry feeds in 1942. Mr. Cane says, "This year's egg results have been noticeably better than in previous years on the same feed formula, except the addition of 'Delsterol' as the source of Vitamin D. Hatchability has been exceptionally high—shell texture unusually strong and smooth. Chicks hatched strong, full bodied and exceedingly lively—grew evenly, gained weight normally each week and matured early."

LOOK
for the words
"D"-ACTIVATED
ANIMAL STEROL
(VITAMIN D)
on poultry feed
bags or tags

DU PONT DELSTEROL* (VITAMIN D)

*DELSTEROL—Du Pont's registered trade mark for its "D"-Activated Animal Sterol

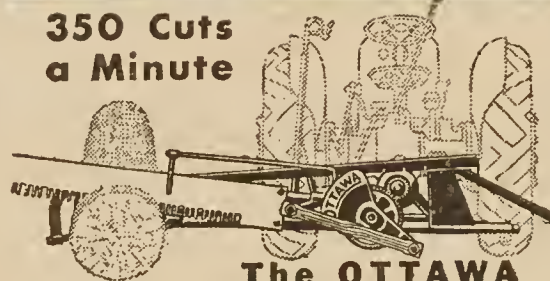
FIX Your TIRES
So-Lo SAVES RUBBER
Use "plastanoid" SO-LO to fix cuts, bruises, worn spots in tires. SO-LO also mends shoes, raincoats, boots—anything of rubber, leather, cloth.
MEND THE HOLE for 1¢
SPREADS ON like butter. Dries tough overnight. Flexible. Non-slip. Waterproof. Won't come off—guaranteed.
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Cultivates your garden . . . cuts tallest weeds . . . mows your lawn
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350 Cuts
a Minute



The OTTAWA

Driven through safety clutch control from any power take off. A special heavy stiff saw blade fells trees, cuts large and small logs. Built to last.

Cut Wood the Fast Easy Way

Make big money sawing wood while fuel is high. Turn your wood lot into cash. Help save other fuels needed to win the war.

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36 BIG ISSUES



All for \$1.00
Regular price 65¢ per year
WILL BRING YOU MORE PROFITS FROM POULTRY

Every number is packed with helpful hints and practical suggestions based on experience. Protect your birds; keep ahead of the poultry industry by subscribing to:
NORTHEASTERN POULTRYMAN
4X Park St., Boston, Mass.



How to Buy Baby Chicks

THERE WILL be no such thing in 1943 as too many chickens or too many eggs. The demand from consumers in this country, our armed forces, and our Allies will be bigger than we can possibly supply.

The best opportunity to increase production lies with people who live in villages, or who live in the country and work in the city, and who have some past experience with raising chickens. Even if you have no experience but have a place to keep them, there is no reason why you shouldn't have good success with a few chickens if you are willing to follow directions carefully.

From your own point of view, you will want to raise chickens if you can, because meat, other than chickens, will certainly be rationed. You will do yourself a service and the war effort, too, because it will be unnecessary for you to buy so much food.

Order Early

The first job, and one that should be done right away, is to order your chicks. Already some hatcheries have orders covering their production of chicks for some months ahead; so to get chicks when you want them, order now, specifying the date when you want them. Do not hesitate to send advance payments to advertisers in *American Agriculturist*. You can be sure, if the hatchery cannot fill your order, that your money will be returned.

Most of you who plan to keep a few chickens for meat production, and perhaps for a few eggs next winter, will prefer heavy chicks. If you are primarily interested in egg production, you will doubtless choose one of the lighter breeds.

Buy Quality

You will find that you will have to pay more for chicks than last year. There is no way out of that, and we earnestly urge that you do not try to save money by shopping around for the

cheapest chicks you can find. The surest way to buy chicks free from pul-lorum is to get them from someone who tests his breeding stock until no reactors are found. Applying periodic blood tests and removing the reactors is a step in the right direction, but it is not an absolute guarantee so long as reactors are found each year.

If you are interested in raising pullets, remember that the ability of a hen to lay is determined primarily by her inheritance. Some breeders have gone to untold expense and pains in breeding hens for high egg production. Naturally, chicks from this kind of stock cost more money than where no breeding program has been followed; but, in general, the few extra cents you pay for chicks with a high-producing background are worth the extra cost.

Reliable Sellers

American Agriculturist accepts no advertisements from sellers of baby chicks until we are convinced that they are reliable. Neither we nor a hatcheryman can guarantee that chicks will live, but *American Agriculturist* does insist that advertisers live up to all statements which they make.

Here is a good thought to keep in mind. Hatcheries and breeders who sell baby chicks figure that there is little or no profit on the first sale they make. To keep in business, they need customers who come back to them year after year. It is easy to see, therefore, that they want their customers to be satisfied.

The *American Agriculturist* Service Bureau is glad at all times to call complaints to the attention of advertisers, and we find that they will go more than half way in handling these complaints in cases where complaints are justified. Each year the Service Bureau gets complaints concerning hatcheries that do not advertise in *American Agriculturist*. We are sorry, but we cannot handle such complaints. The best way for them to be handled is to enlist the services of the publication in which the advertisement appeared.

How to Raise Baby Chicks

OCCASIONALLY we hear of a man who raises a bunch of baby chicks without loss. That is unusual, but losses can be kept down to 5 per cent if you can observe four rules—keep them healthy, keep them warm, keep them clean, and keep them fed properly.

Let's discuss these four rules in a little more detail.

Keep Them Healthy

The first thing is to buy healthy chicks. The most troublesome disease which may be present when you buy chicks is pul-lorum. The surest way to

get chicks free from this disease is to buy from a breeder or hatchery that has blood-tested its breeding stock until no reactors are found. Testing each year and removing reactors is a step in the right direction, but as long as reactors are found, there is a chance that chicks will carry the disease.

The second important step is to keep the chicks away from the laying flock. If possible, have them cared for by someone who does not go into the laying house, and keep visitors who have been in other poultry houses out of the brooder house. Keep the brooder house

(Continued on opposite page)

BABY CHICKS

OUR GUARANTEE. You need have no hesitation in sending money to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST baby chick advertisers. If they fail to send the chicks to you, your money will be refunded. We require every advertiser to stand back of statements made in the advertisement. Obviously no one can guarantee that chicks will live. To take advantage of our guarantee it is necessary, when writing advertisers, to say, "I saw your advertisement in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST."

The **EARLY BIRD** makes the **Profit**

HALL'S
quality
CHICKS



PURCHASED NOW
WILL MAKE MORE MONEY
FOR YOU THAN LATE HATCHED CHICKS

They will not only live better, feather faster and LAY EARLIER but—THEY LAY MORE EGGS WHEN PRICES ARE HIGH. And we don't have to remind you that those are the "PROFIT" Eggs.

Agricultural statistics show that Early Hatched Chicks are from 51% to 78% MORE PROFITABLE than other chicks.

With Uncle Sam asking for a further increase in our 1943 Egg Production we can't urge you too strongly to GET YOUR CHICKS AND GET THEM PRODUCING. For egg production we strongly recommend our Sexed Barred Hallcross Pullets.



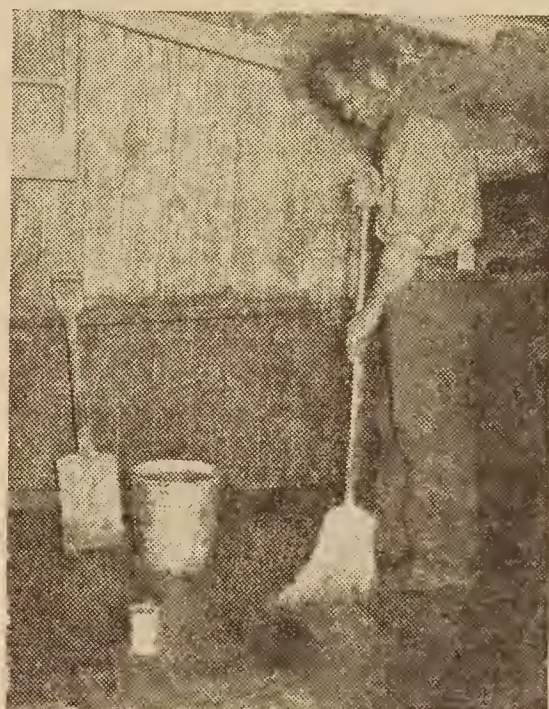
Get the facts

Send for your copy of our 1943 catalog. It contains facts and figures on Profitable Production with Hall's Quality Chicks based on actual customer experience.

HALL BROTHERS HATCHERY, INC.
BOX 59, WALLINGFORD, CONN.

as far as possible from the laying house, and do the chick chores BEFORE you care for the hens. It's a good idea to have a pair of rubbers handy to slip on before you go into the brooder house.

Coccidiosis is the next serious trouble that you may have to fight. A clean house and a range on which no chickens have run for a couple of years are the first lines of defense for this trouble. In case you have an outbreak of coccidiosis, clean the house often, and move the chicks to clean range if possible. The parasite that causes this disease thrives in wet surroundings. Keep the brooder house dry. After the



Start the chicks off in a house that has been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.

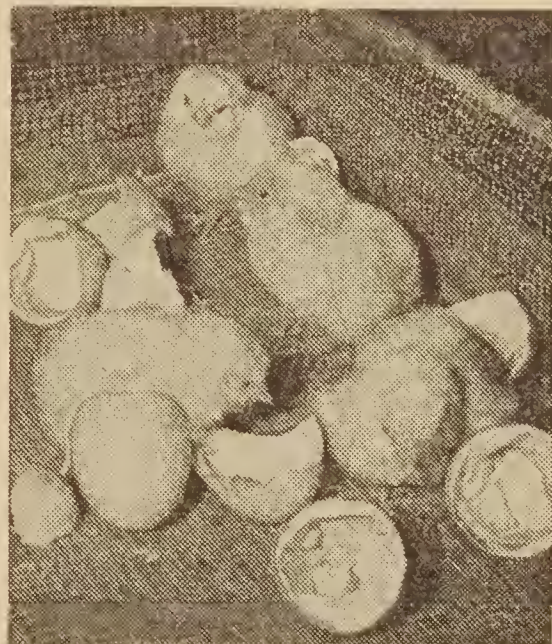
chicks get out on range, keep feeders and water fountains at some distance from the house and move them often. This will help to avoid bare spots of ground.

When pullets are between twelve weeks and a year old, they are sometimes troubled with fowl paralysis. No sure cure has been found for this trouble. Chicks that have symptoms of paralysis should be culled out, though this will not guarantee that the trouble will be controlled.

If you have had fowl pox on the farm, vaccinate the birds with a good fowl pox vaccine when they are from fourteen to sixteen weeks old. After the pullets are grown, they can be vaccinated with pigeon pox vaccine.

Crowded chicks are more susceptible to disease. If chicks have enough room you can keep as many as 500

(Continued on Page 16)



Chicks from breeders that have been blood tested until no pullorum is found start their lives without the handicap that pullorum brings.

NEW WAR TIME MONEY SAVING PLAN WENE R.O.P. Sired CHICKS



Elmer H. Wene

IN ADDITION TO LIBERAL EARLY-ORDER DISCOUNTS

Will you cooperate with Uncle Sam's Program to produce more Poultry Meat and Eggs? If so, WENE CHICKS have worked out a plan which will make you EXTRA SAVINGS besides our liberal early order discounts! Write for information!

FREE Replacement Guarantee

So vigorous and strong are WENE R.O.P. Sired CHICKS that we insure them through the first 14-day Danger Period. Should any loss occur, FULL REPLACEMENT will be made without a penny charge. National Defense calls for MORE pullets laying MORE eggs. Profits are HIGHEST on heavy layers of BIG, top-market price eggs, like R.O.P. sired chicks are bred to lay. It costs no more to feed WENE R.O.P. Sired Chicks, but what a difference in EGG PRODUCTION!

FIRST CHOICE WITH EASTERN EGG AUCTION & CO-OP MEMBERS

You can SAVE MONEY and own the same chickens that more Eastern Co-Op and Egg Auction Members choose above any others. These egg farmers sell to the Eastern markets paying the HIGHEST EGG PRICES. They make more egg profit than any other class of chicken raiser. They demand more egg breeding. They pick WENE CHICKS above any for laying TOP PRICE EGGS.

U.S. NEW JERSEY APPROVED

BLOODTESTED. HATCHES YEAR AROUND. Prompt service. Capacity 1,800,000 Eggs.

BIG SAVINGS NOW!

on SEX-GUARANTEED PULLET and MALE CHICKS, Day-Old or Started, Purebred or Crossbred.

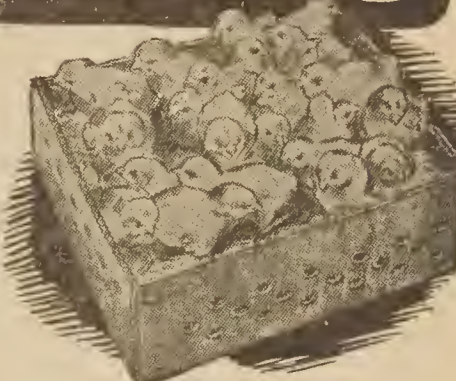
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Guides beginners away from mistakes; gives experienced chicken raisers the benefit of my many years' experience as Egg Laying Contest Manager—a guide for all. FREE! Send a penny postcard today.

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EAST'S LARGEST PRODUCER OF HEN BREEDER R.O.P. Sired White Leghorn CHICKS

Wene produces White Leghorn Chicks from 50,000 2-to-5-year-old HEN BREEDERS (no pullets)—laying eggs averaging 25 to 30 oz. per dozen—shells chalk-white. 25,000 U.S. N. J. certified HEN BREEDERS. All headed by Official 200 to 300 Egg R.O.P. Sires—more such birds than any other New Jersey plant. Every record OFFICIAL R.O.P.—not a private home record.

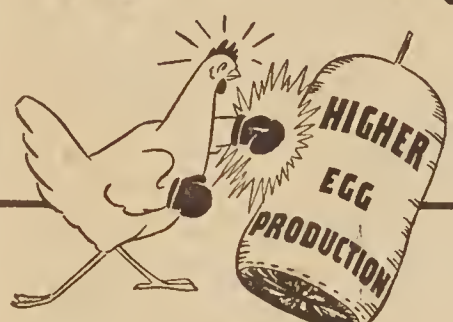
More Heavy Breed Females Mated to R.O.P. Sires

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Give sluggish hens Avi-Tab. Contains tonics, stimulants, correctives—that's what it takes to stimulate depressed appetites and promote body functions! Also provides trace minerals needed for good nutrition. Users report excellent results against digestive tract mycosis, because Avi-Tab drugs inhibit growth of many common molds.

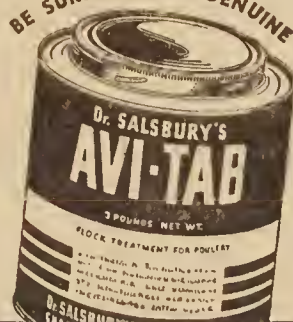
Avi-Tab's a concentrated conditioner; a little goes a long ways. Give your hens its benefits. Watch extra pep pay dividends!

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PROFIT-BRED FROM PROVEN STRAINS

NEW HAMPSHIRE, LEGHORNS, R. I. REDS, BARRED and WHITE ROCKS, CROSS BREEDS.

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are production bred with Built-in factors that will make you a very profitable flock. Pullorum free.

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LARGE TYPE BREEDERS MATED WITH HANSON R.O.P. PEDIGREE COCKERELS

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from high record trapnested, bloodtested stock; imported and bred this strain for 27 years. Sexed or Unsexed chicks. Free circular.

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Black or White Minorcas 11.00 20.00 3.00
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All Chicks are modern Electric Hatched under proven fumigation and sanitary methods. All hens under years of B.W.D. testing and improvements. (Catalog Free). (Plts. 95% guar.) I personally do all sexing. Lehman Strawser's Hatchery, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

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95% Guar. Pullets. 100% Live Delivery.
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Sired White Leghorns \$12.00 \$22.00 \$3.00
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H. Mixed, Non-Sex'd, \$11.00 per hundred. Heavy Mixed, no sex guarantee, \$10.00 per hundred. We have been satisfying a steady list of prosperous poultrymen for years. All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. Parcel Post Prepaid.
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Extra Extra Extra QUALITY CHICKS

DO YOU WANT LARGER PROFITS?
Then send a post card today for FREE 16 page illustrated catalog describing our Stock and Hatchery. Breeders Bloodtested and Cullled—carefully selected for heavy weight and high producing flock averages. Why be satisfied with inferior chicks—get quality stock at no extra cost, bred for the sole purpose of producing extra profits for YOU. Write and book your order for January, February, and March delivery.
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Hatches Mon. & Thurs. Order from ad or write for Catalog. 100% live del. We NON-SEX PLTS. CKLS.
Pay Postage. Cash or C.O.D. 100 100 100
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HELM'S Egg-Line CHICKS

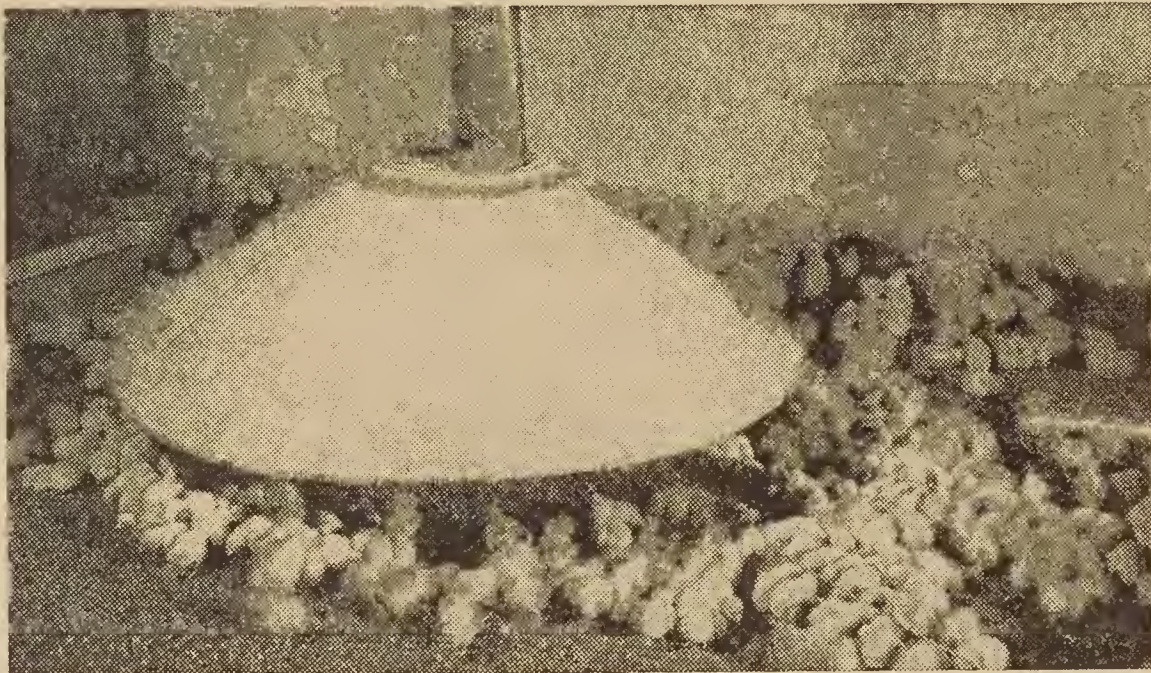
Raise 200-332 egg ROP Sired Chicks. U. S. Approved, pullorum tested. Healthy chicks, from vitamin-fed breeders. Four official World records. U. S. Egg Laying Contests. Sexed Chicks. Leading breeds. Reasonable prices. Catalog FREE.
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COLONIAL IS FIRST

in total number chicks sold because of LOW PRICES, HIGH QUALITY and SERVICE. All leading breeds, sexed or straight run. BIG four-color catalog FREE! COLONIAL POULTRY FARMS, Marion, Ohio

TURKEYS FOR SALE

QUALITY POULTS from 5 profitable breeds. Blood-tested breeders. Prices reasonable. Circular Free. Seidelt Farms, Washingtonville, Pa.



(Continued from Page 15)

under each hover. Remove cockerels as soon as they can be distinguished in order to give pullets more room. Up to a month of age, 2 square feet of floor space is enough for 5 chickens. From two to three months, two square feet will do for 3 chickens; at four months, each pullet should have a square foot; and after that, each pullet needs two square feet of floor space.

Keep Them Warm

So far as you are concerned, the first chance for chicks to get chilled is on the way home. Get them from the post office or express office promptly; bring them home in a closed car; and keep them protected until they are actually under the hover.

Give them warm water and warm feed. A simple way to keep the feed farm is to store it in the brooder house.

Run the brooder stove for a couple of days before the chicks come. Regulate it so the temperature is 95 degrees F. at the edge of the hover. The temperature can be reduced to 90 degrees at the end of the first week, to 85 degrees at the end of the second week, and 5 degrees a week thereafter. Incidentally, overheating can injure chicks just as much as chilling.

Deep litter is good insulation to keep the floor warm. The sidewalls and floor must be tight to prevent drafts; and ventilation, while important, must be so managed as to avoid drafts. Confining the chicks near the brooder with cardboard or a wooden barrier around the hover about a foot from the edge keeps the chicks close to the source of heat until they get acquainted with it

▲ An experienced poultryman can tell that the temperature is right without looking at the thermometer. The chicks that are not eating or drinking are gathered around the edge of the hover. If it were too warm, they would be farther away; if it were too cold, they would be bunched up close to the stove.

and will prevent their getting into a corner and getting chilled.

Keep Them Clean

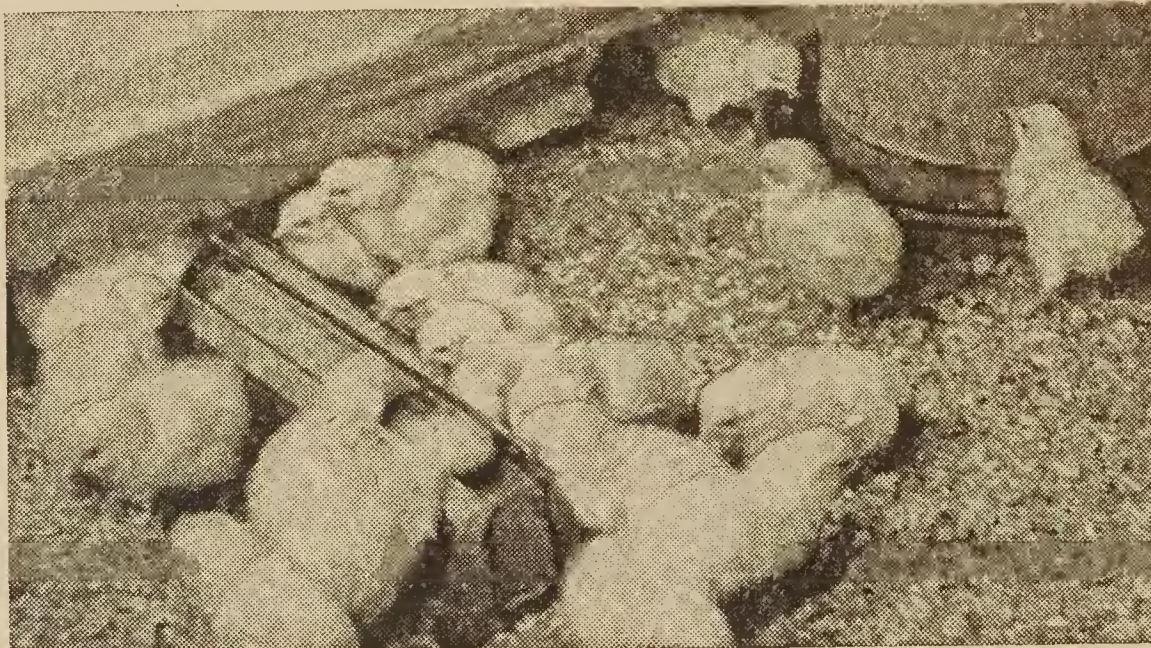
The first step in cleanliness comes before the chicks arrive. That step is a thorough cleaning and disinfecting of the brooder house. Disinfectants are not effective on dirty houses. First the house must be scrubbed until you get right down to the floor. Then scrub with boiling water to which lye has been added at the rate of one twelve-ounce can to twenty gallons of water. End up by spraying or scrubbing the walls and floors with a good coal tar disinfectant.

The second step concerns utensils. Feeders and drinking fountains can be dipped or scrubbed with any good commercial disinfectant containing chlorine. Such a disinfectant is non-poisonous.

The third step concerns the range. While some poultrymen, from necessity, raise pullets on the same ground year after year, they do it in spite of danger. The best plan is to raise chicks on ground where no poultry has run for at least two years.

Keep Them Fed

For the beginner, and perhaps for the experienced poultryman too, the best feed is that prepared by a good
(Continued on opposite page)



Clean feeders and clean fountains kept filled with warm feed and water get the chicks off to a good start. Note that the 'hopper' is at right angles with the hover. That is better than putting hoppers parallel to the hover.

ULSH FARMS CHICKS

All Breeders carefully culled & Blood Tested. Order direct from ad, or write for our new catalog. Satisfaction and safe arrival guaranteed.
Shipments Mon. & Thurs. Unsex'd Pul'ts C'k's
Will Ship C.O.D. 100 100 100
White and Brown Leghorns \$10.00 \$20.00 \$4.00
Black or Buff Leg., Anconas 11.00 20.00 4.00
Barred, White & Buff Rocks 12.00 15.00 11.00
Wh. Wyand., R. I. Reds, Red-Rocks 12.00 15.00 11.00
New Hampshires & Rock-Red Cross 12.00 18.00 12.00
SPECIAL GRADE MATINGS
White & Black Leghorns 15.00 25.00 6.00
Barred Rocks & New Hamp. 15.00 23.00 15.00
Sexing guaranteed 95% correct. Our 22nd year.
ULSH POULTRY FARM, Box A, Port Trevorton, Pa.

SHIRK'S QUALITY CHICKS

From Blood Tested Breeders. Electric Hatched. PULLETS GUARANTEED 95% Unsex. Pul'ts Ck's.
Will Ship Cash or C.O.D. 100 100 100
Large Type White Leghorns \$11.50 \$21.00 \$3.00
Bar. and Wh. Rocks, R.I. Reds 12.00 17.00 11.00
Red-Rock and Rock-Red Cross 12.50 17.50 11.00
New Hampshire Reds (Special) 15.00 21.00 11.00
Heavy Mixed 11.00 15.00 9.00
We specialize in one grade and one price as all our breeders are bred up to one quality, outstanding size and egg production. Order direct from ad or write for FREE Catalog giving full information of our breeders and hatchery. All chicks shipped prepaid. Guar. 100% live delivery. Hatches Tuesdays and Thursdays.
SHIRK'S HATCHERY,
H. C. Shirk, Prop., Box AA, Route 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

Twenty-Six years of Breeding & Hatching Experience Assures you the highest quality. Breeders Tested. Postage Paid. Catalog FREE. Live Delivery.
Pullets Guar. 95% Accurate Unsex'd Plts. CKLS.
BIG R.O.P. SIRED Per 100 100 100
WHITE LEGHORNS \$11.00 \$20.00 \$3.00
HEAVY BREEDS — 100 500 1000
STRAIGHT RUN ONLY. 100 500 1000
White and Barred Rocks \$12.00 \$57.00 \$110.00
New Hampshire 14.00 67.50 130.00
Heavy Mixed 10.00 47.50 90.00
Less than 100 add 1¢ per chick. Also Started Chicks.
CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM,
Wm. Nace, (Prop.), Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

STONEY RUN CHICKS

100% live del. P.P. STR. PLTS. CKLS.
From Bloodtested Breeders. 100 100 100
Hanson Sired Wh. Leghorns \$12.00 \$22.00 \$3.00
Large S. C. Wh. Leghorns 11.00 20.00 3.00
Barred Rocks 12.00 17.00 11.00
Special N. H. Reds 16.00 25.00 10.00
H. Mix, \$11.-100. Sexed Guar. 95% true to Sex. Catalog FREE. Reserve your chicks today for future del.
STONEY RUN HATCHERY,
H.M. Leister, Owner, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

NIEMOND'S CHICKS

100% del. Cash or C.O.D. UNSEX. PLTS. CKLS.
(Pullets Guar. 95%) 100 100 100
Hanson Sired Wh. Leghorns \$11.00 \$21.00 \$3.00
Large Type Wh. Leghorns 10.00 20.00 3.00
Bar. & Wh. Rox, R. I. Reds 12.00 15.00 10.00
H. Mix \$10. Breeders Blood Tested. Free Cir. Postpaid.
NIEMOND'S POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY,
Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

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For MORE EGGS, MORE MEAT, with LESS WORK, get Moul's U.S. N. H. Approved pullorum-clean chicks bred for high livability and productivity, from our own 18,000 breeders—New Hampshires exclusively. Also Moul's rugged cross-breeds.
Write for FREE helpful catalog. MOUL'S Brentwood Poultry Farm Box A, Exeter, New Hampshire

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We are direct importers of Barron Leghorns. Large Hens mated with R.O.P. Males. Low Price on Chicks and 95% Pullets. Cockerels \$3.00-100.
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Straight Run Bar. & Wh. Rocks, Red-Rock Cross, Wh. Leghorns \$11.-100; N. Hamp. Reds, \$12; Heavy Mix. \$9.50. Extra Quality Bar. Rocks or W. Leghorns, \$12.50; Our Super Quality N. Hamp., \$14; Heavy Broiler Chicks, \$9.50. Chicks Sexed on order. Stained Antigen Tested. 100% live arrival. Circular FREE.
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Years of specializing on Dark Cornish. Real livability. Extra large, blocky birds. Ideal for roasters and capons. Catalog Free. STANDARD HATCHERIES, Box 1227-B, TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA.

WRITE — For our amazing low prices and early order discount. 10 leading breeds. Chick catalog explains all. FAIRVIEW HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, Box 54-AA, Zeeland, Michigan.

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Ducklings: Mammoth Pekins, White Runners, Harry Burnham, North Collins, N.Y.

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AMERICA'S FINEST GEESE Large choice breeders in winning TOULOUSE and EMBURNS. Ganders, \$6; Trios, \$18.
FARAWAY FARMS, SILVER LAKE, INDIANA.

BABY CHICKS

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A. U. S. R. O. P. BREEDING FARM Bodine's Pedigreed

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HATCHING EGGS
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Leghorns

When you buy Leghorn chicks from Bodine you know they have behind them:

- More U.S.R.O.P. breeding than any others in the East.
- Careful progeny testing for real earning power.
- Official contest records of 3362 eggs, 3559 points, Central New York 1942.

Commercial chicks for high production; cockerel chicks for flock improvement; a few high quality R. I. Reds and Barred Rocks also available.

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Equipment and labor shortages make it profitable to buy Started Pullets. Buy them 4 weeks old from Wilmarth — husky, healthy, already through the Red-Rock cross pullets will grow quickly into heavy layers of big eggs. Costs less to get your pullets this way. Write for folder and complete information.

STARTED CAPONS ALSO AVAILABLE

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BOX 3, KINGSLEY, PA.

FOR PROFIT Elsasser's QUALITY CHICKS

100% Live Arrival Guar.	100	100	100
Hanson or Large Type S. C.	Str.	Pits.	CKls.
WHITE LEGHORNS	\$11.00	\$20.00	\$3.00
SPECIAL Matings U. S. R.O.P.			
SIRE S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS	12.00	22.00	4.00
Barred Rox & R. I. Reds	12.00	15.00	10.00
White P. Rocks & N. H. Reds	13.00	16.00	10.00
Heavy Mixed	11.00	13.00	9.00
PROMPT SHIPMENT. Breeders Bloodtested. We pay postage. Guaranteed 95% on all Pullets. FREE CATALOG. Cash or C.O.D. R. W. ELSASSER POULTRY FARM, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PENNA.			

BABY CHICKS

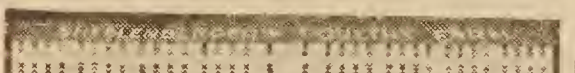
IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT	100	100	100
WILL SHIP C.O.D.	Unsexed	Pul'ts	CKls.
S. C. White Leghorns	\$10.00	\$20.00	\$3.00
White Rocks	13.00	16.00	10.00
New Hampshire Reds	13.00	16.00	12.00
Red-Rox & Rox-Red Cr., Bar. Rox	12.00	15.00	12.00
Heavy Mixed	10.00	13.00	9.00
95% GUARANTEE ON ALL PULLET CHICKS			
100% live del. Every Breeder Blood-Tested. Order direct from this ad or write for Catalog.			
Thompstontown Hatchery, Route 27, Thompstontown, Pa.			

SUNNY SLOPE CHICKS

We Specialize in Sexing.	100	100	100
Shipped Prepaid Parcel Post.	STR.	PITS.	CKLS.
R.O.P. SIRE S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS	\$12.50	\$22.00	\$5.00
Large Eng. White Leghorns	11.00	20.00	4.00
Bar. Rocks & R. I. Reds	12.00	16.00	10.00
Wh. Rocks & N. H. Reds	13.00	18.00	11.00
Special N. H. Reds direct from N. E.	14.00	20.00	9.00
Mixed Chicks	10.00	15.00	
Better Chicks mean Better Profits. Get your share of the Money. Order today or Write for FREE CIRCULAR.			
Sunny Slope Hatchery, Dept. A, Thompstontown, Pa.			

NACE'S QUALITY CHICKS

We pay postage. Safe delivery guaranteed.			
HANSON OR ENGLISH LARGE TYPE WHITE LEGHORNS	Unsexed	Pits.	CKls.
R. O. P. SIRE S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS	100	100	100
S. C. Everpay Br. Leghorns	10.00	20.00	2.00
Bar. & White Rocks	12.00	15.00	11.00
N. H. & R. I. Reds	12.00	15.00	10.00
Heavy Mixed	9.00	13.00	9.00
From Free range flocks. Sexed Pullets Guar. 95% accurate. Order from ad or write for Catalog.			
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BOX A, RICHFIELD, PENNSYLVANIA			



SHELLENBERGER'S S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS. Heavy producers of large white eggs. R.O.P. Sired Chicks—Sexed Pullets, 95% Sex guarantee—Day Old Cockerels. Write for prices and Catalog.

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Box 37, RICHFIELD, PA.

Marguerite Beardsey, Worcester, N. Y.

MOHAWK BABY CHICKS are hatched from Pullorum clean flocks. Leading breeds, Popular prices. Catalog free. Mohawk Chick Hatchery, Schenectady, New York.

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS. TOM BARRON LEGHORN FARMS, Box 16, RICHFIELD, PENNA.

(Continued from opposite page)

reliable commercial firm, fed according to their recommendations. Feed must contain the nutrients, minerals and vitamins that the chicks will need; and commercial firms spend thousands of dollars on experiments and in checking to see that their products meet these requirements.

There is more danger of feeding too little than there is too much. Provide at least one four-foot feeder and one one-gallon water fountain for each hundred chicks for the first month, and at least a four-foot feeder and a one-gallon water fountain for each fifty chicks the second month. Empty feeders mean hungry chicks, and hungry chicks grow slowly.

Growing chickens on clean range — one that is growing grass comparable to a first-class lawn — will cut down the amount of mash the chickens need and will allow the use of a mash containing less protein. Mowing the range when grass gets too high keeps the grass young and palatable so the chicks will eat more of it.

— A. A. —

HOW MANY

About how many straight-run chicks should I order for every pullet that I need next fall?

You should order at least three straight-run chicks for every pullet you intend to have. A good many poultrymen report losses by death as low as 5%, but that is a lot better than average. You will want to cull out some of the poorer pullets before you put them in laying houses, and on the basis of three to one, you should be able to do that.

— A. A. —

BREEDING FOR MORE EGGS

What breeding methods can a poultryman use to improve his flock without going to the trouble and expense of trap-nesting?

While the methods of doing this are distinctly limited, there are a few things that can be done. It is generally agreed that egg shape and color are inherited. Therefore, when you select eggs for incubation, choose only those that meet good market standards.

The second point is to breed only from year-old hens. One big reason is that the ability to live also seems to be inherited; and if you breed from year-old hens or older, it is evident that you are not hatching eggs from pullets that lacked the ability to live at least a year.

It is possible, by use of ordinary culling methods, to pick some of your best



This is the way your pullets should look next fall. They are uniform in size, they are alert and healthy, and every one looks like a layer.

hens for the breeding pen from which to save eggs for hatching.

Under the conditions you outline, it is an excellent investment to buy cockerels from breeders who are following a real breeding program. In that way, you bring into the flock males with the known ability to transmit high production.

— A. A. —

TWELVE YEARS OF ROOF PROTECTION

(Continued from Page 1)

practically all of the work is likely to be inside and can be done at odd times during the late winter and on rainy days of spring and early summer. What better way can you think of to protect your health, your herd and your barn roof? Mr. Einbeck did it, so can you.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Looking ahead to next winter, some of the work on a ventilation system can well be done before the hay mow is empty. It saves climbing. Fuller details about barn ventilation are found in Cornell Bulletin 151, available from the Mailing Room, New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.)

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See Opposite Page for Additional Classified Ads

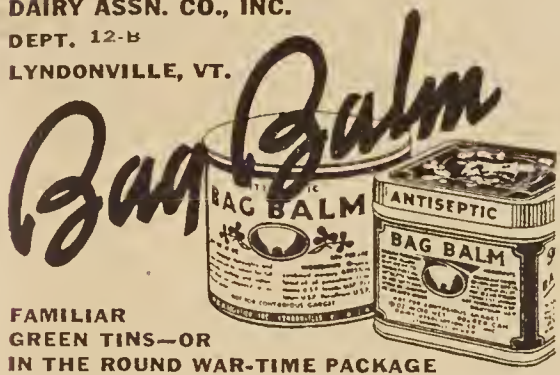


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Continued From Opposite Page

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By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

LIVESTOCK continues on its steady upward price scale regardless of ceilings, blackmarkets, bootleg meat, rationing, or any and every barrier.

The OPA has refused so far to recognize that livestock prices and their meat price ceilings not only do not match but are completely impossible. They have delayed so long now that they have got a real live lion by the tail. If they let go of their impractical controls, there is no telling how quick or how high livestock and meat prices will go. If they do not let go, this bootleg meat and live animal situation will become permanently out of control. Then all the pure food laws, meat and live stock inspection, state and national disease control, and all the marketing order and price that has cost millions to develop, that has protected millions of people and taken generations to establish, will blow out the window. Not a pretty picture, and not one to yell "bungling" about. It is too serious now.

Neither can it be straightened out or righted by a turn of the wrist or a "wise" pronouncement from Washington. It will take time, even after a practical solution between supply and demand has been worked out. Rationing will not alter the present situation one particle, and could make it worse because the estimate of available meat at two and one-half pounds per person is probably greater than the supply.

Some day, if it ever comes out, we are all going to be very much surprised at the number of horses that are being killed for meat here in our Northeast right now. This is already being felt in horse market channels on horses costing under \$65. It is freely predicted now that by late spring the farm horse costing under \$100 will be a thing of the past, not because of increased work use but because of food use.

I am already beginning to wonder how a farmer does all the things he has to do, and why everything happens to me. I'm a dairyman, or am I? A week ago last Saturday morning I bought the dairy that was on that farm I purchased, including the "bull." On Saturday afternoon I received a caller from the Dairymen's League (do they work fast!). Sign on the dotted line, contract for all your milk, etc., etc. Then I knew I was a dairyman, but I still had a lot of misgivings for "the man" on the farm. I began inquiring about milk cans, strainers and a lot of other things I knew nothing about, and which up to that time had meant nothing in my "young farm life." But with it all I felt pretty good, just kidding myself that I was a real dairyman of the Northeast.

This feeling stayed with me all through Sunday, when I suppose the herd was milked (although I didn't milk any) and that the milk went to the right place (although I haven't seen any money yet).

Before seven o'clock the following Monday morning, I found out that a dairy herd doesn't look the same in the morning as it does along in the afternoon. Then I got a phone call, "Do you own that herd, etc.?" and "What are you asking for them?" Well, after just 48 hours that sounded to me like getting my money back. I promptly put a price on them, again including the "bull", and just as promptly heard the word "sold." After I caught my breath, I priced the stanchions, drink-

ing cups, pipes, cans, and what have you, and darned if he didn't buy those, too. Boy—did I get in and out of the dairy business (and I mean all out) in a hurry! Now, the question is, "Was I ever a dairyman?"

I have 14 horses there now. Does that make me a horseman?

—A. A.—

USE LEGUMES IN SEEDING MIXTURES!

(Continued from Page 6)

usually be used if no other legumes are included. One pound of either is usually sufficient if some other legumes are added. Ladino and wild white clover spread rapidly by means of runners, thus eliminating the need for large amounts of seed. For strictly pasture purposes, orchard grass and timothy are the chief grasses to depend on when seeding Ladino mixtures, and Kentucky bluegrass when seeding wild white in a mixture. Copies of the various Cornell recommendations will be gladly sent on request.

BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL

A comparatively new long-lived perennial legume, birdsfoot trefoil, deserves some comment. It will grow where alfalfa will not, but is not suitable for use in short-term rotations. It usually requires two or three years to become well established, and consequently is not very productive for the first year or two. For very long-term seedings where yield may be sacrificed for a year or two, birdsfoot trefoil deserves consideration if the land is not well suited to alfalfa. There is much yet to be learned about birdsfoot trefoil, but it deserves a small scale trial where a legume of its characteristic is needed. Four pounds of birdsfoot trefoil and 6 pounds of timothy is the present recommendation for hay land. For pasture seedings 6 to 12 pounds to the acre of Kentucky bluegrass may be used in addition. It is not desirable to add red clover, alsike clover, Ladino clover or alfalfa to birdsfoot trefoil mixtures. These plants tend to smother the trefoil in the seeding year.

In summing things up, it may be said that every hay or pasture seeding put out this spring should contain a perennial legume, and that sufficient lime, phosphorus and potash should be provided to meet the needs of these legumes. Seeding methods that will save seed will be discussed in an early issue.

—A. A.—

PROTEIN SHORTAGE HAMPER FARMERS

(Continued from Page 12)

of better pastures and better hay. Never before has it been quite so important to cut hay early while the protein content is high, and to get the hay in the barn in the best possible shape.

There is a possibility that the situation will ease up somewhat as we get into the period when less protein is normally needed and when growing capacity of protein feeds may catch up on the demand. This is only a possibility, and every poultryman and every dairyman should realize the situation fully and do what he can to stretch the available protein and feed it in a way that will give best results.

LIVESTOCK Sales Events

- | | |
|------------|---|
| Feb. 23 | Annual Meeting Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, Masonic Temple, Springfield, Mass. |
| Feb. 24 | Complete Dispersal of Holstein Herd of Paul E. Sawyer, Myerstown, Pa. |
| Mar. 22-25 | Annual Farm and Home Week, University of Maine, Orono. |
| Mar. 25 | Western Pennsylvania Guernsey Sale, Ardmore, Pa. |
| Mar. 29 | 29th Anniversary Holstein Sale, Waukesha, Wis. |
| Mar. 30 | 29th Anniversary Holstein Sale, Watertown, Wis. |
| May 13 | 18th Coventry Guernsey Sale, Trenton, N. J. |
| May 14 | Eastern Guernsey Sale, Trenton, N. J. |

SALTY SAYS:

"Want to keep your livestock healthy this winter?"



"WITH less sun and limited activity... your livestock's health must be very carefully guarded in winter months.

"Many farmers take extra care of their stock's feed... yet actually starve the animals unwittingly for lack of one vital mineral—salt!

"Salt is as important to an animal's life as it is to your own. It is indispensable to the blood stream... to the water content of the various body tissues. Without enough salt... your animals sicken—their yield drops, their strength fails, they lose weight.

"And how much salt should they be fed? As much as they need. They know their requirements as well as any human.

"All agricultural authorities recommend free-choice feeding of salt. And personally, I recommend the best salt there is—steam sterilized Sterling Granulated Salt in the regular 100-lb. bags and convenient smaller sizes... in Sterling Salt bricks.



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Make It LAST

By GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

TAKING good care of the furniture you have in order to make it last "for the duration" is an important home front job today, and one that pays big dividends in family satisfaction. Somehow when the furniture looks down at the heel, it has a depressing effect on those who live with it. Loose doorknobs that won't turn, handles missing from bureau drawers, stains on upholstered chairs, spots and dents in wood surfaces—all can be easily restored by regular care and these minor repairs:

Minor Repairs

Dents: If wood fabrics have not been broken, they may be brought back to normal by moisture and heat. Moisten in hot water several thicknesses of brown paper or blotting paper, place over the dent and apply a hot iron. Repeat until the dent disappears.

Loosened Joints or Glued Parts: To one part of carpenter's flake glue, add 1½ part hot water. Mix and melt over hot water. Use hot. All old glue must be scraped off before applying the hot glue; joints are then bound with narrow strips of muslin. Press parts together firmly so that just enough glue remains to hold them securely together. Allow 3 or 4 hours for the glue to dry; then remove bindings and excess glue.

All weak places should be strengthened and made firm. Fine wire nails, screws or wooden pegs may be used. Perhaps a screw or wire rod may be needed if some portion of the furniture is very weak.

Old knobs may be tightened by filling the screw holes with pieces of leather from a pair of worn-out shoes; then put the knob in place and fasten with the same screw that was formerly used.

Rub-Dust Daily

The best way to keep furniture attractive is to keep it bright and clean. The daily rub-dusting is just as good for the surface of the furniture as is a frequent massage for the skin. Have a duster or cotton cloth oiled evenly but lightly with light lubricating oil, lemon or cedar oil or furniture polish. Specially treated dustcloths may be purchased but good homemade ones may be made this way:

Cut cheesecloth into 9-in. squares, wring out each square in 1 quart hot water into which 3 tablespoons lemon oil have been stirred. Dry cloths thoroughly before using. Dust furniture with even strokes gathering dust into the cloths, not scattering it. Use a small, soft brush to remove dust from deeply carved wood. Never use a dirty dustcloth; it only spreads soil. Never use a heavily oiled dustcloth unless you follow with a clean cloth to take up excess oil.

Do not use a damp cloth as it is sure to cloud the surface.

To Wash Furniture

There is one exception about the use of water—that is when the furniture has acquired that sticky, gummy, black film; then a thorough job of washing is in order. It is best done with a clean cotton or linen cloth, wrung from soap suds made from a mild soap. Rub it over the dirty surface in a rotating motion until the soap froths. When the entire surface has been coated, take another cloth of similar material, dampen in warm

water, wring out and wipe the surface clean. Then wipe with a clean, dry cloth, rubbing with the grain of the wood.

If the mild soap suds do not remove the film, it may be necessary to give an oil-turpentine wash; add 3 tablespoons linseed oil and 1 tablespoon turpentine to 1 quart hot water. Mix thoroughly. Let cool. Wring a soft cloth out loosely in this solution and wash a small area at a time. Dry immediately with a soft cloth. It may be necessary to add more turpentine to the wash if the surface is extremely dirty, but test first on an inconspicuous part of the wood to see if it injures the finish.

If the surface still looks tacky, dip a soft cloth in lemon oil, then in rottenstone and rub over a small area, always in the direction of the grain. Wipe off immediately with a cloth dipped in lemon oil, using light strokes and working in the direction of the grain. Repeat until the article is covered. Polish dry with a clean flannel cloth then use wax or furniture polish if necessary.

To Polish Furniture

The chief finishes for furniture are oil, wax, oil and wax, varnish (including lacquer), and shellac. Waxed woods will need a waxed finish. Get one of the good waxes in your store and follow the printed directions. Wax gives a soft luster but it must be applied to a clean surface; let stand until firm enough to be rubbed to a sheen with a flannel cloth. Old, soiled wax coating may be removed with a cloth dipped in liquid wax; apply freely and wipe off all when still wet.

Oil finished furniture is oil thirsty. When applying oil, work with a well-saturated pad beginning with a circular motion then rubbing across the grain and finally with the grain until

the polish comes. Be sure to remove all surplus oil; otherwise, this soon would give only a dull oily finish.

Spots or Stains on Fine Wood Surfaces

For water spots: Moisten a cloth with water to which has been added 2 or 3 drops of ammonia. Rub spot lightly. Rub dry with clean cloth, then polish. Oil of camphor, oil of peppermint, or wood alcohol may be used—without water—to remove spots.

Alcohol stains: These often occur from spilled perfumes, medicines, or beverages. Wipe up immediately. Then rub spot with fingers or oiled cloth. For neglected alcohol stains, mix lemon oil and rottenstone into a creamy paste, apply to stain with soft cloth, rubbing in circles. Wipe up immediately with cloth moistened in lemon oil. Wipe dry and then rub with fresh cloth. If this treatment does not restore finish, it may be necessary to remove all old finish and give it a new coat.

Heat stains or burns: White stains result from hot dishes set down on unprotected wood surface. To remove, dampen with a cloth oiled with oil of camphor, oil of peppermint, or wood alcohol. Rub spot lightly, allow to dry, polish with furniture polish.

Scratches or Cracks

A scratch on a wax finish may appear as a white line or spot. Brush crack carefully with liquid wax or turpentine to clean it. Let dry a few moments. Apply a light coat of fresh wax and rub to a fine polish.

Scratches on polished surfaces may be relieved by rubbing extra polish into the scratch to darken it. A deep scratch needs darkening with matching wood stain applied with a fine brush (iodine matches some wood

Under ordinary conditions, daily dusting and a good rub down three or four times a year with furniture polish will keep non-waxed woods clean and bright. Rub DRY.



finishes!) After stain is dry, add your polish and rub bright.

Bad scratches or cigarette burns: Wrap steel wool (size 000) on point of wooden skewer or around eraser end of pencil, rub scratch with steel wool, working with grain of wood and being very careful not to mar surrounding wood; brush clear of all dust scrapings. Apply kerosene to crack with soft lintless cloth. Let dry. Then carefully apply in the groove of the scratch a very thin coating of shellac using a fine paint brush; let dry. Apply additional coats of shellac until desired color is obtained and scratch is filled. When shellac is dry, polish well with wax or oil lightly the rest of the wood.

To Clean Upholstery

Daily brush the exposed surfaces with a whisk broom or upholstery brush. Once a week, run the correct attachment of the vacuum cleaner slowly over all exposed surfaces. It is important to remove all cushions and to clean on all sides and to run the slender suction nozzle down into all crevices.

Do not attempt to shampoo velvet velour or other pile fabrics with the exception of mohair. These require professional attention. Other flat fabrics may be shampooed if the color is fast. Clean upholstery first with vacuum cleaner attachments; dissolve ½ cup mild soap in one quart boiling water; cool until jellied. Beat jelly to stiff lather with rotary egg beater and scrub the dry lather over a small area with a dry brush using a circular motion. When the lather looks soiled scrape it off with a spatula or a dull knife. Remove thoroughly with a clean cloth wrung out of clear, luke-warm water until just barely damp. Do not let any water soak into the filling.

(Continued on Page 22)



Pep Up Your Wardrobe!

No. 2045. It's the double-duty two-piecer that is so popular now and with good reason. Plain or stripes — as you wish, and wear with or without a dickey or gilet. Sizes 10 to 40. Size 16, 4 yards 39-inch fabric.

Use No. 2093 if a graduation is in sight or if she just wants to look pretty. A rayon sheer, polka-dot or small patterned print, would carry out the soft lines of the design. Sizes 8 to 16, Size 12, 2 3/8 yards 39-inch fabric with 1 1/2 yards ruffling.

No. 2040. You'll whisk around the house in no time with this pretty housedress to spur you on. Sizes 10 to 42. Size 36, 4 1/8 yards 35-inch fabric with 1 yard of ruffling.

No. 2782. To pep up your spring suit, why not have several fresh blouses on hand? Make soft frilly ones in bright crepes or sheers or a tailored one in crisp pique. Sizes 14 to 50. Size 36, for the short-sleeved blouse, 1 5/8 yards 39-inch fabric with 2 3/4 yards edging; for the long-sleeved blouse, 2 yards 39-inch fabric.

No. 2089. With jumpers on such a high fashion note you cannot afford not to

have one yourself. Excellent for new or for re-make material. Get variety by changing blouses often. Sizes 12 to 46. Size 36, for the blouse, 2 1/2 yards 35-inch fabric; for the jumper, 2 3/4 yards 35 or 39-inch fabric.

No. 2005. Such an adorable dress for a little girl — and such fun to make! 'Twould be sweet in chambray,ingham, fine wale seersucker or in spun rayon. Sizes 2 to 10. Size 4, 1 1/2 yards 35-inch fabric with 3/4 yard 35-inch fabric and 1 yard lace for the panties.

No. 2004. Doll is cut in one size, 13 inches, and comes with complete wardrobe, including dress matching No. 2005.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15 cents. Address Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

And don't delay ordering the Spring Fashion Book with its 150 inspiring pattern designs shown in lovely buoyant colors. 12 cents; or send 25 cents for a Fashion Book and a pattern of your own choosing.

WIN ON THE HOME FRONT!

No. 6—Be Kind to Rayon.

Even men and boys wear more and more rayon clothing; hence the importance of correct washing methods. Closely woven rayons of plain flat weave keep shape better through either washing or dry-cleaning than those of very loose weave or of rough, rippled surface. Labels should tell whether fast dyes were used, also if washable. If not, test a scrap or inconspicuous part in tepid water to see if it runs. If it runs, dry-cleaning is in order. Tell the dry cleaner if the garment is acetate rayon—then he will use a solution especially for acetate.

TO WASH RAYON—Use neutral soap flakes or jelly, make a heavy suds, cool to tepid (about 100° F.) Squeeze and rinse repeatedly until clean, using a second suds if necessary. Rinse in waters of the same temperature; squeeze and pat dry—never wring rayon. Close any slide fasteners before washing and keep closed until garment is dry.

TO PREVENT RUNNING OF COLORS—Dry by rolling in two turkish towels, one on each side, and another inside the garment. For plain colors, slips, men's shirts, etc., they may be laid over bars or clip-pinned very carefully on the line. Knit things are never hung, of course.

TO IRON RAYON—Let garments get almost dry before ironing on the wrong side with medium hot iron. Acetate rayon requires low heat. If pleats have to be pressed, use a slightly dampened pressing cloth on the right side of the goods. Avoid water-spotting.



In wartime, make a little meat go a long way...this way:



Mighty appetizing way to supplement meat with flour enriched as your government recommends...

PILLSBURY'S CHICKEN TURNOVERS

...uses mostly left-overs to make a real "party" dish... serves 6 for about 12c apiece*

TEMPERATURE: 425° F.

TIME: about 25 minutes

- 5 tablespoons fat or drippings, melted
- 7 tablespoons PILLSBURY'S BEST Enriched Flour
- 1 1/4 teaspoons salt
- 1/4 teaspoon pepper
- 1/2 teaspoon celery salt
- 1/8 teaspoon curry powder

- 1 1/2 cups milk or vegetable water
- 1 1/4 cups chicken broth
- 1/4 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce
- 2 cups diced cooked potatoes
- 2 1/2 cups (No. 2 can) string beans, well drained
- 1 cup diced cooked carrots

1. Combine fat, flour, and seasonings in saucepan to make smooth paste. Add combined liquids gradually to flour mixture, stirring constantly; cook until thick and smooth.

2. Add Worcestershire sauce and vegetables. Turn into 12x8x2-inch casserole. Place in hot oven to heat through thoroughly at same time the turnovers are baking.

It's every woman's ambition to have all her baking come out full-bodied and satisfying, yet so tender it fairly melts in her mouth. And that's the reason for the "tender blend" of wheats in Pillsbury's Best. Some wheats are sturdy and full-bodied; others are tender and delicate. Pillsbury's "tender blend" is a scientific mixture of these different fine wheats. See how this fine all-purpose flour gives delicate tenderness to all your baking—from wholesome bread to the loveliest biscuits, cakes, and pastry.

Chicken Turnovers

- 3 tablespoons chopped onion
- 1 tablespoon fat or drippings
- 3/4 cup flaked cooked chicken
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1/8 teaspoon pepper

- 1 1/2 cups sifted PILLSBURY'S BEST Enriched Flour
- 3/4 teaspoon salt
- 1/2 cup shortening
- 4 to 5 tablespoons cold water

1. Pan-fry onions in fat until tender; remove from heat. Add chicken and seasonings. 2. Sift flour once, measure; add salt; sift again. 3. Cut in shortening to about the size of small peas. 4. Add water, a little at a time, until dough is moist enough to hold together; chill. 5. Roll out on a lightly floured board to about 1/8-inch thickness. Cut with floured chicken-shaped cutter into 12 pieces.

Place about 2 tablespoons of above chicken mixture on half the pastry pieces. Moisten edges slightly; fit remaining pastry pieces over the mixture. Seal edges with fork. Prick tops to allow escape of steam. 6. Place on ungreased baking sheet. Bake in hot oven. When done, arrange turnovers over top of casserole. Garnish with parsley and pimiento. Serve.

Note: If desired, turnovers may be made by cutting pastry into six 4-in. squares. Place chicken mixture on half of pastry; moisten edges slightly; fold over opposite edges; seal with fork.

*For 12 servings, double the ingredients in this recipe.

For better bread—insist on this "tender blend" flour! Thanks to its "tender blend" of wheats, Pillsbury's Best helps you make bread that is full-bodied, hearty and substantial, yet amazingly light and tender.

FOOD RATIONING HINTS

Make your rationed foods go further by serving, plentifully, baked foods and bread to keep meals satisfying and nourishing.

For example: Bake meat pies with fluffy biscuit topping. Stretch the meat ration with flour-thickened gravy. Serve meat stews with tender dumplings. Stretch canned vegetables in souffles or with flour-thickened sauces. Stretch canned fruits in puddings, cobblers and shortcakes.

Remember that when you use enriched white flour—which is fortunately plentiful—you further your government's nutrition program.

Enriched flour contributes additional calories of food-energy, two B-vitamins, and iron. Combined with milk, it provides body-building protein.



FOR SOUND NERVES—give your family the two B-vitamins of this fine Enriched flour... (and the iron, too, for red blood).

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AUNT JANET'S Favorite Recipe

EVEN THOUGH meats may be short this is the season that we are long on eggs and they should be used in the greatest possible variety of ways so that the family never says "EGGS AGAIN!"

Eggs Au Gratin

Place slices of buttered toast on a flat baking pan. On these place poached, sliced, hard-cooked or stuffed, egg halves. On these place thin slices of cheese or grated cheese. Place in hot oven or under broiler just to melt the cheese. Do not cook until hard. Arrange on a hot serving plate and serve with it a well seasoned hot mushroom or tomato sauce.

Tomato Sauce: Cook one cup tomatoes, one-fourth small onion chopped fine, one-fourth cup water, one teaspoon sugar, and one-half teaspoon salt together for five minutes, then rub the mixture through a coarse sieve. Melt one tablespoon fat, add two tablespoons flour, blend them thoroughly, and add the tomato mixture slowly; stir the mixture constantly. Cook until the sauce thickens.

Mushroom Sauce: Make by adding to one cup white sauce, 1/2 to 1/2 cup mushrooms, cut or sliced, rolled in salted flour and lightly pan-fried in butter.

peonies, delphiniums, pinks, grapes and lilacs. They leach, hence should not be applied until ground is workable. Neither should they be used near acid-loving plants, such as evergreens or columbine. This applies also to bone-meal.

There is no ban on cottonseed meal or tankage if you can get them for feeding your lawn. However, both contain protein which is in great demand for food for animals; so if your supply of poultry or sheep manure and superphosphate holds out that far, the lawn will be benefited by an application.

I have not mentioned well-rotted cow or horse manure because generally that will be used for the vegetable garden; if there is enough and to spare, either is excellent on the flower borders. Weeds, yes, with any of these manures, but they can be pulled up and leave the fertilizer to benefit the flowers.

—A. A.—

MAKE IT LAST

(Continued from Page 20)

Change rinse water and cloth as soon as soiled. Brush mohair fabric with a whisk broom while it is damp, brushing in the direction of the pile. When dry, brush across the pile. Keep the furniture out of use until thoroughly dry.

Spots and Stains on Upholstery

Fresh grease spots: Sprinkle fuller's earth over the spots and let stand a few hours; brush off and if necessary repeat the operation. OR sponge with carbon tetrachloride. If fabric is washable, shampoo the spot.

To raise flattened nap on pile upholstery: Wring a cloth out of very hot water getting it as dry as possible. Spread over the flattened area and leave for 5 to 10 minutes. Remove the cloth. Brush while still damp against the direction of the nap. Brush again when dry with the direction of the nap.

Leather Upholstery

Keep leather upholstery away from radiators, registers and other sources of artificial heat and from open windows in damp weather. Dust with a clean, soft, untreated duster everyday. Once a month or oftener go over the surface with a pad of dampened cheesecloth, changing the surface of the pad as soon as it becomes soiled. Polish with cheesecloth pad until dry.

Very soiled leather may be washed with leather soap following the manufacturer's directions, or with mild soap suds. Rinse with damp, clean cloth and dry with a soft cloth. Then follow with a conditioning dressing unless the preparation used both cleans and conditions. Never use furniture polish or oils, varnish, shellac or wax on leather upholstery.

Imitation leather upholstery also requires daily dusting with a soft, untreated cloth. Wash carefully with a cloth wrung out of mild, lukewarm soap suds. Rinse with a cloth wrung out of clear, lukewarm water. Dry thoroughly with a soft cloth.

BE CAREFUL, WIND!

By Edith Shaw Butler.

I know it is snow,
But it looks to me
Like tufts of cotton
On every tree.

To every twig
In the hedge it clings;
The little pines
Are lovely things.

Be careful, Wind,
Lest your blowing
Disturb the work
Of last night's snowing.

Today in Aunt Janet's Garden

Improvise and Fertilize

NOW THAT "Victory Garden fertilizer" is the only one available to home gardeners, and for food production only, flowers and ornamental plantings will have to get along as best they can with such plant food as can be improvised from materials at hand.

This is the time when that compost heap that I have been talking about for lo, these many years comes into its own, for if you have a good supply of well rotted compost and some bone-meal, which does not come under the ban, then you are sitting pretty as far as most of your flowers are concerned.

Bonemeal becomes slowly available to plants and does not leach out, so it can go on the borders even before frost is out of the ground. My usual practice is to put a covering of compost (1 to 2 inches thick) on the borders, then sprinkle on bonemeal until it looks frosty; then I rake this or dig in lightly—I do not want to disturb the roots of established perennials.

If you happen to have some dry poultry manure or sheep manure, fortify each 100 pounds of it with 5 pounds of superphosphate (also available now), and spread rather thinly on the borders or dig in lightly around plants and shrubs; this makes an excellent substitute for commercial fertilizer, but too much of it will burn the plants. The time to get fertilizer on the border is before tender leaves are showing above ground, as they are easily damaged.

Another home product which can be put to good use in the garden, instead of on the driveway, is wood ashes. They have some actual value as fertilizer while coal ashes do not. Since they are alkaline, they should be used around plants that like sweet soil—

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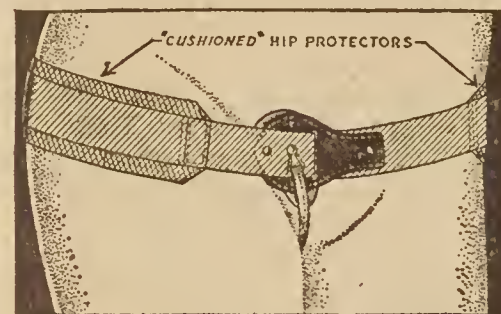
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This Home-Mixed Cough Syrup is Most Effective

Easily Mixed. Needs No Cooking.

Cough medicines usually contain a large quantity of plain syrup—a good ingredient, but one which you can easily make at home. Take 2 cups of granulated sugar and 1 cup of water, and stir a few moments until dissolved. No cooking! No trouble at all. Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup.

Then get from your druggist 2½ ounces of Pinex, pour it into a pint bottle, and add your syrup. This gives you a full pint of truly wonderful medicine for coughs due to colds. It makes a real saving for you, because it gives you about four times as much for your money. It lasts a long time, never spoils, and children love it.

This is actually a surprisingly effective, quick-acting cough medicine. Promptly, you feel it taking hold. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes and makes breathing easy. You've never seen anything better for prompt and pleasing results.

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The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines and each poem submitted for this corner must be original and the work of an amateur poet. Therefore, when sending in a poem, be sure to state whether you are the author of it. \$2.00 will be paid for each one printed. Check will be mailed on or about the first day of month following publication.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, American Agriculturist, P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

COUNTRY SKETCH

The country brings to man each year Things that each season makes more dear;

The plowed brown earth in curling rows,

Blue shadow strokes elms paint on snows.

Pine-scented smoke from kitchen fire, The blue flame of a larkspur spire.

The homely clucking of the hens As they trace patterns in their pens.

The eerie scratching of a mouse Investigating still-wrapt house.

The well-oiled harness hung on pegs, Cool sparkling draughts from cider kegs.

A rooster crowing at the moon, The clovered breath of August noon.

The barn with all its friendly sounds When locking up on nightly rounds. . .

And then the slow contented tread With which a man goes up to bed.

—Ruth W. Morehouse, Antigo, Wisconsin.

TOUGH SOD

(Continued from Page 5)

scattered clapping and some stomping of feet, which stopped suddenly when Mr. Mitchell jumped to his feet. His red face showed that he was mad. He spoke slowly, emphasizing each word.

"Mr. Chairman, I didn't come up here to get in any controversy about the Farm Bureau. I told you at the beginning that I was here to give you the facts about it, and that I had to be assured you farmers wanted it before I would approve it for this county. Most of the other farm counties now have a farm bureau. The remaining ones are eagerly asking that we organize one. It's very apparent that you folks in this county don't want it. That's all right with me. Thank you for your attention."

He turned and started to leave the room.

Chairman Mead opened his mouth to say something, but was beaten to it by another voice from the back of the room.

"Mr. Chairman and Mr. Mitchell, just a moment, please!"

The Chairman recognized John Barrett. Mitchell sat down.

Barrett walked to the front of the room.

"Mr. Chairman," he said, "I'd like to tell Mr. Mitchell that he has come to a conclusion here without having all the facts, and only after listening to a minority. Like most minorities, it makes up in noise what it lacks in understanding! One time I drained a pond on my place because we couldn't sleep nights for the noise the bullfrogs made. How many do you suppose I found? Just three!"

This got a laugh and relieved the tension for a moment.

"I believe a vast majority of the farmers of this county will want a Farm Bureau when they understand what it can do for us," Barrett continued. "I believe that this meeting here will vote 90 per cent for a Farm Bureau, and that Mr. Mitchell will approve it for this county when he understands who is back of the opposition, and why." (To be continued)



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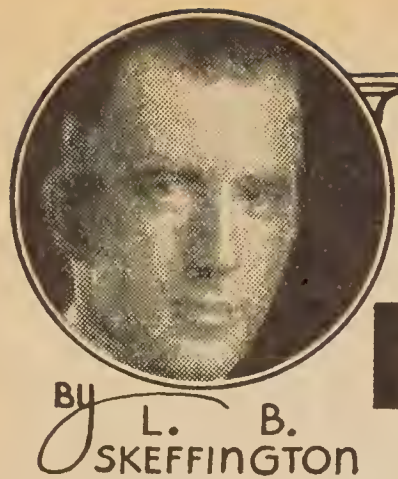
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By L. B.
SKEFFINGTON

A GREAT historical and museum group for agriculture and rural life is assured to New York State. At the annual meeting of the New York State Agricultural Society in Albany, President Berne A. Pyrke announced that this is made possible through the generosity of Stephen Clark of Coopers-town.

Already the New York State Historical Society's museum and the baseball museum are located at Coopers-town. Mr. Clark has turned over to the Otsego County Historical Society 25 acres of land, a huge stone and concrete barn 225 feet long, and another smaller stone building. The barn will be converted into a museum, and in one wing will be an auditorium seating 2,000 persons. The smaller building will be used as an agricultural library.

An old stone store located in the hills of Otsego County has been acquired and after the war will be moved, stone by stone, to the museum group. It is intimated that in time other acquisitions may be made. The entire property is to be turned over to Farmers' Museum, Inc., which is expected to receive its charter from the state shortly. The plan is that Farmers' Museum, Inc., will make a contract with the State Historical Society for operation of the museum group. Mr. Clark has agreed to provide funds to meet the operating budget.

Society 152 Years Old

President Pyrke said that while the Albany meeting was the society's 111th, its history really dated back to 1791, when the Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, Manufactures and Mechanics Arts was organized.

Pyrke, as acting president, opened the meeting. A principal order of business was a memorial to President Leigh G. Kirkland, who died Dec. 25. At the afternoon session Vice-President Van C. Whittemore introduced Governor Thomas E. Dewey, who assured members he realized the importance of winning "the battle of the home front."

"There are battles we cannot lose," the Governor said, in referring to the necessity of maintaining production of essential food. He said speeches would not solve the farm manpower problem, but it was hoped soon to announce plans for alleviating the situation. He said the state as the servant of the people should be alert to do its full part in serving the people in the manner which is most useful to them.

Pyrke Heads Slate

Officers elected include: President, B. A. Pyrke, Albany; vice-presidents, Harry Bull, Campbell Hall; Van C. Whittemore, Canton; Walter G. Emerick, Watervliet; Earl B. Clark, North Norwich; H. L. Creel, Homer; Bruce P. Jones, Hall. Secretary, Perley M. Eastman, Albany; treasurer, Webster J. Birdsall, Albany. Executive committee, the president and secretary with Frank W. Beneway, Ontario, Mrs. W. H. Potter, Truxton, and Harold M. Stanley, Skaneateles.

The society by resolution declared six things essential to help maintain food supplies:

1. Prices that will enable farmers to compete with industry for labor.
2. Abandonment of the unsound

policy of subsidies as a substitute for fair prices.

3. Allocation of larger quantities of materials for machinery and repair parts.

4. Continuance of the farm machinery repair program.

5. Every possible help from the state and its 13½ million consumers in attempting to meet the farm labor problem.

6. Recognition by all agencies of government of agriculture as an essential war industry.

The society urged abandonment of all programs of restriction on production of feed crops; favored continuance and expansion of agricultural education, research and extension; that use of butter substitutes be safeguarded by law; that agriculture be given a representative on the State Board of Regents; that war-time be abandoned; that there be no suspension of existing laws and regulations on the sale of filled milk and cheese; that the state milk publicity program be continued.

Putnam Receives Duncan Award

Horace M. Putnam of Lyons, Wayne County, is the recipient of the 1942 annual marketing award of the H. S. Duncan Memorial Fund. Presentation is scheduled during Farm and Home Week at Cornell. Putnam is president of the New York State Cherry Growers' Association and chairman of the National Cherry Committee. A citation says that he used good judgment and demonstrated outstanding leadership in building a cherry marketing program "from the ground up."

Two honorable mentions were announced, one to Joseph M. Robson of Hall and the other to C. W. Sadd of Ithaca.

The fund was established in 1937 as "a living memorial" to the late H. S. Duncan, founder and director of the New York State Farm Products Inspection Service. Its object is to stimulate interest in better grading, packing, handling and marketing of New York fruits and vegetables.

The principal award includes a check for \$50. The committee of award includes the presidents of the State Horticultural Society, Farm Bureau Federation, Vegetable Growers and Empire State Potato Club, the dean of the College of Agriculture, director of the Geneva Experiment Station and commissioner of agriculture and markets. Principal of the fund in recent years has been used for student loans.

* * *

Strobeck Heads Agency

Ernest C. Strobeck of Macedon is the new president of the Rochester Co-operative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency. He succeeds Theodore Richards of Perry, president for the past three years, who declined re-election. Oscar Smith of Livonia was elected vice-president; Herbert Knop of Pittsford, secretary; Harvey E. Way of Churchville, treasurer; Ellsworth Wate of Alexander, member of executive committee, and W. Arthur Campbell of Rochester, alternate member of executive committee.

Resolutions were adopted commending the market administrator's office for "capable administration of the milk

order"; appreciating the cooperation of Commissioner Noyes; opposing any attempts to include farmers in labor union organizations; urging that government adopt a clearcut and dependable program to enable farmers to do their full part in wartime production; urging repeal of daylight saving because it hampers farmers in their war effort; opposing subsidies "in whatever guise" as being unsound substitutes for fair prices.

* * *

Apple Growers Seek Containers

The container problem now is one of the most serious facing the fruit and vegetable industry, Mark E. Buckman of Sodus, told the State Horticultural Society at Kingston. Buckman, first vice-president and chairman of a special industry committee, reported that unless a way is found to provide apple boxes much of the 1943 crop will be wasted. Factories which normally make boxes are making ammunition cases, or are unable to obtain priorities to make fruit containers, or find that it is not worth while to do so because price ceilings on boxes are too low.

Already there is a scarcity of used containers and fiber containers are ruled out because they absorb dampness and bulge in cold storage. In the Northeastern States the horticultural societies and Farm Bureau are conducting an intensive canvass to determine how many boxes growers need. This information will be assembled and taken to Washington by the New York and New England Apple Institute, which recently called a regional conference on the problem.

Way Cleared for Progress

Theodore E. Cross of LaGrangeville, president of the society, pointed out in his progress that in recent years much of the "brush" has been cleared out of the New York apple industry, and it can face the future with more promise. "Twenty-five years ago we had a long list of varieties that we were growing and trying to sell," he said. "Now we have half a dozen varieties which we can grow well and which we know are commercially acceptable."

"We are at a disadvantage in the East because Northwestern growers market their fruit cooperatively and in a more orderly manner. They advertise and merchandise their fruit more than we do. Fortunately, we have the New York and New England Institute, with a lot of experience and with practical results to its credit. Our mistake has been that too few have supported it. I urge every grower to get behind it and make it even more effective than it has been."

Attendance at the meeting was large, indicating beyond doubt that growers find much of value in these gatherings. The exhibit was but a skeleton of peace time year and the program was streamlined to wartime needs.

—A. A.—

NINE PLAYS FOR COMMUNITY FUN

If you are looking for a good play for school or community entertainment, we recommend a new collection of rural life plays, edited by Professor A. M. Drummond and Robert Gard, and published by the Cornell University Press. Eight of the nine plays in the book are one-act plays, chosen from the hundred and more scripts which were the harvest of the New York State Drama project. The ninth play is Professor Drummond's own three-act dramatic legend of a familiar mystery, "The Lake Guns of Seneca and Cayuga."

The background of all of these plays is upstate New York—the comedies, histories, and dramas of that region—but they will be enjoyed by people everywhere, for they are full of life

A.A. ON THE AIR

American Agriculturist is on the air each day except Sunday over the following stations. Plan to tune in to the station nearest you.

WHCU, Ithaca, N. Y., at 870 on your dial, 6:59 A. M., Thurs., Saturday, 10 A. M. on Monday.

WHAM, Rochester, N. Y., at 1180 on your dial, 6:45 A. M., Tues., Thurs., Saturday.

WBTA, Batavia, N. Y., at 1490 on your dial, between 12:05 and 12:10 P. M. daily except Sunday.

WKNE, Keene, N. H., at 1290 on your dial, Mon., Wed., Fri., between 11:45 and 12 noon.

WTRY, Troy, N. Y., at 980 on your dial, 6:30, A. M., Tues., Thurs., Sat.

WDEV, Waterbury, Vt., at 550 on your dial, 10:00 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and 4:00 P. M., Tues., Thurs., Sat.

WWSR, St. Albans, Vt., at 1420 on your dial, 10:00 A. M., 1 P. M., and 4:00 P. M., Tues., Thurs., Sat.

and laughter. In addition to *The Lake Guns of Seneca and Cayuga*, the collection includes *Chenango Crone*, by Edward Kamarek; *Family Cooperative*, by Ella Thurston; *Over Fourteen and Single*, by Lauren Williams; *Donalds O'Rourke*, by Louise O'Connell; *A Day in the Vineyard*, by E. Irene Baker and A. M. Drummond; and three comedies by Robert Gard—*Let's Get on with the Marryin'*, *Raisin' the Devil*, and *Mixing up the Rent*.

The price of each play is 35 cents; or the complete collection may be had in one handsome volume (entitled THE LAKE GUNS OF SENECA AND CAYUGA, AND EIGHT OTHER PLAYS OF UPSTATE NEW YORK) for \$3.00. For further information regarding any of these plays, or to order copies, write to Cornell University Press, 124 Roberts Place, Ithaca, New York. Until July, 1945, these plays may be performed by any New York State amateur group without royalty charge.

—A. A.—

HOEFER HEADS 4-H CLUBS

Albert Hoefer, who has been Acting 4-H Club Leader in the State of New York for the past year, has received permanent appointment to that office. He succeeds W. J. Wright who has been on leave for the past year.

His many friends, including 4-H Club Agents in the state, will welcome the news of Mr. Hoefer's appointment.

—A. A.—

N. Y. TRIBUNE TO RUN FARM SERIES

J. W. Johnston, horticulture editor of the New York Herald Tribune has dug into the chaos of the present farm conditions and has fearlessly presented his findings in a series of three articles. He has talked to farm leaders, government and farm organizations and tells frankly and honestly of the situation facing farmers and the American public. His first article will be published in the New York Herald Tribune Wednesday, February 10, and on the two days following. Order from your nearest newsdealer or write the New York Herald Tribune direct.

—A. A.—

GOES TO ENGLAND

Professor D. B. Johnstone-Wallace of the New York State College of Agriculture is leaving to accept a responsible position in the British Ministry of Agriculture. Professor Johnstone-Wallace is well known in the entire Northeast for his work on improving pastures. He has been granted a leave of absence from Cornell where he has been stationed for the past eleven years.

The Market Barometer

POTATO STOCKS

The report of merchantable potatoes for sale on January 1 is just released by the Department of Agriculture. Report shows January 1 potato holdings this year as 101,025,000 bushels, compared to 102,997,000 bushels on January 1 last year. The ten-year average from 1931 to 1940 was 103,191,000 bushels.

In eighteen late surplus states, January 1 holdings were 93,515,000 bushels, compared to 95,061,000 bushels a year ago.

Marketing of potatoes up to January 1 has been more rapid than it was in the same period a year ago. Shipments to that date from thirty-eight late and intermediate states totaled 58,045,000 bushels, compared to 44,424,900 bushels up to January 1 last year.

Total estimated sales to January 1 were 127,895,000 bushels, compared with 112,777,000 bushels a year ago. On the basis of the report, shipments by rail and boat were 45% of all the sales, compared to 39% a year earlier.

New York State figures show 7,680,000 bushels of potatoes on hand January 1, compared to 9,146,000 bushels a year ago.

—A. A.—

ESTIMATED MILK PRICE

Administrator Blanford of the New York metropolitan milk marketing area has forecast the January uniform price in the New York area as \$3.12. The estimate is 49c above January a year ago.

Estimated deliveries to New York for January are 7.4% below January a year ago.

—A. A.—

PRICE WILL BRING MILK

The following resolution was recently adopted by the Board of Directors of the Fort Edward Milk Producers' Cooperative, Inc.:

"WHEREAS: In our war effort, farmers have been urged to increase milk production and because our nation needs all the milk that can possibly be produced; and whereas the cost of producing milk has been and is steadily increasing because of higher labor cost and higher feed cost; and whereas, despite efforts and goals for increased production, the December 1942 production for New York metropolitan market pool is 6.7% less than for December 1941;

"BE IT RESOLVED BY THIS BODY: That we believe the decrease in blended price to farmers for December 1942 milk of 9 cents under November 1942 price is a discouraging factor and can only tend to force more dairy animals onto the auction block and to slaughter, and will lead to decreased rather than increased production;

"THEREFORE, WE URGE YOU to bend your efforts toward maintaining a

higher price that will increase production."

The resolution was sent to Secretary of Agriculture Wickard, Commissioner of Agriculture Noyes, and Milk Administrator Blanford.

—A. A.—

OLEO VERSUS BUTTER

The Dairymen's League and the Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency charge that oleo interests are attempting to wipe out all federal and state restrictions against the sale of oleo. Acting under the authority of the Dairymen's League Board of Directors, President Sexauer has wired all governors of northeastern states, pointing out the danger inherent in such action. Emphasis was put on the point that this action would destroy markets and would take away from the public the protection that restrictions on oleo have built up.

A number of telegrams were also sent by Charles Baldwin, Executive Secretary of the Bargaining Agency, as well as by President F. E. Snyder of Liberty, Pennsylvania.

It is believed that the quick work of these two agencies has stopped the drive to remove control legislation from the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine.

—A. A.—

PLANS FOR CRATES

The New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets has mimeographed sheets giving specifications for standard 32-quart berry crates and the standard for New England and eastern New York apple crates. If you can use these instructions, drop a post card to Jules Cherniak, Department of Agriculture and Markets, Albany, New York, and ask him for them.

—A. A.—

How to Get a Federal Land Bank Mortgage Loan

IF YOU want to buy a farm or refinance the first or second mortgages on your present farm, you should know about the advantages offered by the Federal Land Bank, the Land Bank Commissioner loans, and the National Farm Loan Associations.

I. WHO MAY BORROW

1. Land Bank and Commissioner loans may be made to any person who is farming or is about to farm, or to any person the principal part of whose income is derived from farming.

2. It is necessary for a borrower to have some cash or equity.

No Land Bank loan may exceed fifty per cent of the appraised value of the land, plus twenty per cent of the appraised value of the buildings or other improvements. Commissioner loans may not exceed seventy-five per cent of the appraised normal value of the property.

II. ADVANTAGES

1. The borrower has a long time to pay. Land Bank loans may be paid off by regular instalments over a period of from twenty to thirty odd years. Commissioner loans may be made for similar periods, but are often for shorter terms.

2. Interest rates are low. On Land Bank loans the rate through Farm Loan Associations is 4 per cent a year. By Act of Congress the rate of interest on all Federal Land Bank loans now has been temporarily reduced regardless of the contract rate. Loans made through Farm Loan associations

are reduced to 3½ per cent.

The rate on Commissioner loans is 5 per cent. This also has been temporarily reduced.

When a loan is made, there is a reasonable charge for appraising the property and for title determination.

III. HOW TO GET A LOAN

Write or talk to the secretary of your Local Farm Loan Association. There is probably one in your county. Or if you wish, write for information to the Federal Land Bank at Springfield, Massachusetts. When doing so, mention that you saw this in *American Agriculturist*.

On receipt of your letter you will be given an application blank, and after you have filled out and sent it in, a Land Bank appraiser will make a personal visit and appraise your property. Your farm property becomes the security for your Land Bank or Commissioner loan.

IV. FARM LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

All but a small part of the Land Bank loans are made through National Farm Loan Associations. These are local cooperative credit organizations whose membership consists of farmers who borrow from the Federal Land Banks through the associations. The members elect directors from among themselves, and the directors and the secretary-treasurer, who is appointed by the directors, conduct most of the business of the association.

When your loan is approved you will become a member of your local National Farm Loan Association, and must purchase stock in it in an amount equal to five per cent of your loan. Cost of the stock may be included in the amount of your loan. When a farmer repays his loan, his stock is retired, and if it is unimpaired he receives its par value.

Your stock, together with that of your farmer neighbors, becomes the security on which the Federal Land Bank borrows the money to make loans to farmers. In other words, the Federal Land Bank is a plan whereby farmers are enabled to pool their joint credit, thereby borrowing money on mortgages at a low rate of interest.

The Federal Land Banks have been operating in America for more than a quarter of a century, and have been of untold help to farmers in helping to pay for farms and helping farmers to continue in the farm business.

—A. A.—

YOU, YOUR FARM AND THE WAR

(Continued from Page 3)

tatoes. The price support for the new crop of U. S. No. 1 beans, cleaned and in bags, f.o.b. country shipping point, is up from \$5.35 to \$5.60 per 100 pounds. The incentive payment is \$20 an acre for dry beans planted in excess of 90 per cent of the individual farm goal up to 110 per cent of the goal. In the case of approved truck crops there will be a production payment of \$50 an acre for each acre in excess of the 90 per cent of the truck crop goal up to 110 per cent. Complete details of this program are not worked out.

(Editor's Note: Just before going to press we are advised that the government is supporting the price of U. S. No. 2 beans at 15 cents per hundred pounds below the price for No. 1's, and the price for No. 3 beans at 25 cents per hundred pounds below the price of No. 2's.)

New Fertilizer Regulations

These new changes in the production of essential war foods has changed the approach to the fertilizer problem. The outstanding changes in the new order are the designation of crops deemed essential to the war to be known as "Group A" and the requirements that deliveries of chemical fer-

NEW YORK MILK PRICE WITH COMPARISONS

MILK, Grade B, 3.7%, 201-210 mile zone:	Dec. 1942	Dec. 1941	Dec. 1910-14	Nov. 1942
Dairymen's League, per cwt.*	\$3.10	\$2.75	\$1.91	\$3.19
Sheffield Farms, per cwt.	3.26	2.82	1.95	3.35
Average, per cwt.	3.18	2.785	1.93	3.27
Index, 1910-14=100†	177	155	100	181
40 basic commodities Index, 1910-14=100---	158.8†	149.3	100.0	156.3‡
BUTTER:				
New York, 92 score--	46.6c	35.0c	35.0c	46.5c
Index, 1910-14=100---	133	100	100	137
DAIRY RATION AT UTICA:				
Wholesale price per ton	\$41.99‡	\$38.68‡	\$29.00	\$40.32‡
Index, 1910-14=100---	145‡	133‡	100	141‡
Pounds feed equal in price to 100 lbs. milk	151	144	133	162
Farm products other than milk, New York State Index, 1910-14=100---	151	126	100	152

* Net pool return without special location or upstate city differentials.

† Adjusted for change in seasonal variation of price.

‡ Preliminary

—LELAND SPENCER,
Department of Agricultural Economics,
New York State College of Agriculture.

tilizers on these crops be given preference over deliveries of other crops.

Two other important changes are the establishment of methods upon which fertilizer requirements of farmers are to be determined and a requirement that fertilizer manufacturers, dealers and agents obtain written statements from their customers before making deliveries.

Producers of "Group A" crops are permitted by the new order to obtain the necessary tonnage of approved grades of fertilizer required to attain the 1943 production goals. The order does not permit them to obtain or use supplies in excess of their requirements.

The "Group A" crops that affect the Northeast are hybrid corn for seed production only, soybeans, dried beans, snap and lima beans, beets, cabbage, tomatoes, kale, onions, all peas, peppers, Irish and sweet potatoes, spinach, sweet corn and carrots, and vegetable seeds.

Producers of "Group B" crops may use chemical nitrogen fertilizer provided that during 1940-41 or 1941-42 they used such fertilizer on "Group B" crops, or that it was used on these crops on the farms they are now operating. "Group B" crops are defined as all crops except those in "Group A" and those on which the use of fertilizers containing chemical nitrogen is prohibited by the order.

The quantity of fertilizer farmers may obtain for "Group B" is based on the rate of application used during either the 1940-41 or 1941-42 seasons. The order requires a farmer to provide his dealer with a written statement of his customary use of fertilizer during these years. The new order prohibits the use or delivery for use of chemical nitrogen fertilizers on melon or cucumber crops except where grown for seed production or, in the case of cucumbers, where the crop is for processing.

Canning Crops

The price support program for tomatoes, snap beans, sweet corn and green peas for canning calls for payment of minimum prices to growers in the Northeast Region as follows: Tomatoes \$27 per ton for New Jersey and southern Pennsylvania, \$24 a ton for New York, Connecticut and the balance of Pennsylvania; Snap Beans \$90 a ton for New Hampshire, New Jersey, Maine, Pennsylvania and Vermont; \$100 for New York; Sweet Corn \$28 per ton for Maine and New Hampshire, \$19 a ton for Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey; Green Peas an increase of \$17.50 per ton over 1942 minimum certification price by grades and sizes has been established.

Watch the next issue of the *American Agriculturist* for details which are not complete at this writing.



Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BARCOCK

I HOPE that each of you who turns to this page will take the time to read carefully the statement by the three national farm organizations which appears in the box on this page.

The statement will not be easy reading. It is boiled down to the utmost and the words and phrases used have been carefully chosen. None of you, however, should miss the significance of the position taken by these three great national farm organizations which represent agriculture in Washington.

Against Subsidies

I am violating no confidence when I tell you that this statement was made by the heads of the three organizations as their answer to Secretary Wickard's announcement that he would pay out one hundred million dollars in incentive payments to stimulate the production of certain crops.

The farm organization leaders who issued the statement are first of all of the opinion that the Secretary exceeded his authority in offering incentive payments in advance of any indication from Congress that it would appropriate the necessary funds. They regard the Secretary's action as just so much additional evidence that the Administration is determined to persist in its policy of keeping farm prices as low as possible and making farmers more and more dependent upon the planning, management and funds of what already is proving to be an enormously expensive and inefficient bureaucracy.

* * *

HARD WINTER

Where my farms are located, the winter to date has been unusually severe—in particular we have had what it would seem to me to be an awful lot of snow and ice.

The ice which covers my fields as I write this has me worried. I wonder if it is going to smother out my winter grains and my new seedings. We seeded several fields last fall to brome grass, alfalfa and Ladino clover and unless these seedings come through we shall have to change our plan of operations.

I am inclined to believe that for insurance against their having been hurt by the ice I shall go over all of these newly seeded fields in March with a very light seeding of Ladino clover,

At right in all his beauty is a year old three-quarter bred Brahman steer which weighs just 505 lbs. This picture was sent to me by J. K. Keith of Oneonta, New York, who received the steer in a carload of feeders shipped from South Texas. Mr. Keith is of the opinion that this steer is probably heavier than a Hereford would be at the same age but he has honest doubts about the practicability of Brahman in the feed lot because they are so timid and wild. On the basis of my experience with the five Brahman heifers I have running with a bunch of Hereford heifers, I am inclined to share Mr. Keith's doubts. One thing is certain, however, my Brahman heifers are growing faster than my Hereford heifers.

probably about a pound to the acre.

Another bit of worry I have in connection with my snow and ice covered fields is the problem of top dressing them at this time with manure. We make enough manure on our farms each winter so that we are able to top dress practically all of our hay land and some of our winter grain acreage. We have to keep this manure moving out of the barns in order to keep them habitable for the stock and to prevent our work piling up. The result is that right now we are spreading manure on top of several inches of snow and ice—sometimes on sloping fields. I am wondering if we will lose much of the value of the top dressing due to run off when the snow and ice melts.

I would be glad to hear from any farmers who have made observations in the past of what happens when manure is spread on top of several inches of snow and ice.

* * *

DUMB PIGS

Promptly on the first of February our five sows at Larchmont presented us with replacements for the shoats we had begun to sell the week previous. As a matter of record our first lot of six months old shoats averaged 222 lbs. They were grown and fattened by permitting them to run to a self-feeder which was kept filled with a ration based largely on wheat.

In about 36 hours, five sows (all of which had previously had one litter) presented us with a total of 60 pigs. Three died at birth and in the course of the next 48 hours, 10 weak pigs either died or were victims of accidents so that as I write this the five sows are nursing 47 pigs which is perfectly satisfactory. I am willing to settle for 8 pigs to the sow any time.

Why I am reporting the birth of these pigs in detail is because they are the first pigs, except for a trial litter last spring, which we have attempted to farrow with the help of a brooder in one corner of the farrowing stalls. These brooders, which are made by roofing over a small, triangular area in one corner of the stall and inserting an electric light bulb in it, worked pretty well. The sows laid with their bellies toward the brooder during the few days they were in the stalls prior to farrowing.

Unfortunately, most of them turned their backs to them at farrowing time, and as the pigs were born they had difficulty getting into the brooders. With some help from an attendant it has eventually worked out that four litters have adopted the brooders for their home while one litter—the largest in number and composed of the smallest, weakest pigs—just can't seem to catch on to the idea of the brooder. The pigs in this litter, in ad-

A STATEMENT BY THREE NATIONAL FARM ORGANIZATIONS

January 28, 1943

Today the American farm family stands between a large part of the world and hunger.

Only through the initiative, the ingenuity and the hard work of our farm families can our people, our armed forces, and our Allies possibly be fed.

American farmers are handicapped and the food supply for the United Nations jeopardized by:

(1) The Government's manpower and labor policies;

(2) The confusion and loss of confidence created by an impractical and wasteful bureaucracy more concerned with social experimentation than the production of food;

(3) The policy of using subsidies in lieu of a fair return to the farmer in the market-place.

As spokesmen for the national farm organizations which represent the great bulk of family farm production in the nation, it is our unanimous opinion that an immediate right-about-face by government on these policies is imperative.

We emphasize the vital necessity on the part of government to take such steps promptly as will restore the confidence of farmers and end confusion.

We are unalterably opposed to the use of subsidies in lieu of a fair return in the market-place. The Department of Agriculture has announced a program of so-called incentive payments for the production of certain crops. We insist that these payments as now projected are nothing but subsidies disguised. Despite repeated protests, it continues to be the policy of the administration to restrict returns to farmers by ceilings and to attempt to compensate them by subsidies with their attendant uncertainties. For the first time in twenty years, normal adjustments in the national economy, if permitted to function, would put the farmer on an equal basis with American labor and industry.

We warn that any economy which does not pay the cost of its food bill will inevitably collapse. If this situation persists, we consider it a grave danger to the Nation.

We insist on price control policies which will assure maximum production as the best protection against both inflation and hunger.

We urge an immediate reduction in non-defense expenditures and in the volume of directives sent out from Washington. We also urge a decentralization and restriction of the enormously expensive bureaucracy which polices these orders.

Finally, we recommend that immediate assurance be given American farmers by the Congress and the Administration of their intention to preserve agriculture as an independent and self-supporting industry.

(Signed)

Albert S. Goss, Master, The National Grange.

Edward A. O'Neal, President, American Farm Bureau Federation.

Ezra T. Benson, Exec.-Sec'y., Nat'l. Council of Farmer Cooperatives.

dition to being smaller and weaker than the others, also seem to be dumb.

* * *

FARM NOTES

During the past few weeks it has been impossible to do anything with horses or mules unless they were sharp shod. Since we don't ever shoe our mules they have been useless during this period.

The more I see of mules the bigger kick I get out of them. (I don't mean this literally). They seem to have a philosophy that a dead mule or an injured mule is no good, therefore, the first law in their lives is to look after themselves. I am sure that anyone who

has ever tried to drive a mule on ice or over a woodchuck hole or onto a weak floor knows what I mean.

Surely their attitude at times can be most irritating but really no fair minded man can have any complaint with it.

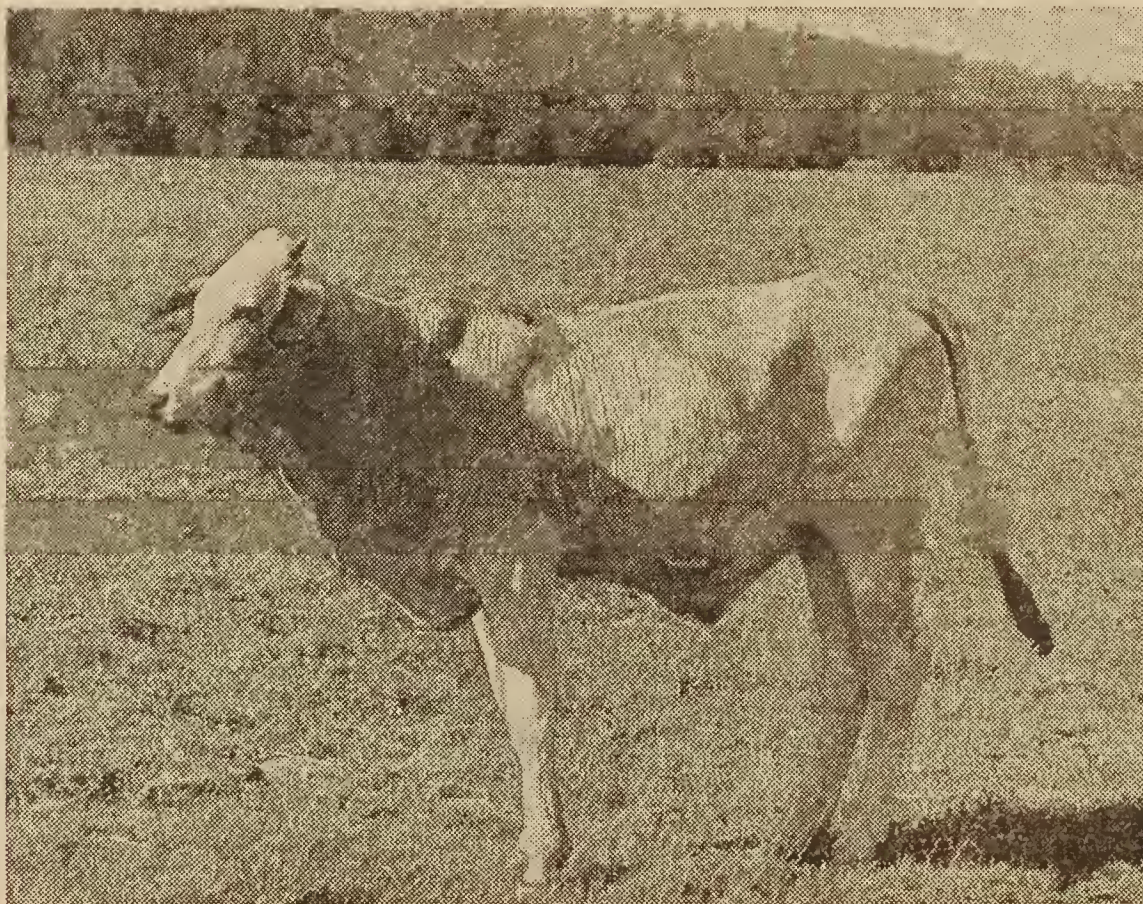
Thrifty Young Stock

This winter we have continued our practice of former years of running everything we can loose. As in previous years we are pleased with the way our young stock has done, particularly our Guernsey heifers. Whether young stock is loose or confined feed is of course the biggest single factor in how well it does. Important as is the feed, however, I remain convinced that bedding, water, salt and freedom from lice are also factors of great importance. If they are not adequately looked after they will cancel out many of the effects of good feeding.

Grass to the Front

As we look ahead one thing seems to be pretty certain—the quality of purchased feeds will decline. There will be no use protesting this. It is one of the costs of the war. Rather, I believe, we in the Northeast should accept it as a challenge. Each spring the grass comes up here fresh and green. In this grass are most of the protective qualities which we are accustomed to seek in the best purchased feeds.

Surely one thing is clear, the grass that will grow in Northeastern pastures and meadows this next spring is becoming more important every day. One goal we can all set ourselves, is to make the most intelligent use of our pastures we have ever made and to put the best quality hay in our mows we have ever put up.



SERVICE BUREAU

By H. L. Cosline

POST-DATED CHECKS

"I have a check which was protested. At the time it was given to me it was dated ahead. Did the man who gave me this check violate the law, and can I have him arrested for it?"

No. It is a misdemeanor to give a check without sufficient money in the bank to pay it, but this law does not cover post-dated checks. The assumption is when you accept a post-dated check, you know there is no money in the bank to cover it when you take it, and that you realize that the money may not be there when the check is presented. This, of course, in no way affects the bill that is owing you. It is still collectible if it has not been outlawed by time.

—A. A.—

BACK TAXES

Two years ago I bought a piece of land. Now I find that the taxes were not paid up to the date of sale. So far, I have been unable to get the money for these taxes from the man who sold me this place.

It is very important when buying any real estate to check on the matter of unpaid taxes. Unpaid taxes are a first lien on real estate, and you cannot avoid payment unless you can persuade or force the man who sold you the property to pay them.

Buying real estate is so serious a step that it is wise to let a lawyer handle the details for you. The matter of unpaid taxes is just one of the many places where he may save you far more than his services will cost.

—A. A.—

"UNITS"

"I have been offered some units in some oil and gas leases in Ohio. As I understand it, each unit gives me $\frac{1}{4}$ interest in a block of leases. I do not intend to

buy, but I thought this information might save some other subscriber the loss of money."

The best we could say about such an investment is that it is distinctly speculative. It appears that these wells have not been drilled, and the man who would predict that drilling would be successful would certainly be an incurable optimist. The drillers MIGHT strike oil, but if they don't it appears to us that any amount of money invested would be lost. These days, one of the best investments any farmer can make is war stamps and bonds.

—A. A.—

MISSING

"Will you print this picture of my friend, Verne Anson Wild. Up to October 26, 1942, he had been living with us for some time, then disappeared and we have not heard from him since. We have had no trouble, and I fear he may have



Verne Anson Wild

met with some accident or misfortune. He is 5' 3", weighs 140 pounds, drove a two-door blue Ford sedan, license number, New York, 1A-6372."

If anyone has any information that seems to check with this description, write immediately to *American Agriculturist*, Service Bureau, Ithaca, New York, and we will forward it along to the subscriber who made the inquiry.

Farmers and the Federal Income Tax

No. 2—Expenses of Farmers

A FARMER who operates a farm for profit is entitled to deduct from gross income as necessary expenses all amounts expended (other than those constituting capital expenditures) in the carrying on of the business of farming. The cost of feeding and raising livestock may be treated as an expense deduction insofar as such costs represent actual outlay, but not including the value of farm produce grown upon the farm or the labor of the taxpayer. Also deductible is the cost of seed, minor repairs to farm buildings (other than the dwelling of the farmer), and small tools used up in the course of a short period.

The cost of fuel and oil used for farm work, as well as repairs and maintenance of farm machinery, is deductible as a business expense; but the cost of farm machinery, equipment, and farm buildings represents a capital investment and is not an allowable deduction. The cost, however, may be recovered by depreciation allowances. In the case of a farmer, the farm dwelling is not depreciable, except such part of it as may be used directly in farming operation. The cost of gasoline, repairs and upkeep of an automobile if used wholly in connection with the taxpayer's farm operations, as well as depreciation thereon, may be deducted, but if an automobile is used partly for business and partly for pleasure or the convenience of the taxpayer or his family, the cost of operation may be apportioned according to the extent of the use for purposes of business and for pleasure or convenience, and the portion attributable to business will be deductible as a necessary business ex-

pense.

The cost of hired laborers and hired machines on a farm and the part of the board which is purchased for hired laborers are deductible. The value of products furnished by the farm and used in the board of hired laborers is not a deductible expense. Rations purchased and furnished to laborers or sharecroppers are deductible as a part of the labor expense. Amounts paid to persons engaged in household work to the extent that their services are used in boarding and otherwise caring for farm laborers are deductible, but amounts paid for services of such employees engaged in caring for the farmer's own household are not a deductible expense.

Amounts expended in the development of farms, orchards, and ranches prior to the time when the productive state is reached may be regarded as investments of capital. The cost of planting trees, as well as the amounts expended by a farmer in the restoration of soil fertility preparatory to actual production of crops and the cost of liming soil to increase productivity over a period of years are capital expenditures; but the cost of commercial fertilizers, the benefit of which is of short duration and which have to be used every year or so, even after a farm reaches the productive state, is deductible as an expense.

Amounts expended in purchasing work, breeding, or dairy animals are regarded as investments of capital and may be depreciated unless such animals are included in inventory.

(Watch for more information in the next issue.)

What have DE LAVAL SEPARATORS to do with BATTLESHIPS?

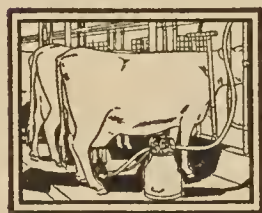


From official U. S. Navy Photograph

The same principle that protects your dairy profits now protects the power plants of fighting ships

DE LAVAL Oil Purifiers which operate on identically the same principle as your De Laval Cream Separator, but are larger in size, are used on all types of naval as well as merchant marine vessels the world over . . . On battleships of the type shown above, eight of these De Laval are used. The oil from the turbine power plants is circulated continuously through the purifiers, and any water, dirt or impurities in it are removed by centrifugal force, protecting the bearings as well as saving oil . . . Thus the De Laval centrifugal prin-

ciple helps protect our battleships just as it protects profits on farms the world over by saving and increasing butterfat . . . This is only one of many uses for De Laval industrial centrifugal machines. In addition De Laval is doing other important precision war work as well as making as many milkers and separators as our Government desires us to do . . . On thousands of farms De Laval Milkens and Separators are saving time and labor and helping to increase our essential milk and butterfat supply.



Keep Your De Laval Milker Pulsating and Separator Humming

De Laval products are backed by the best dealer service organization of its kind and De Laval dealers everywhere are checking, adjusting and re-conditioning separators and milkers.

See your local De Laval dealer about having your machine checked.



THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY

NEW YORK
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427 Randolph St.

SAN FRANCISCO
61 Beale St.

Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. |

Arthur L. Huff, Norridgewock, Maine.

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Get rid of worms.
Dip Livestock.
Disinfect buildings.

Ask your Druggist about Parke-Davis products for removal of various types of worms in livestock and poultry, and for general farm sanitation.

The name Parke-Davis is your assurance of quality. Livestock and poultrymen say: "Faced with wartime farm conditions we can not waste time and take chances on worm treatments or disinfectants that have not proved effective." Parke-Davis products are always dependable and low in cost. Let them help you raise clean, healthy animals and birds.

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLETS

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PARKE, DAVIS & CO., DETROIT, MICH., Animal Industry Division, Desk 2

Send Free Booklets: ☐ Illustrated, helpful, worm booklet. ☐ Farm Sanitation booklet, illustrated.

NAME.....ADDRESS.....

CITY.....STATE.....

DRUG STORES SELL PARKE-DAVIS PRODUCTS

Farming Wheels Turn Army Wheels

Your Equipment must not Fail!



The food you produce is as vital as ammunition. Time lost on equipment breakdowns is a battle lost in the Fight for Freedom!

Whole nations are looking to your farm. The production of food can spell victory or defeat for them.

You're faced with one of the toughest jobs in all the war: to produce more food and better food—and to produce it without sufficient help, with inexperienced hands, and with equipment difficult to replace.

Your greatest enemy is WEAR—wear that weakens hard-driven tractors, trucks, and gasoline-powered equipment. But your great ally is VEEDOL—the 150-hour tractor oil!

For Veedol stands off wear with almost incredible resistance. Made from the toughest, wear-fighting crude in all the world—100%

Bradford-Pennsylvania—Veedol is triple-refined to increase its naturally great wear-and-heat resisting qualities. It's your soundest insurance against trouble!

Veedol 150-hour tractor oil **SAVES FUEL** by reducing power blow-by. **SAVES TIME** by avoiding breakdown delays. **SAVES REPAIRS** through greater heat-and-wear resistance. **SAVES OIL**—good for 150 hours between changes in gasoline-engined tractors; cuts oil consumption in all tractors regardless of fuel used. **SAVES TRACTORS**—assures long, economical service.

TIDE WATER ASSOCIATED OIL COMPANY
New York Tulsa San Francisco

IMPORTANT Every bit of available metal is needed these days. So the familiar 5-gal. Veedol pail is off to war. Vital metal will be saved by sealing Veedol in larger containers for farm use. You save too! Buy 150-hour Veedol in economical 15-gal containers. Fewer trips save on hauling. Costs less per gallon. And you are sure of ample tractor oil stock at all times.

Your farm implement dealer is eager to help keep your machinery in first-class condition. Don't hesitate to enlist his expert assistance.

Tide Water Associated Products help you—and your dealer. A complete line of Tydol Flying A Gasolines and Veedol Oils and Greases is available to satisfy the needs of all your equipment.

100% PENNSYLVANIA... "A BETTER TRACTOR OIL BY THE CLOCK"

150-HOUR VEEDOL

OIL IS AMMUNITION . . . USE IT WISELY



BUY
WAR
BONDS

PUBLISHED
EVERY OTHER WEEK

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

WARTIME ORCHARD CARE

MOST FRUIT GROWERS will have fewer skilled workers during war time to carry on the necessary jobs of pruning, spraying and other essential orchard operations. They will have to depend largely on inexperienced labor, mostly women and school children and men no longer in the prime of life, to help in harvesting the crop.

Fortunately, standard spray materials are available in sufficient quantity, if ordered on time, for the commercial control of insects and diseases. Enough nitrogenous fertilizer has been promised to meet the minimum requirements of the trees. Packages, on the other hand, will probably be too scarce and too costly to be used for anything except for fruit that will bring better than average prices.

What adjustments can the grower make to meet these wartime conditions? Should he neglect his orchard? Or should every effort be made under existing circumstances to use to the best advantage such help as will be available, even though the grower recognizes that the help will, in all probability, be far from satisfactory?

Culls Are Out

It is well to keep in mind that fruit is a wholesome food product that contributes to the health and well-being of mankind. Large quantities in fresh and processed forms are needed for our armed forces and civilian population. We need all the fruit we can harvest and market in good condition.

It seldom pays, even when experienced pickers can be hired, to harvest and handle a crop where a large percentage of the fruit is undersized, poorly colored and badly blemished by insects and fungus organisms. In a year such as this when help is scarce, can one afford to waste labor picking fruit that cannot be utilized economically? The answer is obviously, No.

It seems wise, therefore, to aim for the best marketable quality and to reduce cull fruit to a minimum. The fewer the culls, the less waste in handling such excess baggage, and the more time can be devoted to the careful picking and packing of worthwhile fruit.

The best fruit is naturally produced on branches well exposed to light. These are located on the top and on the outside of the

By Dr. Arthur J. Heinicke

Director, N. Y. S. Agricultural Experiment Station

tree. Densely shaded wood on the lower side of branches and that in the interior of the tree may also bear some fruit, but a large percentage of it is likely to be poorly colored and of inferior grade. Furthermore, the fruit borne in the deeply shaded portions of the tree is produced largely at the expense of food derived from leaves well exposed to light—food that might otherwise be utilized to better advantage for the development of good size on fruits that are so located that they can also be easily sprayed and well colored

sprayed, and in any event, women and children or old men cannot be expected to handle the tall ladders required to reach such fruit. Such fruit is too costly when picked by inefficient help.

Spray Thoroughly

The removal of weak, shaded wood throughout the tree will make it easier to do a better job of insect and disease control. Such pruning is especially important where unskilled and inexperienced help will have to do much of the spraying.

Growers realize that the proportion of culls may increase rapidly if the fruit and foliage are not thoroughly protected at all critical times. Unfortunately, the failure to do a good job earlier in the season cannot be remedied by extra care later on. Too much emphasis cannot be given to all the details of the established program for insect and disease control. There are no dependable shortcuts in this important and expensive orchard operation.

The essential feature of orchard soil management is to provide a good supply of nitrogen and other nutrients in the spring and early summer without having too much available in the fall. This can be accomplished by fertilizing a sod orchard in early spring with moderate amounts of nitrogen. The rate depends upon the age and vigor of the tree, and varies from 3 to 10 lbs. of nitrate of soda or its equivalent. The sod or cover crop may also be disked or torn up in early spring without

attempting to do a thorough job of cultivation. Where such partial cultivation is given, the amount of fertilizer can be reduced by one half or more. Cultivation need not be continued much after mid-June.

One of the most important points to emphasize in the harvesting of the fruit is care in handling the product. Unfortunately, the bruises resulting from dropping or squeezing do not show up immediately and may not be apparent for several days or even weeks. If the culls have been largely eliminated by proper pruning and careful spraying before harvest, it is well worth while to insist on reasonably careful picking and then placing, rather than dropping, the fruit into the container. Much good fruit is wasted by careless handling during harvest and packing.



"The best fruit is naturally produced on branches well exposed to light."

by the sun.

The removal of bearing surface which normally produces a high percentage of undesirable fruit is the first and most important step in the elimination of culls. This can be done largely by pruning during the dormant season. The aim of such pruning should be to leave as much as possible of the well-exposed bearing surface on the outside of the tree, but to eliminate weak and spindly wood on the under side of limbs, near the base of the larger branches and on the inside of the tree. Relatively few large cuts are required.

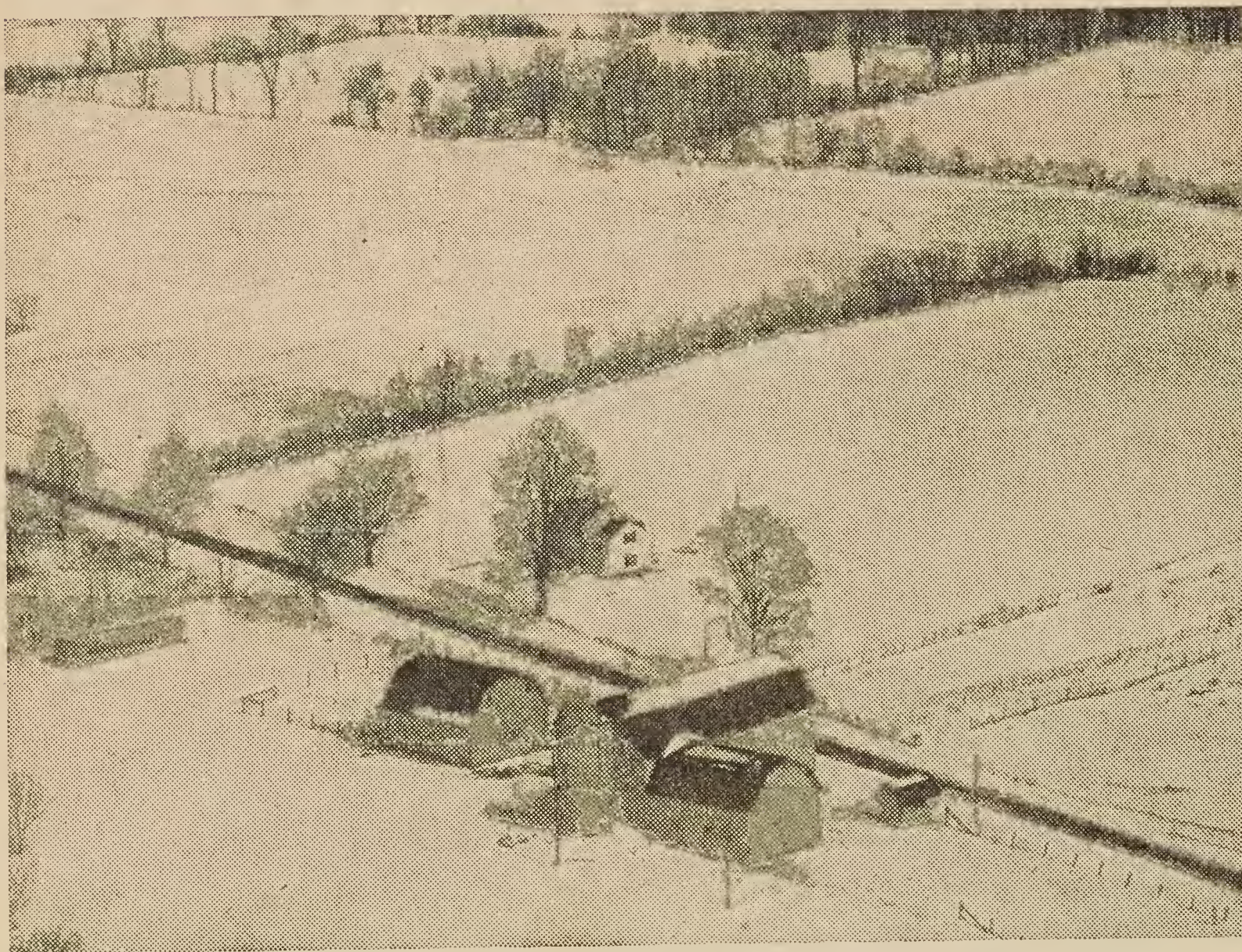
Where the trees have been allowed to grow too tall, some of the upper-most branches may have to be removed by pruning. True, such wood is well exposed to light, but it is often too far from the ground to be well

IN THIS ISSUE YOU, YOUR FARM AND THE WAR, Page 3; PRICE CEILINGS MEAN DISASTER, Page 4; TIME TO STOP FOOLING, Page 4; SEEDING LEGUMES AND GRASSES, Page 6; GARDEN GOSSIP, Page 8; OUR WARTIME GARDEN, Page 9; MILK MARKET NEWS, Page 13; WHAT'S WRONG WITH THE EGG MARKET?, Page 16; FOR THE WOMEN FOLKS, Pages 20 and 21.

The basis of a sound business cooperative is voluntary use by fully informed patrons

AN APPETIZING ADVENTURE

by Lucile Brewer



NEXT Winter's Feed Shortage Must Be Solved . . .

Farm by Farm

Eastern dairymen can probably get through to grass this year without serious difficulty. *Next year may be a different story.* Nothing short of a bumper crop year can prevent a serious feed shortage by next winter.

Broad national schemes and regional planning can't solve this problem. It must be solved *farm by farm*—by individual dairymen, acting independently and through their cooperatives, to take care of *their own needs*.

HAY. The best way to offset the protein shortage is by increasing the protein content of your hay. Raise the protein content of timothy and grasses by spreading manure . . . thin . . . 6 to 8 loads to the acre.

Use lime if needed—lime encourages the legumes, and legumes are rich in protein. And get your lime on hand *early*.

Plan to *cut hay early*. Early cut hay has more protein, is more palatable.

PASTURE. Good pasture is the cheapest dairy feed. Stimulate pasture growth by *fertilization*. Select one acre per cow of the *best pasture* you have, and fertilize with 500 pounds of superphos-

phate per acre. For poorer pasture, use 600 pounds of 0-16-8 instead of the superphosphate.

SILAGE AND GRAIN. Few dairymen will have the necessary labor to increase their acreage of corn and small grains. If you *can* plant more, this is the year to do it. In any case, choose seed carefully for maximum yields and fertilize well. Aim toward going into next winter with a full haymow, *plus* a full silo, *plus* a good supply of home-grown grain.

GOVERNMENT WHEAT is far and away the best buy on the feed market. Your G.L.F. Service Agency can get it for you. If your grain bins are low, fill them up with government wheat, and *keep them full*.

Is this your busy day? If it is here's something for lunch that is appetizing, nutritious, economical and easy to make. It's an old-time favorite, too—Red Kidney Bean Soup.

I know what comes to your mind. An appetizing picture of hot, fragrant soup with savory little morsels of ham. But



right on top of that picture comes the joy-killing thought, "It's so hard to make, so much bother to cook the ham and then take it from the bone."

Don't you believe it: This is real news. Kidney Bean Soup with the appearance and flavor that usually belong only to the hambone variety but, believe it or not, made with Smoke Salt.

Do you like the idea? I hope so, because I am doing my best to inspire you to try this new dish right away. Here's an easy to make, economical Kidney Bean Soup that has all the zest and appeal of the more expensive kind.

Red Kidney Bean Soup

2 cups G.L.F. Red Kidney Beans
 ½ cup sliced onions
 4 tablespoons fat, any kind
 1½ teaspoons smoke salt
 ¼ teaspoon dry mustard
 3 thin slices lemon
 ¼ cup celery leaves
 ½ cup diced salt pork
 10 cups cold water

Wash beans and soak in cold water over night. Sauté onion in fat until yellow. Add smoke salt. Add beans, mustard, lemon, celery leaves, salt pork, and the cold water. Cover, bring to a boil, and let the mixture simmer for about 3 hours.

Rub the beans through a sieve. Return the bean pulp to the soup. Serve with a slice of lemon in each dish. Serves 8.

Because Smoke Salt adds saltiness as well as flavor it is a bit difficult to give the exact amount; the measure in the recipe can be varied according to taste. The kind of Smoke Salt I use is a refined variety and not the Smoke Salt used generally to cure meat. The refined Smoke Salt is found in some food stores and sometimes at drug stores.

Many Other Uses

Wherever you get your Smoke Salt you will find that it has many uses as a flavorful condiment. It can be used in many other soups, in casseroles, meat loaves, etc. Its main virtue is adding just that smoky, meaty flavor that peeps up many an otherwise bland dish.

YOU ★ ★ YOUR FARM and the WAR

FOOD RATIONING

Here in a nut shell are the answers to some of the questions you will have about rationing of canned fruits and vegetables:

1. You will not be required to declare home canned food. You can buy your share of canned foods from the groceries; but, of course, you will neither need nor wish to buy as much as your city neighbor.
2. You may give home canned foods to relatives, friends or charitable institutions up to 50 quarts a year. You can donate canned fruits and vegetables to community suppers without it counting against your 50 quart limit.
3. You can sell home canned food, but you must register with your local Rationing Board first, and must require ration coupons from the buyers the same as if you were running a store. These coupons can then be taken to the bank and will be returned to the Office of Price Administration.
4. You, or any housewife, can buy fresh fruits and vegetables, can them at home, and they will be considered as home canned food.
5. You do not need to declare frozen foods in private or rented lockers.
6. Relatives or friends who live in the villages or cities may help you can, and may take home part of the cans.
7. For the present, there are no provisions for having a canner process your fruits and vegetables and still figure them as home canned. Probably some such provision will be made.
8. If you are unable to visit stores frequently, talk with your Local Ration Board and arrange for making purchases of canned fruits and vegetables in lots sufficiently large to meet your needs between trips.

—A. A.—

FARM HELP SCARCER

You and other farmers, too, are giving a great deal of thought to whether or not food production goals as established by Secretary Wickard will be met. Here are some thoughts on this subject as expressed by a group of farmers recently:

1. The thing most needed at the present time is some assurance to farmers that help will be available to harvest crops. Many farmers are hesitating about investing labor and cash in more acres and then facing the possibility that the crop will be lost because there is no labor to harvest it.
2. If our armed forces are expanded to the point where a million more men are taken from farms (as has been predicted), any possibility of meeting food goals will disappear. There seems to be a growing belief that we cannot properly feed, equip and transport an armed force of eleven million men. Our lines of supply are long and we are committed to the furnishing of all possible food and munitions to our Allies.
3. The biggest single uncontrollable factor in food production will be the weather. We have had six excellent crop years. It would be foolhardy to expect and plan on another growing season equal to that of 1942.
4. There is too much of a tendency on the part of the public to look upon essential farm workers as slackers. The result has been serious. Many an experienced farm worker has failed to ask for deferment, or in the past has enlisted because he could not stand this pressure. The sooner the public realizes that food is just as important as soldiers or munitions, the sooner we will be on the route to a reasonably adequate food supply.
5. Immediate action is needed to furnish farmers with the equipment

and supplies they need. Recently steps were taken to increase the manufacture of machinery, but there is a grave fear that this added equipment will not reach farms in time to help this year. The supply of containers for fruits and vegetables is woefully short.

6. Before long, the public must accustom itself to the purchase of food less attractively packaged and less carefully graded.

7. Price ceilings on farm products have seriously interfered with the flow of food to market and have discouraged plans by farmers to increase production. Food is already getting short. When they are really pinched, most consumers will conclude that an adequate supply of food is far more important than is the price which they pay for it.

—A. A.—

48 HOURS

President Roosevelt has issued an executive order establishing a minimum war-time work week of 48 hours in many defense areas. The Northeast areas include Bath, Maine; Bridgeport, Connecticut; Hartford, Connecticut; New Britain, Connecticut; Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Springfield, Massachusetts; Waterbury, Connecticut; Buffalo, New York; Somerville, New Jersey; Baltimore, Maryland; and Elkton, Maryland; with the probability that the order will be extended to other areas. However, time and a half is still to be paid to workers covered by the wage and hour act, for hours over 40 a week.

Farmers, working 70 or more hours a week, have resented the 40 hour week in industry at a time when there is a manpower shortage. However, it has been pointed out that the average weekly pay envelope for war workers will be increased, and that this increase will make it even harder to keep what little farm help is left.

—A. A.—

MORE LOANS

Secretary Wickard has announced that between \$200,000,000 and \$225,000,000 will be available for loans to farmers to help increase production. Loans will be made through the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, and the amount of a loan to any individual farmer will depend only on the amount needed to do the job. Interest is at 5%, and security will be required in the share of first liens on the crops or livestock being financed. If you are interested in credit from this source, talk with the Chairman of your County War Board.

—A. A.—

MAPLE "CEILINGS"

Ceilings have been put on prices of maple products. Where a producer sells in bulk to a packer, the ceiling is \$2.09 a gallon. Where he sells to a wholesaler in lots of at least 1 dozen gallons, the producer can get \$2.64. The prices established, of course, are ceilings—that is, the highest prices—and retailers figure the price they can charge the consumer by multiplying what they pay for syrup by 1.28. Where a producer sells direct to the consumer, he can get the price the wholesaler charges plus the retailer's mark-up.

—A. A.—

SHOES

Shoe rationing gives three pairs to a person a year. If you have five in the family, the family can buy 15 pairs of shoes which can be distributed in the family in any way you wish.

The chief reason for rationing is increased use of leather by the Army.



IS TONGUE-
BITE PART OF
PIPE-SMOKING?

NO, SIR!

SAYS

Francis H. Ellis

NOT WHEN
YOU'VE GOT
THIS Milder
YET RICHER-
TASTING
TOBACCO



PRINCE ALBERT
FOR MILDNESS—
RICH TASTE THAT'S
EASY ON THE TONGUE.
TAMP DOWN A
LOAD, BROTHER.
EASY PACKING,
FREE DRAWING—
IN 'MAKIN'S'
SMOKES,
TOO!



50 pipefuls of fragrant
tobacco in every
handy pocket package
of Prince Albert

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.



PRINCE ALBERT

THE NATIONAL JOY SMOKE

Buy War Savings Bonds and Stamps

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

PRICE CEILINGS MEAN DISASTER

THE OFFICE of Price Administration (OPA) has established, effective February 13, a nationwide ceiling upon the prices of fluid milk paid to producers.

For the present anyway, the provisions of this new price ceiling order do not affect the price of Class I or fluid milk in the Federal marketing Orders. However, they do put a ceiling on all of the fluid milk sold by dairymen in all markets, large and small, where there is no Federal Order, and supersede or nullify the State milk Orders for these smaller cities.

FAVORS DEALERS

There is a ceiling on retail prices for milk, which in many cases is being pierced to permit dealers to charge higher retail prices. Therefore, with a ceiling on producers' prices, the dealer spread will be larger than ever, and both the producer and the consumer will suffer from this price manipulation.

It is almost beyond belief that Washington officials can be so short-sighted as to take a step which will mean an end to the last hope of producing anywhere nearly enough dairy products to meet the crisis. This announcement comes at a time when there already is an impending shortage of some thirty billion pounds of milk for 1943, when it is impossible to buy labor-saving machinery, and when over 3 million farm workers and farmers have left the farms.

DAIRYMEN AROUSED

Nothing that has happened before has so aroused the entire milk industry. Immediately following the announcement, the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation, representing organized farmers in some 23 states, met in New York City to protest the proposed price ceiling. In Congress, many representatives who know farming conditions also protested. Congressman W. Sterling Cole of New York said that dairy farmers under the proposed program appear to be doomed.

The government's only other plan for encouraging production is to subsidize farmers. The American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Grange, the National Cooperative Council, and hundreds of individual farm leaders have expressed themselves as utterly opposed to subsidies, believing that they are primarily a scheme to keep down prices of food in the cities below what it costs the farmer to produce it.

FARMERS' PROGRAM

At the big protest meeting in New York, the farmers said:

"We reject subsidies as the supplemental answer to price freezing. The higher prices required to call forth the necessary supplies of milk should be paid out of present high income and not out of future taxation. Subsidies, rather than being a cure-all for inflation, multiply the inflation tendency by giving producers money to encourage production while leaving the same amount in the hands of consumers and at the same time expanding the public debt.

"A sound price policy for the dairy industry must involve:

- "1. Adequate prices to producers to call forth the necessary production.
- "2. Flexibility to permit adaptation to changes in dairy farmers' costs, changes in market requirements, and changes in demands for different dairy products.
- "3. Coordination of effort rather than divided authority and responsibility between various governmental agencies dealing with the production, distribution and pricing problems."

BLAME THE WAR

WITH THIS issue of *American Agriculturist* our friends will notice some changes in the publication. If you don't like them, blame the war. The paper on which this and other publications are

By E. R. Eastman

printed has been rationed. So your editors have spent many hours planning how to use the paper we have to make every issue of greatest benefit to you food producers in meeting the tremendous food quotas necessary.

We believe that our readers are not so much interested in our dolling-up and sugar-coating our articles, all of which takes more paper, as they are in having the boiled-down facts that will help to win this war straight from the shoulder.

TIME TO STOP FOOLING

YOU WILL be interested in the letter printed below on the continued drafting of farm labor. A copy of this letter was sent to every Senator and many Members of Congress from the Northeastern states.

Hon. Paul V. McNutt,
Manpower Commission,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. McNutt:

In spite of all the talk, the drafting of skilled labor from the farms goes steadily on, and it will continue until those in authority realize that a quota of 11 million men for the armed forces cannot be filled without forcing a food crisis in this nation, and one such as we have never seen.

Almost every day we of *American Agriculturist* are arguing with some draft board in the Northeast over the deferment of some individual farm worker. My sympathies are often with the draft boards, for they are given the huge quotas to fill and often have no alternative but to fill them at the expense of food production. Many members of draft boards, other officials, and the general public labor under the foolish impression that anyone can farm. Farming is a highly skilled occupation, requiring a lifetime to learn.

The farmer's nearest substitute for skilled labor is efficient machinery. Here, too, there has been serious and dangerous bungling. Here, too, leaders and the public labor under a misunderstanding of the true situation, for it is too late for the recent small increased allotments of steel for farm machinery to be effective in this year's food production campaign.

The farmer is as patriotic as anyone else, but he cannot produce more and more with less and less with which to do it. We have had several good crop years. A poor year may well be in the cards. If so, this nation may face disaster on the food front. It may anyway.

It is time for less talk and more commonsense action on the food production front. It is time that the armed forces be limited to a size which can be fed and equipped. It is time to stop all drafting of farmers, farmers' sons and hired men. It is time to recognize that we have reached a stage where it is not the price of food that counts, but whether or not we can get it at all.

Sincerely yours,

E. R. EASTMAN.
President and Editor.

FIRE FIGHTING PLAN

HERE'S A PLAN on the prevention and control of farm fires that is worthy of consideration by every farm community, and by 4-H, Future Farmers Clubs or Scouts. It is described in an essay by Norman G. Kennedy, one of the winners of a contest on the subject, "What I Have Learned About Farm Fire Prevention," sponsored by the 4-H Clubs, New York Cooperative Fire Insurance

Companies, and the Springfield Bank for Cooperatives. Norman lives at Georgetown, N. Y.

"We made a map of the fire district, and on it located all the farms, the best roads to use to get to them, and the farms that might require two pumpers because of distance to water. Then we made a card file system showing the owner's name, type of road, distance and route from the firehouse, the size and type of roof on each building, and the water supply, including the location, depth, and diameter of wells.

"All of these cards are put in a file box which is mounted in the fire truck. In case of fire, the man riding with the driver reads this card, and by the time the truck reaches the scene of the fire he knows where to put the truck, how much hose is needed, the type of roof on the buildings, how much water is available, and anything else that might be helpful to the firemen.

"The firemen, as well as the farmers, think this is a splendid idea, and some of the owners have even built some dams to store water in case of fire."

FARMERS WILL COME THROUGH

RECENTLY a friend said to me that he had never known farmers in general to be so worried and irritated as they are now, and that he feared because of this that they would not make the effort necessary to produce the food that we must have to win the war.

I agreed with him that farmers are irritated. They certainly have cause. Bureaucratic bungling, the continual drafting of skilled farm help, the too drastic rationing of absolutely necessary farm machinery, and the generally critical attitude of some politicians and a part of the press and radio toward farmers would make any other class of citizens feel like lying down on the job.

But I pointed out to my friend that American farmers always have come through when their country needed them, and they will do all they can now.

Many farm families have sons in the armed forces. In spite of the problems, the mistakes, and the injustices, farmers know that *we must win this war*, and that there must be food with which to do it.

A GOOD CASH CROP

ONE OF the things I always like to see is a big pile of seasoned firewood piled in back yard or wood shed. It's fine evidence of thrift.

This year, if you can get it cut, firewood may be one of your best cash crops. Next fall and winter the fuel shortage may be even worse than it is now here in these northeastern states, and wood will be worth real money.

A SUGGESTION

IN ORDINARY YEARS, many farmers don't like to bother with exchanging machinery or labor. But this is not an ordinary year. How about some evening pow-wows with some of your best neighbors to work out plans to pool your machinery or labor, and particularly your automobile and truck transportation to and from town?

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

SHELDON E. BRINK, Instructor of Agriculture in Walton High School, tells a very timely story about a friend of his who telephoned his butcher and inquired about getting a dollar's worth of sirloin steak.

"Certainly", answered the clerk. "We have some very nice steak. Shall we deliver it?"

"Yes, I wish you would", was the reply. "And if we aren't home, just push it through the keyhole."

TOUGH



SOD

SYNOPSIS

Things began to happen in Lanark County when Allen Clinton, a likeable young farmer, decided that the county needed a Farm Bureau. Al gets the backing of his friends but almost comes to blows with Ezra Chittendon, local dealer, large mortgage-holder and boss of the county, who is against anything that interferes with his prosperous business.

Allen and Helen Chittendon, Ezra's daughter, have been sweethearts since childhood, but quarrel when Helen urges Allen to stop fighting her Dad and to take a job with him so that they can be married at once.

In the preceding chapter, Lanark County farmers meet in the county court house to vote on whether or not to organize a Farm Bureau. Ezra Chittendon makes a strong speech against it, and for a time it looks as if he will get his way. Then John Barrett, Master of the local Grange, takes the floor and makes a direct accusation which fills the crowd with excitement.

CHAPTER V.

"LADIES and gentlemen," continued Barrett, "I charge that Ezra Chittendon is fighting the organization of this Farm Bureau because he is afraid it will lessen the strangling grip that he has had on this community for the last twenty years. He talks about getting pay for the first blade of grass before we talk about growing a second one. Good! We are all for that. But most of us will agree also, Mr. Chairman, that Ezra Chittendon himself is the chief reason why we haven't been well paid for our second blades as well as for our first."

"Dog my cats!" whooped Hank Clark from the back of the room. "That was a hot one. Hit 'im again, John! Hit 'im again!"

A few laughed, but not many. The situation was too tense. The chairman pounded his gavel, and Barrett went on. Turning to Director Mitchell, he said:

"You may not know, Mr. Mitchell, that Mr. Chittendon not only farms it on a large scale in this section of the county, but he also buys most of the produce and sells most of the feed, seeds, and fertilizer that we farmers buy. Therefore, he more or less controls farm prices around here. So that statement about low prices for farm products coming from him certainly makes me laugh."

Chittendon jumped to his feet and shouted:

"I won't stand for this, Barrett. I've always dealt square. I'll sue you for slander. You'll pay for this. You'll pay —"

"He *has* paid," yelled Hank Clark. "So has everybody." A few laughed.

Chittendon, still on his feet and waving his arms, choked and sputtered.

"Just a moment, Mr. Chittendon," said Tom Mead. "You've had your chance to speak. Let Mr. Barrett finish."

As Chittendon rumbled back into his chair, Barrett went on:

"While I'm at it, let's put *all* the cards on the table. As some of you know, I milk a big dairy, and buy a lot of feed. Because Chittendon is the only dealer near me, I have to buy my feed from him. Some time ago I became convinced that I was paying too big a price for poor quality feed. I sent a sample up to the State Experiment Station to be analyzed, and found my suspicions were correct. As all of you farmers know, I am the Master of Briarton Grange. We talked over this feed situation in Grange meetings, and agreed that through the Grange we would try to buy a few carloads of

by

E. R. EASTMAN

dairy feed direct from the manufacturers, unloading it direct from the cars when it came.

"A few days after this I went down to Mr. Chittendon's mill here in Briarton to buy some feed. His man had apparently had his instructions. Anyway, he refused to answer any questions about the feed, and told me to take it or leave it."

Then Barrett added, with a little smile:

"He also told me where I could go, and I told him what he could do with the feed. A day or two after that, Mr. Chittendon sent word for me to come to his office, and he asked me about the trouble I had with his man. I told him what had happened, and a little more—that his feed was poor quality and I could prove it, and that it was too high in price. Told him also that we farmers were getting tired of his high and mighty ways and of his arbitrary attitude, and that we Grangers were going to buy our feed direct.

"He laughed at me, said that no manufacturers would sell feed to us, and we would be whining around to buy his feed after we had found out we couldn't get it anywhere else."

Just then a man in the audience sneezed. Everyone near glared at him for making a noise. Here was a fight come to a head that the farmers had been wishing for for years, and now they didn't want to miss a word.

"Perhaps this is as good a chance as any, right here in public meeting," Barrett went on, "to tell Mr. Chittendon that we have found that most of the other dealers in this county don't go along with that arbitrary attitude of rule or ruin, and that both they and some of the manufacturers have agreed to sell us all the feed we want at a reasonable price. Mr. Chittendon told

us we couldn't do it, but we did. How?

"Most of us farmers are too busy and don't know how to go about these new business deals. You have heard Mr. Chittendon refer to Willard Green, our teacher of agriculture, at various times as being a 'young squirt.' Well, this 'young squirt' is Lecturer of our Grange. He was the one who showed us how to get our feed analyzed at the Experiment Station, and he showed us how to take the matter up with the feed manufacturers and with the other dealers in the county. In fact, he did most of the business himself.

"That's just one of dozens of things that this agricultural course and its teacher have helped us farmers to do. And if so much could be done by a teacher who must spend most of his time working with the boys, I think that a Farm Bureau man who can give all of his time to such work is just what we need.

"Now, about this 'young squirt' business—maybe he is young. But I hope I'm not too old to learn even from a younger man if he knows something I don't that will help me improve my farm."

"Before I sit down, Mr. Chairman, I'd like to suggest that you call on Allen Clinton. Mr. Clinton is a young farmer, and like most of us farmers is fighting tough sod—an uphill battle. But he's making the grade. It was he who first suggested to some of us that a Farm Bureau in this county might be a good thing."

When Barrett sat down it was apparent that Chittendon's powerful influence kept down the enthusiasm of the crowd for what Barrett had said, and for the support of the Farm Bureau idea. There was only a little handclapping.

Chittendon arose and started to say something, but Tom Mead told him courteously that he had already spoken and he thought it fair to give some of the others a chance to speak before anyone spoke twice. Then Tom asked Al if he wanted to say anything.

Allen, well dressed, good looking,

though evidently embarrassed as he came forward, made a good impression. He began to speak hesitantly, running his hand nervously through his red hair.

"I am sorry," he began in a low tone, "that it seems to be necessary in this meeting to speak straight from the shoulder. But Mr. Chittendon talks that way, so I am sure he won't object if we talk plainly also.

"Mr. Barrett has told you about his experience in buying feed. Now I would like to tell you another story of what happened this summer. I am not a fruit grower, but quite a few of my neighbors around here are. Some way or other, most of the time they never make out very well. When the price is good, the crop is poor; when the crop is good, the price isn't. Mr. Chittendon grows apples; he also buys them from other growers. In fact, I am told that it is almost impossible for the fruit growers around here to sell their apples to anyone except Chittendon. When other apple buyers do get in here, they never seem to offer more than the price Mr. Chittendon sets. And the growers think that that price is always under what the market justifies.

"Well, this apple situation has been talked over for years in the Grange. But nothing was ever done about it until Willard Green came here. Last winter he started some discussion in the Grange about organizing an apple auction. Some of the growers were a little interested, so Mr. Green spent most of what time he had this summer, when he wasn't working with his boys on their home projects, organizing this apple auction. Took it out of his own vacation.

"Because he was so sincere, and because the farmers had been so dissatisfied with the prices for their apples, almost all of the growers thought they didn't have much to lose anyway and they agreed to consign their apples to this auction. Mr. Green even spent some of his own money to advertise the auction in dealers' trade journals. Some outside buyers were interested."

Al paused, looked around the room, and then for the first time he saw Helen sitting with her father. Her face was flushed and she was leaning forward interested in what he was saying. For a few agonizing seconds he hesitated, forgetting what he intended to say. Distractedly he ran his fingers through his hair. Then throwing back his shoulders, he continued:

"Then last month, the auction was held. There was a good attendance of buyers from several different cities. Nearly all of the apple growers who had consigned their apples were there, and many others who came to see what it was all about. Samples of each consignment were well displayed in open barrels. It was a beautiful fall day, and everything looked as if the idea on which Mr. Green had spent so much time was going to click for the benefit of all concerned, **except Mr. Chittendon.**

"Well, ladies and gentlemen, the auction was a hundred per cent failure!"

Again the speaker paused. You could hear a pin drop in the room. Then dramatically lowering his voice and emphasizing every word, Allen said:

"Ezra Chittendon—wrecked—that auction!"

"You can't prove it!" yelled Chittendon, jumping to his feet. "You can't prove it!"

The room broke into an uproar, with everyone talking at once. The chairman pounded long and loud and finally restored order.

"We'll accept that challenge, Mr. Chittendon," said Allen quietly. "We'll prove right here and now that you threw the monkey wrench into the apple auction." (To be continued)

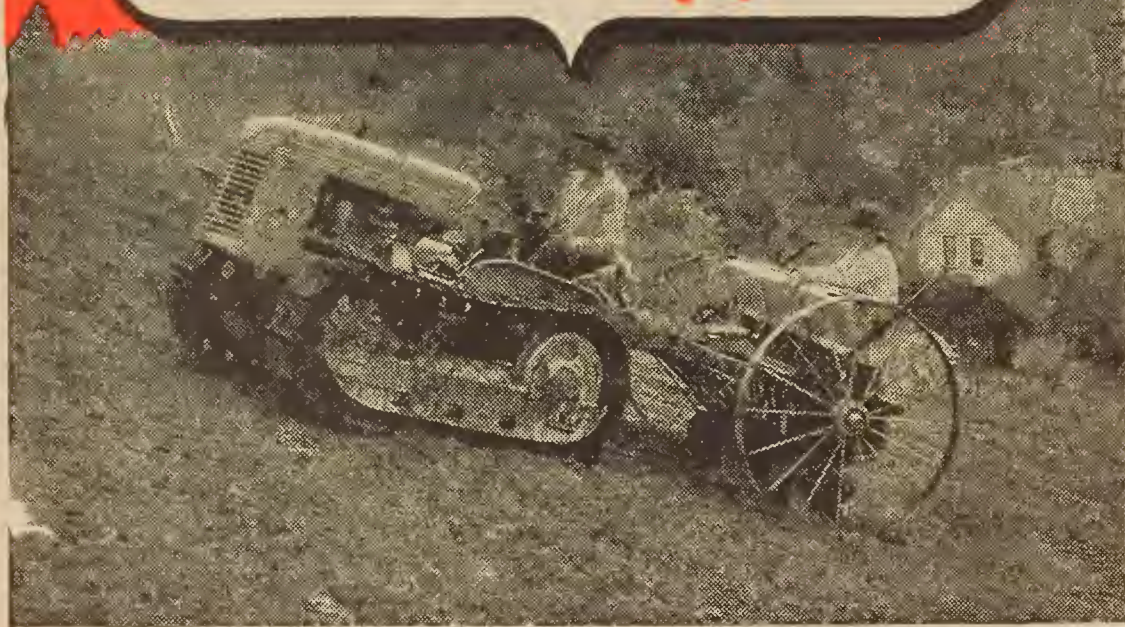
The Song of the Lazy Farmer

OH ME, oh my, alas, alack! Mirandy wants to be a Waac, she wants to wear a pair of jeans and learn to march and live on beans. The old girl says she has the stuff to be a captain and get tough. On that one point she's surely right. I'll certify that she can fight. I'd hate to see it when she springs on any of them sweet young things, I'm 'fraid it's goodbye to morale when she starts bawling out a gal. I hope that none starts sassin' back or surely there'll be one less Waac; I'm used to it by now, of course, Mirandy finds it hard to force some work from me, I just keep still and after while she gits her fill. But when she tells them soldier-girls to clean their shoes or cut their curls, I'll bet they'll either answer yes or there will be one awful mess.

But when my wife asked what I thought, and I was slow and so got caught; I should've popped right back and said that even tho I looked with dread upon her goin' to the wars and leavin' me with all the chores, I'd manage somehow and would keep the home fires burnin' and not weep. But like I said I was surprised and my tongue wasn't organized, so 'fore I got the durn thing stopped, right out at her my thoughts had popped. I sez to her, Mirandy dear, you join them Waacs and have no fear, I'll get along and only need a hired girl to cook my feed. Right there Mirandy changed her mind and made remarks that were unkind, so now she's still at home, by gee, where she can keep an eye on me.



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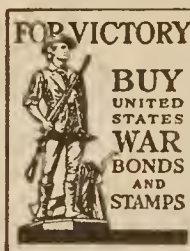


PREVIOUS government orders restricting the production of Cletrac Model HG tractors have been modified, permitting us to manufacture a limited number of these tractors. Those farmers who can qualify under two conditions can purchase these new Cletracs now. The stipulations are:

- 1** If your crops are specialized or conditions on your farm are such that a wheel tractor cannot operate successfully, and:
- 2** You agree to use your new Cletrac as far as possible to do custom work for your neighbors.

The second requirement works no hardship on Cletrac owners, because with a Cletrac tractor your farm work can be done on schedule, regardless of soil or weather conditions. You plow, plant, cultivate and you harvest *on time*. You save many valuable man-hours of labor and find custom work easy to do. By planning your work and working your plan with a Cletrac you will help produce *more food*. More food is vital to winning the war.

These additional Model HG Cletracs are limited in number. The demand for them will be greater than the quantity we are permitted to manufacture. See your Cletrac dealer without delay. Get complete details at once.

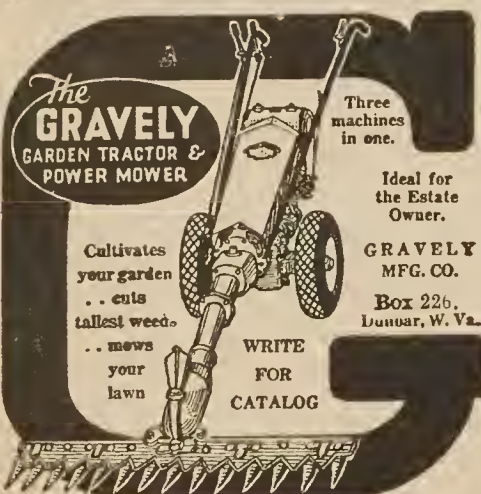


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Write for **FREE** Book and Prices

Seeding Legumes and Grasses *By George H. Serwiss*

Read this page and save enough this spring to buy a War Bond! Cheap seed is not the answer; it can be done by using less seed and putting it on right.

WITH alfalfa seed at fifty cents a pound, red and alsike clover at thirty cents a pound, Ladino clover at well over a dollar and many grass seeds high, it is going to be easy for Mr. Average Farmer to save enough on his seed bill to buy at least one twenty-five dollar war bond. Some men use too much seed from force of habit; others use too much seed because of inefficient seeding methods. Many have learned that a lot of seed will not compensate for poor seeding methods and have changed their practices.

The seeds of hay and pasture plants are small and the smaller the seed the shallower must be the coverage if a living plant is to emerge. Quarter inch coverage is ideal, but there is no practical method of covering all the seed at this depth. It is practical though to get most of the seed mixed in the top half inch of soil. The problem is to conserve sufficient moisture in the top half inch of soil to germinate the seeds and keep the seedlings alive until the roots have time to penetrate to a moist zone of soil. It is better to seed in soil that is too dry for germination to take place than in soil moist enough to induce germination, but too dry to keep the seedlings alive.

MOISTURE

One way to insure moisture for seedlings is to seed at a time of year when the surface inch of soil is likely to contain sufficient moisture to insure a stand. Early spring and fall are good times to make seedings. The disadvantage of fall seeding is that the legumes are apt to winter kill.

Another means of moisture insurance is by reducing the competition of other plants. Weed competition may be reduced by killing at least one crop of weeds before seeding, by mowing, and by use of nurse (companion) crops. Nurse crop competition may be reduced by pasturing, reducing the rate of sowing or harvesting for hay. While most seedings, for many sound reasons, are made with a nurse crop, it should be borne in mind that the nurse crop is always a dry nurse, never a wet one.

A third means of conserving moisture is by seeding on a firm rather than on a loose, cloddy seedbed. Fall plowing helps, and in addition the freezing and thawing that takes place during the winter has a favorable effect on the physical condition of heavy soils. Except on heavy soils that "crust over" the use of a roller or cultipacker is desirable both before and after seeding. On soils that will "crust over" with the first rain, roll before but not after seeding. A light mulch of strawy manure applied after seeding will reduce "crusting" and will conserve moisture, but even a light application of manure will frequently cause oats to lodge, but manure can be used to excellent advantage on summer seedings made without nurse crops and for seedings made on winter wheat.

NURSE CROPS

Most spring seedings are made with a nurse crop. They can be made without one but since grain and straw are needed on livestock farms it is usually better business to make the seeding with one. The problem is: how to get good seedlings regularly with a spring-sown small grain? The following practices are recommended:

1. Make the seeding as early as the soil can be worked without damage to its physical condition. This takes advantage of the early spring moisture.
2. See that the seedbed is firm. This means using a roller or cultipacker ahead of seeding. This conserves moisture.
3. Distribute the seed back of the grain drill rather than in front of it, and cover with a roller, cultipacker, spike tooth harrow or plank drag. This insures shallow coverage.
4. Do not sow more than 2 bushels to the acre of oats or barley.
5. In cases where considerable difficulty has been experienced in getting good seedings try this: Cultipack the soil after drilling the spring grain, broadcast the seed on the cultipacked soil and then cultipack again at right angles to the first cultipacking. It means more work but pays dividends.

If these suggestions are followed many farmers can cut their seeding rates 25 per cent, or, in other words, the seed for 3 acres may be used to cover 4 acres. On a seeding mixture made up of 6 pounds of alfalfa, 4 pounds of red clover, 2 pounds of alsike and 6 pounds of timothy, enough seed may be saved on a 15-acre seeding to purchase a \$25-war bond. In mixtures where 2 pounds of Ladino clover are being used on each acre in mixture with other legumes, the Ladino seed may be reduced to one pound to the acre. That alone will also save nearly enough on a 15-acre seeding to pay for a war bond.

AFTER WINTER GRAINS

Working the soil is usually impractical at the time of the year when seedlings should be made on winter grain, but that does not mean that seedlings cannot be successfully made. Failures resulting from seedlings made on winter grain fall into three classes: (1) Those made too late to capitalize on the early spring moisture, (2) Those made on light sandy or gravelly soils that dry out rapidly and (3) Those resulting from smothering by unusually good yields of grain. These may largely be avoided, even with reduced seeding rates by following these suggestions.

1. Seed before the spring thaw, not afterwards.
2. Put on a light top-dressing of manure before or after seeding on the winter grain. This is especially desirable on the light sandy and gravelly soils.
3. If these suggestions have been previously tried without satisfactory results, delay seeding until after the grain crop is harvested. The land should be disked or harrowed immediately, and then cultipacked if a cultipacker is available, then seeded and cultipacked or rolled again. Many farmers particularly in areas where the season is long enough so that alfalfa may usually be safely cut three times a

(Continued on Page 19)



Apple Outlook

By Ed W. Mitchell

WHETHER we agree with him or not, all of us like to get the other fellow's viewpoint on future prospects. If they are optimistic, we try to agree; if pessimistic, the warning usually falls on deaf ears. The outlook for apples is pretty good—but look out for the joker in the deck.

War demands, research, and other factors have increased demand for fresh eating apples in our own city markets, for apple juice and syrup, for dried and for dehydrated, compressed apple stock. There is no telling what effect new methods of processing will have on our widening market, but processed fruits will increase consumption and help use up surpluses and stabilize the industry. But here's the catch; no one wants wormy apples, even for processing, so the problems and costs of producing good fruit are with us still and have to be solved.

Everybody, when talking about farming and its problems, shouts about shortage of labor, lack of machinery and packages, and a dozen other obvious difficulties, to most of which we have become more or less accustomed over the depression years; but few tackle the main and continuing cause of our difficulties—the lack of a net income sufficient to carry on the job. That is either too delicate to discuss or too difficult to solve, so they all give it a wide berth. It must be solved either by reduced costs, or higher prices, or better use of what is wasted now, or else farmers will just have to quit farming and find some other job. Here are some methods that may help as over some of the bumps:

Saving Labor

Prune a little every year so that a good season does not coincide with unpruned trees, and heavy pruning with a season when one has no labor or cash. Let small prunings lay under the tree and remove only those branches large enough to interfere with operations, and push them out with a brush pusher. Use sod and mulch system of culture. Mowing and mulching can, if necessary, be put off and done if and when you can do it; mulch builds up reserves of plant food that can be liberated fairly quickly when needed, by cultivation or adding nitrates to speed decay. It is a cheaper and safer method of culture than clean cultivation and cover crops. Provide a gravity or pressure water supply and organize spraying operations so a girl or boy can drive the tractor and run a filler tank to and from the orchard, leaving the experienced man or men to handle the spray rod. Use a duster for as many of the applications as you can, but control codling moth and maggot whatever else you do.

Undoubtedly, packages will be scarce and high. Start now to build a reserve of orange crates and western apple boxes and whatever crates you can get. Rainy weather in summer is the best time to overhaul them and this is the season when they can be found. Even an old egg crate is better than no package at all as many can testify now from sad experience this past year. Put in a motor driven, mechanical sizer of some sort. Where you have to train inexperienced help it simplifies the job so careless sorters can be spotted, even if you can't afford to let them go.

Storing

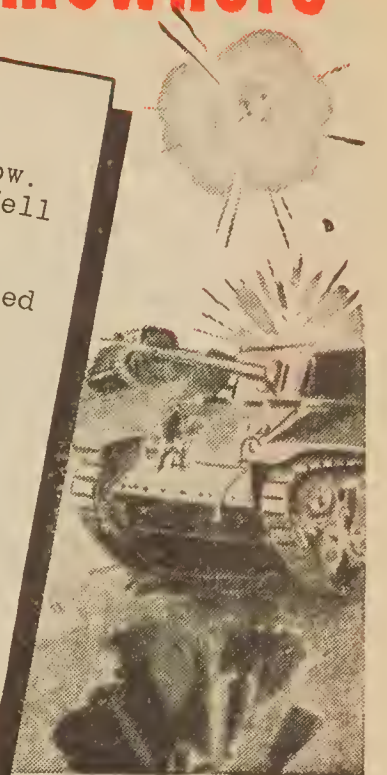
Probably, it is too late now to get materials and equipment to convert obsolete or unused building into a cold storage, but with the shrinking of transportation facilities along with the other complications of getting a fruit crop harvested and off to market, a

(Continued on Page 8)

A letter from "Out There" somewhere



Dear Folks:
I'm riding an army tank now. The fellows here call 'em "Hell Buggies," and they sure are plunging, fighting masses of steel. I wouldn't be surprised if Massey-Harris built them. They "mind the bit" just like that Massey-Harris tractor of ours, Dad, but going over rough ground in a "Hell Buggy" isn't much like riding our smooth-running tractor... Tanks are built to do a different kind of a job, and believe me, they do it. Lots of farmers implement, and we fellows know how important it is to keep farm implements rolling. It sure takes a lot of chow to feed this gang.



What are your 1943 plans for helping the boys out there?

Yes, "It sure takes a lot of chow" to feed those fighting boys of ours, Sure, we're going to see that they get all they need, but it's not going to be easy this year, any more than it's easy for the boys out there facing the enemy.

Your Government has asked for still greater farm production, yet has found it necessary to severely curtail the manufacture of farm implements. New machines will be hard to get, and will be rationed to fill only the most vital needs. While some relief is expected, it is already too late to make '43 anything but a difficult year.

AMERICA IS DEPENDING ON YOU TO BE A GOOD SOLDIER

The American farmer has proved himself equal to difficult tasks many times in the past, and he's going to do a good job against the odds of '43. Many worthwhile ideas and plans are being developed to meet the emergency, and Massey-Harris believes that an exchange of these ideas will be a highly valuable contribution to agriculture, both now and in the future. Therefore, we ask you and other farmers, as well as American farm youths, to send in ideas for making every hour of work and every implement more productive. For the best ideas, Massey-Harris will give \$2400 in U. S. War Bond prizes, and later will publish a book for free distribution containing the most helpful of the ideas received. Here is a chance for you to help your country, your neighbor and win a War Bond. Costs you nothing to participate.



PLAN A VICTORY GARDEN THIS YEAR HELP AMERICA AND YOURSELF

YOUR MASSEY-HARRIS DEALER

is ready to help you solve your problems. Talk over your contest suggestions with him. Remember, also, to inspect your farm implements frequently in order to avoid breakdowns and costly delays. Give your implement dealer all the time possible to supply you with parts or make repairs.

34 PRIZES

\$2400 IN WAR BONDS*
FOR IDEAS THAT HELP SOLVE
TODAY'S FARM PROBLEMS

You need not be the owner of a Massey-Harris Tractor or farm implement to enter this contest. Any farmer, a member of his family, 4-H Club or FFA Member, and Agricultural Students may send in their ideas. Special writing ability is not necessary. Simply state in plain words what your plans and ideas are for meeting war conditions on the farm. We are interested in any idea or method that will make farm machinery or farm planning more productive.

HERE ARE THE PRIZES

FIRST PRIZE \$1000 WAR BOND
SECOND PRIZE \$500 WAR BOND
THIRD PRIZE \$100 WAR BOND
FOURTH PRIZE \$50 WAR BOND
and 30 PRIZES of a \$25 WAR BOND EACH

*Maturity Value

In addition, a handsome *Certificate of Merit* will be given to those sending in the 100 best contributions to this contest. The document will signify your worthy effort in a patriotic cause. Something you will be proud to own.

RULES OF CONTEST

No entry blank is needed. No purchase of any kind is required . . . simply write a letter of 200 words or less in which you describe any special plans or short cuts you have used or expect to use in your farm work.

Anyone living on a farm, or a student of agriculture, is eligible to send an answer to this contest except employees of Massey-Harris, or dealers and their families.

Letters will be compared and judged according to the value of the ideas they contain and the decision of our

board of judges must be accepted as final. In the event of a tie, the tying contestants will be awarded equal prizes. Participation in this contest is an agreement that all entries become the property of Massey-Harris.

All entries must be received at the Racine office or post-marked not later than March 25, 1943.

State name of your nearest Massey-Harris dealer.

Send your entry to Massey-Harris, Contest Dept. 85, Racine, Wisconsin.

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Collins, Collins Service Agency
Coxsackie, Leonard Reynoudt
DeRuyter, H. W. Cook
East Aurora, Stephen Ellis

Fillmore, L. L. Babbitt
Fort Plain, Byron Roof's Sons
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Galway, John Dropper
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Ravena, Walter T. Hotaling
Red Creek, Red Creek Farm Supply Co.
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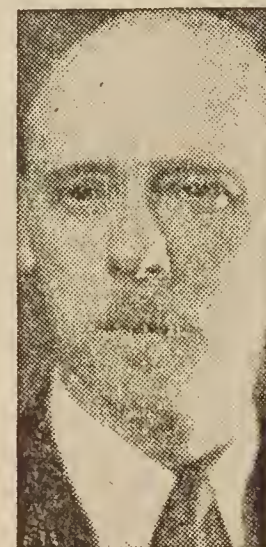
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GARDEN GOSSIP

By Paul Work

IN THE climate of Ithaca, we cut lettuce from transplanted plants before May has passed—before the "Order of Memorial Day" gardeners even get onto the ground. Beets are 2 inches in diameter by June 10. Cabbage comes on late in June or by the Fourth, even in slow years, and to-



Paul Work

matoes ripen by mid-July. That means something in the springtime when we all need to get out to pasture after a long winter of "cawn pone and sow belly." Well, we don't live quite that way, but our diet does get short of green stuff before June.

I think I'd separate the planting times of the first early hardy crops from those for the tender ones. Our students sowed cabbage, lettuce, beets, and celery in the greenhouse on February 8. This should give plants to set in the garden in Central New York by mid-April; and, properly hardened, these may be put out-of-doors as soon as the ground can be gotten ready. But tomatoes will not stand frost, and the last week of May is out-setting time in much of the state. You can't rush the tomato season as much as you'd think in Jersey, Long Island, and Maritime New England; but hardy things can be started earlier in that territory. Thus, the last of March is a good time to start tomatoes in Central New York and Central New England. Peppers and eggplants may be started at the same time, but they are a little slower in come-up and growth. So it is well to sow seed a week or two earlier than tomatoes if you want them as soon as possible.

TRANSPLANTING POINTERS

In transplanting, be sure not to double roots up in the hole, and see that earth is well firmed about the roots. They get water by contact with soil—no contact—no water—no growth. Transplanting soil works best when it is neither too wet nor too dry—just so that a squeezed handful will nicely fall apart when released—varying somewhat according to the character of the soil and the amount of fibre in it. It would be about right for good plowing. If it is too dry, you had better moisten it the day before using.

If you try muskmelons, watermelons, or cucumbers—and even, as Ed suggests, sweet corn—sow the seed not more than four weeks ahead of outdoor setting (last week of April for Central New York). These do not stand root disturbance very well, so put 3 or 4 seeds for one hill in a berry basket or a tin can. Thin to two plants before they go out, and thin to one per hill after they are established. They should be set in the garden without breaking up the root ball.

HARDENING

This hardening business is not difficult if you watch the plants. Keep them growing, and avoid either very tender stems or very wiry ones. Depend mainly on moisture control, for that is more easily managed than temperature. We want plants that are big enough but not too big, thick-stemmed and full-leaved. Height may well be: lettuce, 4 to 5 inches; cabbage and beets, 5 to 6 inches; tomatoes, 6 to 8 inches.

For best results, tomatoes should be 4 by 4 inches after the first trans-

planting, although closer spacing will do. If you can only give them 2½ by 2½ inches, better not start them so early as for 4 by 4-inch plants.

After all, suggestions such as these only furnish a *starting point*. Not half the skill can be put into words. Your own experience will tell you when and how in future years.

And with all this getting of early plants, don't forget to start some cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, and Brussels sprouts in an outdoor seed bed the last half of April to furnish fall forage for the family. We've got to keep that garden yielding all summer long if we want the most out of it to eat, to store, and to can.

LOOKING AHEAD

It's not a bit too soon to talk about the first outdoor plantings, especially for those Jersey-ites and others whose gardening is not hampered by arctic up-state New York climate.

Peas should be planted early so they can make good growth before hot weather hits them. We like to plant an early, a mid-season, and a late variety all at once and that right early. (See Hugh's variety story in the January 30 issue.) In this case seed should be treated. Spergon is one of the best materials now available at most places. Just follow directions. Red copper oxide will do, using 2½ oz. per bushel of seed. That's about the size of a pencil eraser for a pound of seed. But don't use too much. Roll the peas and the dope around in a jar to get good coverage. Spergon has come into very general use for cannery and market peas because it does a good job and also helps the seed to flow freely through a drill.

Sow seed of radish, lettuce, beet, carrot, spinach, and sets of onions at the same time as peas.

LEAFLETS APPEAR

Victory Garden Leaflets for New York are in bloom. Send a postal to your Victory Garden Coordinator (usually the 4-H Club Agent) in your county to receive all six of them as they appear. Other states have up-to-date garden help.

—A. A.—

APPLE OUTLOOK

(Continued from Page 7)

storage on the farm, even a poor one, may spell the difference between profit and loss.

The margin in farming will probably always be small, because so many people want to farm and think they can; and with the progress in dehydrating and handling food and the proposed spreading of human brotherhood all over the earth, distant producing areas will compete with us for trade. When foods such as apples can be dehydrated and compressed into about 1/8 to 1/10 of the weight and space, and processed and packaged so as to overcome objections of disease, insects and spoilage, a few farmers up-state are going to have a hard time convincing the hungry mobs in town that a protective tariff is a good thing. It will be just as hard as trying to convince a pure foods inspector that running a worm through a grinder and pressing it in a hydraulic press changes it from a worm to apple juice or some other desirable product. You and I know it does, but try and convince him or the consuming public.

We all spend a lot of time trying to convert others to our point of view, but most of us had better tend to our knitting and grow good crops, or changing times won't leave us any soap-box from which to preach.

Our War-Time Garden

By MRS. ROBERT CASE

NINETEEN hundred and forty three, the calendars say, is a year of war and emergencies which would have been hard to foresee in the smooth, even tenor of our quiet farm lives of a few years ago. Winter then meant studying seed catalogs while the wind blew the snow in drifts outside the window and we were resting from farm chores.

Now in 1943 we're studying seed catalogs intently after a long day in defense plants, perhaps, with an eye to the future, to free ourselves from the panic felt upon facing nearly empty grocers' shelves labeled, "Limit—1 to a customer". This year as never before we see our old familiar idea of "Grow your own food" being stressed on every side. No matter how busy we are with all this war activity, it is more important than ever before to grow a good Victory garden and can the surplus.

Our home plans are changed by the war and part of our family is employed in defense plants, but we are planning a large and varied garden this year. Nevertheless, no experimenting will be done. Only tried and proven varieties will be grown, and only those vegetables that we as a family enjoy. We plan to eliminate anything that we do not particularly care for and save the time and energy we might use on them for more important things. So we are going to have a utility garden.

We used our two-year old Cornell leaflet, "Food Plan for Farm Made Living", to plan the quantities of seed and garden space to grow the amount of vegetables needed for our family of seven. For instance, we found for our size family we would need 300 to 400 ft. of row for tomatoes, using 150 to 200 plants to set it, and 125 to 175 ft. of row for lima beans for which we'd

need ¾ to 1 lb. of seed. Also, 175 to 200 ft. of row for onion sets, using around 5 lbs. of sets. And so on for the whole garden.

This year we will be careful not to waste the precious seeds and order only as many as we actually need. We will save seeds, too, by planting thinly as there will be no time to thin the rows later on. We always order our seeds early, this year especially so.

We have decided to use the same plot of ground at last year. There are lots of weeds, but we always figure the land wouldn't be much good for a garden if it wouldn't grow weeds. Harrowing the ground just before planting is a good step toward weed control.

Early and frequent cultivation is important, too, for weed removal. We already have fertilized the spot again with stable manure, as we do every year, and will use the Victory Garden Fertilizer in the amounts allowed and on the vegetables allowed.

We do not plan to try many new varieties this year. We will stick to our proven varieties, such as Laxtonian peas, Pencil Pod Wax Beans, Crosby Egyptian Beets, Prize Head Lettuce, Danish Bald Head Cabbage, etc. Of course, there are some newer sorts we have enjoyed in later years and now will use to prolong the season by planting two varieties, such as Quality Squash, Hybrid Sweet Corn, Tender Sweet Carrots, Lettuce which heads well in our climate, the new Victor tomatoes, Tendersweet Green Beans, and a few of the edible soybeans which we tried last year and found so delicious. Certainly, if the government gets the 20 million Victory gardens it is asking for in 1943, it will be a long step toward lightening the country's increasingly serious food shortage. Let's all grow a better garden for Victory this year.

PEAS AND CORN

"When planting early, midseason and late peas and sweet corn, do you plant them all the same time or at intervals of about a week?"

The earliest variety of peas will mature in a little over 60 days. Mid-season varieties take about 70, and late varieties about 80. Therefore, if you plant early, midseason and late peas the first of April, you should have peas on the table all through the month of June. Peas are a cool season crop and ordinarily do not grow well in hot weather. However, if you want peas in July, you will need to plant some later than April first.

The earliest sweet corn matures in about 80 days, late varieties in about 90. If you plant an early variety on May 10, you should have corn the last week in July. To round out the sweet

corn season, you will need at least three plantings, a week or ten days apart. If you plant early, midseason and late varieties early in May, you will be without sweet corn in September. In most areas of the Northeast you can plant sweet corn as late as July 10.

—A. A.—

ABOUT VARIETIES

I was very much interested in the recommended varieties of vegetables in the January 30 issue. However, there are a couple of places I do not agree with you. Takes peas for example; I have been told there are more Thomas Laxton planted in farm gardens than any other variety. They yield well, and the quality is good. If I were planting only one variety of peas, that would be it.

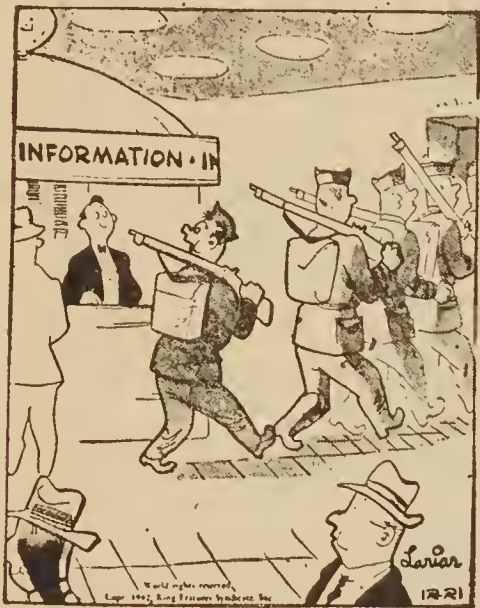
When it comes to tomatoes, I think Pritchard is the best of the earlier variety for the home garden. It is true, the Earlianna and Victor are earlier, but they don't yield enough for me to be important.

On sweet corn, I stick to Marcross, Carmelcross and Golden Cross Bantam.—F. O.

—A. A.—

DEHYDRATED FOODS

For military and lend-lease purposes, plans are under way to dehydrate close to 1,500,000 tons of vegetables during the coming year. It is a big order. For example, if the same tonnage (165,000) of cabbage is made into kraut this year as last and if around 35,000,000 pounds of dehydrated kraut cabbage is to be made, the total tonnage of kraut cabbage will have to be about triple the amount grown last year.



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THE FARM NEWS

POTATO SHOW AT COHOCTON

UNDER flags of the United Nations, Western New York potato growers and plain dirt farmers met at Cohocton Feb. 12-13 to review the results of the 1942 potato crop. Theme of the 16th Annual Steuben County Potato Convention was sounded by Lee Edmond of Cohocton, chairman of the sponsoring Farm Bureau Potato Committee, who in opening the conclave said, "This program is devoted to the winning of the war by the only means available to us; to grow the 1943 crop with the least possible expenditures of labor, material and equipment."

Government pleas for a 17 per cent increase in production were received a little skeptically by the big growers who questioned their ability to equal, much less surpass 1942 figures. The small producers crossed their fingers and hoped last year's devastating blight would not carry over into '43.

AN "ALL-OUT" EFFORT

But despite a universal lack of confidence in the growing and marketing situation for the coming season, due largely to government controls of so many phases of the industry, farmers appeared willing to take the usual chances along with the new hazards and put their best effort into an all-out production fight.

The convention was not as surprised as might have been expected when Dr. Frank Pearson, Cornell University economist dropped a verbal bombshell in the statement that the only way the United States can meet the Lease-Lend food obligations we have undertaken, feed our armies and still have enough for civilians at home is to return to the grain and potato standard of living of the past. (Editor's note—In other words, less meat and livestock products).

That — farmers agreed — is plain horse-sense; to which Pearson replied, "It's the only way. Increased production just isn't in the cards."

SEED IS SHORT

Fears of a certified seed shortage for the 1943 crop were confirmed by H. J. Evans of Georgetown, secretary of the New York Seed Potato Association, who declared in interview that there is about 25 per cent less certified seed on hand today than there was at this time last year. Growers who are unable to secure certified seed are being advised to purchase their seed from farmers who used certified seed last year and whose crop was clean.

Dr. R. W. Leiby of Cornell's College of Agriculture recommended a 4-5-50 Bordeaux mixture for frequent and heavy spraying in the place of war-vital rotenone no longer available.

Growers showed no great enthusiasm over the explanation of the incentive payments offered by the government for next year's crop, largely because of an inherent dislike of subsidies, but also because it was realized that the payments, while appearing large, would mean mighty little in overall individual farm production.

Dehydration of potatoes came in for its full share of discussion, with a good deal of speculation as to the extent of the demand on next year's crop by dehydration plants. Estimates up to 60 per cent were given and A. E. Mercker of the U. S. D. A. declared the amount of potatoes dehydrated for Lease-Lend and service men's consumption would be limited only by the amount of machinery and raw material available. Growers and dealers appeared inclined to watch dehydration for another

year before making up their minds as to whether it is here to stay, or merely a war expedient.

BONDS FOR POTATOES

Climax of the two-day conference came when Tex Rickard of the Bath Livestock Auction sold the winning exhibits of the potato show to 30 farmers who promised to buy \$15,000 in war bonds before the year is out. Harry Shaver's grand champion exhibit of Katahdins, grown at Wayland, went to Pierre Bailly of Hammondsport, for

a \$1,000 bond.

Most interesting feature of the convention was the ability of the canny farmers to keep their patriotism untouched by their frank criticisms of the government's agricultural policy.

Without question of doubt the Steuben Potato Convention demonstrated there is a deal of truth in the words of the final speaker, Dr. Freeman Jenny, Chicago minister, who said, "American farmers are the very backbone of this nation. You carp about man-made rules and the weather hurting production. There is a formula given you by your pioneer forebears which every one of you can and will use to grow a good crop in spite of these things. The formula is God, Weather and Man."—*Emilie Hall.*

GRANGE GLEANINGS

New York: With the annual change in the personnel of the Service and Hospitality Committee of the New York State Grange, Mrs. Seward Davis of Vernon Center becomes chairman for the year 1943, succeeding Mrs. Lee Husted of Red Hook, the 1942 chairman. The new committee member appointed is Mrs. Irene Rivers of Jay in Essex County, and the third member who continues is Mrs. George Kohn of North Collins. This is a very active committee, working through local units and accomplishing a vast amount of practical service every year.

During the past 12 months 356 Juvenile Grange members were graduated into the subordinate units of the Order in the Empire State and the present Juvenile membership comprises 379 local branches, with an enrollment of approximately 9700. With the exception of Ohio, no other Grange state has shown such extensive and continuing Juvenile prosperity as New York.

Maine: Maine Patrons feel special pride in the fact that their Governor, Sumner Sewall, and Mrs. Sewall are steadily advancing up the Grange ladder and have their eyes on the Seventh Degree of the Order when next it comes within the New England area. They have been Subordinate and Pomona Grange members for some time and at the recent State Grange session in Augusta both were advanced to the sixth degree. Not only is Governor Sewall a frequent speaker at Grange meetings in Maine, but during the past season Mrs. Sewall has addressed a number of Grange gatherings, chiefly on various war activities. Both are very popular in Maine Grange circles and during the last conference of lecturers held at Augusta all were invited to be guests for luncheon at the "Executive Mansion."

Grange members throughout Maine are very happy at the election of State Master F. Ardine Richardson as speaker in the Lower House of the Maine Legislature. In his candidacy Mr. Richardson was up against two city men of prominence who were strong contenders for the position. When the Republican caucus demonstrated Mr. Richardson's heavy lead over his rivals the Democratic portion of the body decided to present no candidate and all united in making Mr. Richardson's election unanimous — something that had never before happened in all Maine history.

Massachusetts: A striking example of Massachusetts Grange progress is furnished by Southampton, No. 401, which has just attained its fifth Honor Grange distinction, thereby entitling it to become a Model Grange, which is the highest honor the National Grange can bestow. It requires five

years to reach this enviable goal and inasmuch as the Southampton unit was not organized until April 13, 1937, its remarkable progress will be at once apparent. This Grange is located in a small rural town in Hampshire County, comprising one of the best farming areas in the Bay State.

When Mrs. Alida N. Stevens was recently installed as secretary of Old Colony North Pomona she was honored in recognition of its being the 50th time she has been inducted into that office. For 49 continuous years Mrs. Stevens has served as Pomona secretary and eagerly looks forward to the completion of her full half century one year hence. A specially prepared certificate of honor has been presented to Mrs. Stevens by the Massachusetts State Grange.

Connecticut: Distinct recognition of the place the Grange in Connecticut occupies in present affairs is found in the selection of State Chaplain Rev. Charles A. Downs as Chaplain of the State Senate, upon which duties he has already entered. It is of equal interest that the president of Connecticut State Senate is Frank H. Peet, former Master of the Connecticut State Grange for four years.

Many Patrons from the western section of Connecticut are looking forward to the 55th anniversary of Mountain County Pomona, which will be celebrated with an all-day meeting on Wednesday, March 3, at Hope Grange hall in West Torrington. Although Mountain County Pomona comprises several small subordinates, located chiefly in a sparsely settled area, it is a very prosperous Pomona unit and one of the oldest in the state. Hope Grange itself has the distinction of being the oldest Connecticut Grange of continuous existence.

Rhode Island: Fiskeville Grange recently observed Treasure Night, when many of the members brought some of their most precious "treasures" to the meeting and explained how and where they had received them. Many of these articles had been passed on from one generation to another, as well as from family to family, and included several pieces well over one hundred years old. Some members brought souvenirs of vacation trips, and "treasures" from faraway parts of the world were in evidence.

New Hampshire: State Master William J. Neal is driving home vigorously upon all subordinate Grange units in the Granite State the necessity of increased food production and is especially appealing to town and village members to join in the undertaking. As a goal for the latter State Mas-



ter Neal pleads for "A garden, a small flock of hens and a pig for every New Hampshire rural home." The response sure to follow is certain to add zest to New Hampshire Grange meetings this year, as well as volume to the state's food supply.

When the officers of Carroll County Pomona in New Hampshire were installed for 1943 at Ossipee it was made a joint occasion. Of further significance was the installation of Mrs. Flora B. Haley as Pomona secretary for her 48th consecutive year, and due recognition of this unusual fact was made.

Vermont: The home Grange of United States Senator George D. Aiken, Putney, No. 502, in the southern part of the state, has recently come into possession of a home of its own, a former vacant woodworking shop which has been remodeled into a fine Grange hall. All modern conveniences have been supplied and the location is an excellent one in the very center of the village of Putney.

POTATOES

The demand for potatoes is reported as good, with prices near the ceiling. In New Jersey, about February 1, from 10% to 15% of the crop was in storage. Prices received were from \$2.05 to \$2.30 per cwt. On Long Island, holdings were smaller than a year ago, and U. S. No. 1 Green Mountains were quoted at \$2.10 a hundred, dealer to grade and furnish sacks.

In Aroostook County, Maine, it is estimated that 45% of the crop was shipped before February 1, shipments to that date totaling 20,190 cars, compared to 17,231 a year ago. Maine farmers are getting from \$2.75 to \$3.00 a barrel, while seed potatoes are bringing from \$3.50 to \$4.25 a barrel.

APPLES

January 1 U. S. cold storage holdings of apples were 30,500,000 bushels. About 1/3 of these were in the northeastern states, 40% of which were McIntosh. It is believed that the selling of Macs must be speeded up if all of them are to be marketed before the end of the season.

Prices reported for apples about the first of February were: McIntosh—Maine, \$1.50; Champlain Valley, \$1.50 to \$2.00; southern New England, \$1.25 to \$2.25; Hudson Valley, \$1.50 to \$2.00. Baldwins — southern New England, \$1.10 to \$1.75; western New York, \$1.35 to \$1.60.

WANTED

25 truck transport operators, experience not necessary. If you like to drive a car, we will be glad to give you the proper training for this work.

This is a new department. It will grow. Excellent opportunities for advancement. Petroleum distribution is an essential industry.

Write
COOP. G.L.F. FARM SUPPLIES, Inc.
ITHACA, NEW YORK

Question Box

TESTING GARDEN SEEDS

"Can I plant garden seed more than a year old?"

It depends on the variety and the germination power of the seed. Tomatoes and celery seed usually germinate well even though they are two years old. Onion seed and sweet corn seed, in fact most of the common garden crops, will give good germination if they have not been kept for more than a year old, and if they have been stored properly. Parsnip seeds are especially short lived. If you have any seed left over, better throw it away.

Test all seed, both for farm and garden, for germination. Now is the time to do it. Three things are needed for a good germination test: moisture, air and warmth. If you use large seeds such as corn, you can plant 100 in a small tray filled with dirt or sand. It is not necessary to have them near the light, but they should be kept moist and in a warm place.

With smaller seeds such as beets, carrots or radishes, take 100 seeds, put a blotter on a plate, cover with another blotter, then with another plate. Keep the blotters moist and warm, and in a few days count the seeds that have sprouted vigorously. Some seeds will sprout, but are so weak that they will never develop into sturdy plants. By taking 100 seeds, you can figure the percentage easily. If 90 seeds sprout, germination is 90%.

—A. A.—

NURSE CROPS

In seeding a permanent pasture, is it a good idea to seed alone or use a nurse crop?

Either method can be followed; but if you expect to get some grazing next fall, you should not use a nurse crop. If you do use a nurse crop, use one that is taken off early, such as oats or oats and peas that are to be harvested for hay. For best results the land needs to be fitted very thoroughly and grass seed sowed so that it will not be covered too deeply. An excellent method is to go over the land with a cultipacker. Sow the seed on top of the ground, and then go over it with a cultipacker again crosswise of the field.

—A. A.—

OATS THAT YIELD

"What is the right date for sowing oats? What are some good varieties? How much seed should be used per acre?"

Oats are a cool weather crop, and many tests have shown that oats sown early invariably yield better than those sown later. There is no better rule than to put them in just as soon as the seed bed can be properly fitted.

Too often, unnamed varieties of seed oats are used, and unfortunately a good deal of seed is a mixture of several varieties. The surest way to get good seed is to buy from a reliable seed house or a man who makes a business of growing seed. Some good varieties are, Cornelian, Ithacan, Upright, and Lenroc.

The standard rate of seeding is two bushels per acre. That is plenty, and many growers get an excellent stand from a bushel and one-half. This smaller rate gives the grass seed a better chance to grow. In some cases, where a field is clean, it saves time to prepare a good seed bed by disking rather than turning it over with a plow.

Another way to increase yields is treating for smut. A pint of Formaldehyde will treat 50 bushels. Mix with an equal amount of water. As one man shovels the seed oats from one pile to another, the second man can

use a hand sprayer and spray it over the oats. They are then covered with a canvas and allowed to stand overnight.

With the feed situation likely to be tight, it is important that every farm grow the highest possible yield of grain per acre.

—A. A.—

POOR DIET

I have a mare colt two and one-half years old. She has a habit of eating her own manure. What can I give her to break this habit? Is there something lacking in her system?

Your mare colt is simply not getting a varied enough diet. She is craving for some mineral which, of course, I do not know. Nevertheless, you will find if you give her a great variation in feed for a while (such as a little corn, oats, barley, bran, some roots,

such as beets, turnips, etc., and a little straw from alfalfa hay, clover hay and timothy hay), she will get over this habit. Some salt and molasses or some salt and limestone (half and half) would be worth trying.—J. F. Roberts.

—A. A.—

IRON FOR PIGS

Last year I had a young boar pig that got stiff in its front legs and they swelled up. This occurred when he was about ten weeks old, and he lost the use of his front legs.

I do not believe there is anything wrong with your pigs except that they do not get enough iron. It surely has nothing to do with contagion or in any other way to affect their breeding or general health. If the pigs are small and still suckling, you will find that your troubles will disappear if you buy

some copperas, dissolve it in water, and then take a stick with a rag and dip in this solution and slop it on the sow's udder once or twice a day.

You can let some of the older pigs have some of this by slopping it around where they will normally lick some of it up, such as in the bottom of the feed trough. However, inasmuch as it is poisonous, you must be careful that they do not get over a drop or two or even less each day.—J. F. Roberts.

—A. A.—

NATURE'S SWEETS

How many sap buckets can we put on trees of various sizes without injuring the trees?

Do not tap trees below 10 inches in diameter. A fifteen inch tree can carry two buckets; at twenty inches, three; at two feet, four.



Announces

A NEW, NATION-WIDE CONSERVATION SERVICE

TO MAKE this new service available quickly, AC has placed trained men in the field to carry to all service organizations the latest and best methods of diagnosing trouble, testing, adjusting, and repairing AC products with a minimum of parts replacement. This will help to conserve material and shorten the time required for repairs.

For Your Car or Truck

Your car or truck is equipped with from one to nine of these AC devices. All are *important* to the

conservation of your gasoline, oil, and tires. Some of them are so indispensable that, if they fail, you cannot drive at all.

For Yourself—and America

A list of the products covered by this new, wartime service; and a brief statement of what they require, and why; are given below on this page. For your own good, and for the conservation of America's gas, oil and tires, follow the suggestions given.

This new service will save time on repairs, and conserve vital materials on all nine of these AC products—

SPARK PLUGS—Dirty or worn plugs waste as much gas as one coupon in every ten. They also cause hard starting which weakens your battery. Have your plugs cleaned and adjusted every few months because they get dirty faster with slow driving.

AIR CLEANERS—A dirty air cleaner restricts the flow of air into the carburetor. This reduces gasoline economy, increases gas consumption. So, to maintain gas economy and to protect your engine against dust, have your air cleaner rinsed every time your car is lubricated.

FUEL PUMPS—Fuel pumps are practically trouble free. However, if yours has been in use thirty or forty thousand miles, it may be worn to the point

where a check-up is due.

OIL FILTERS—Slow driving greatly accelerates the formation of soot and carbon in engine oil. If not constantly filtered from the oil, this dirt will clog piston rings which will cause increased consumption of oil and gas. So, replace your oil filter element whenever your dealer's AC Oil Test Pad shows that your oil is dirty.

SPEEDOMETERS—Speedometers, too, are very reliable and seldom give trouble. But, today, it is absolutely necessary to keep them in good condition.

AMMETERS—Your ammeter is very reliable and seldom requires service, but it must be kept in good condition because it is the telltale which shows whether the bat-

tery is being charged or drained.

OIL PRESSURE GAUGES—If your oil pressure gauge stops functioning, SWITCH OFF YOUR ENGINE and call a competent service man at once, or the engine may be seriously damaged. The gauge, often, is not at fault. Usually, the trouble is in the oil supply system.

GASOLINE GAUGES—Gas gauges need to be kept in reliable condition, although they seldom need service.

TEMPERATURE GAUGES—Your temperature gauge is your only indicator of engine heat. Although very reliable, it should be kept in condition. An overheated engine can suffer expensive damage and waste anti-freeze.



Spark
Plugs



Air
Cleaners



Fuel
Pumps



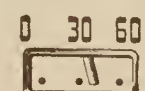
Oil
Filters



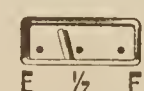
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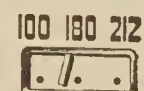
30-0-30
Ammeters



Oil Pressure
Gauges



E 1/2 F
Gasoline
Gauges



100 180 212
Temperature
Gauges

☆ AC SPARK PLUG DIVISION—GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION ☆

Wartime Use of Electrical Equipment

By Forrest B. Wright

(Continued from last issue)

THE FACT that a wiring system was originally designed correctly for the loads then attached to it, does not mean that it will always be adequate for future loads. The common practice of adding appliances over a period of years without a corresponding increase in the capacity of the wiring system has resulted in serious low voltage conditions on many farms. When this condition occurs gradually over a period of years the poor results may not be noticed, but they exist nevertheless. Lights will be dim at times. Motors will be in danger of burning out and heating appliances will be slow in operation.

Low Voltage May Increase Cost

Figure 4 shows the difference between the heating effects of two identical toasters, one operated on low voltage and the other on the voltage for which it was designed. The toaster on the left was connected to an outlet on a long and overloaded circuit where the voltage had dropped from 118 to 93 volts (a loss of 21.2%). The toaster on the right was connected to an outlet on a circuit which had shorter and larger wires and was not overloaded. Here the voltage dropped from 118 to 117. The toasters were opened and the picture taken when

the right hand toaster had finished the toast. The bread in the left hand toaster was not toasted, but only dried out on the surface. This unsatisfactory operation of the left hand toaster was due entirely to the low voltage condition brought about by the overloading of the circuit. Water heaters, poultry brooders, dairy sterilizers, and other heating devices may be similarly affected by the same low voltage conditions.

If the toaster on the low voltage circuit were left on for a longer period

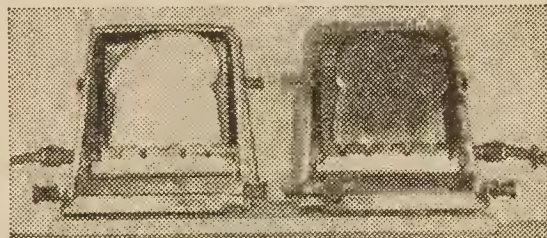


FIG. 4—These two identical toasters were in operation for the same length of time. The one on the left was operated on an overloaded circuit; the one on the right on normal voltage.

of time it would also toast the bread. In order to compare the costs of toasting bread under these two conditions, fresh pieces of bread were placed in each toaster and the electric energy as well as the time required were measur-

ed on each until the two pieces of bread were toasted to approximately the same color. The right hand toaster required 1 minute and 30 seconds. The left hand toaster required 5 minutes, which is three and one-third ($3\frac{1}{3}$) times as long as on the right hand toaster. In addition to the longer time involved, about twice as much electrical energy was used on the low voltage side, which means that the cost was twice as much. Other types of electrical devices may not cost twice as much to operate on low voltage, as did this toaster, but certainly the efficiency is likely to be much lower and the time required much longer. Avoid overloading the circuits.

Low Voltage May Damage Motors

In the case of motors, a low voltage condition not only reduces the power of the motor, but may cause it to overheat and burn out. New motors cannot be obtained without priority ratings above any that most of us can obtain. Therefore, we should be careful not to connect motors to small lamp cords, especially at the end of a long circuit, nor should we try to operate motors on overloaded circuits. A case in point is that of the man who some time ago purchased a small saw powered with a $\frac{1}{2}$ horsepower motor. He located the saw in a garage about 50 ft. from the house. The garage was not wired, therefore, to supply current to the motor he attached a long length of ordinary lamp cord (No. 18 wire) to the back porch lamp socket and ran it out to the garage. The first day the saw was used, the new motor was burned out while sawing a two-by-four. In this case, the small wires

in the cord caused a voltage drop and the two-by-four caused an overload making a combination which quickly destroyed the motor.

When a new motor arrived, a cable with adequate wire size was installed from the fuse panel in the basement to the garage and then the saw was used throughout the construction of a new house with no trouble whatever.

Motor Protection

The common branch circuit fuse does not give adequate protection for the fractional horsepower motors. Special motor-protecting devices should be used on each motor, particularly those which operate automatically as is the case of the water pump, milk cooler and refrigerator motors. These special

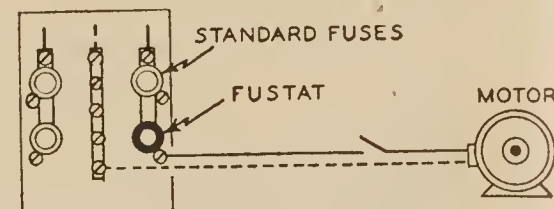


FIG. 5—Where motor is on a separate circuit, a "fustat" of the proper size will protect the motor and the circuit wires against burnouts.

protective devices are relatively inexpensive and easily installed. One type is a form of fuse as shown in Figure 5 and the other is an automatic cut-out. Each type can be used in the circuit to the motor if the motor is the only device on that circuit. Where other



FIG. 6—A motor-protecting device mounted on the motor.

devices are also on the circuit the protective device should be on or near the motor as shown in Figure 6. Some motors are equipped at the factory with overload protective devices. In such a case no additional protective device is necessary.

What to Do About Low Voltage

It is sometimes difficult for an inexperienced person to detect low voltage conditions. A good indication, however, is a noticeable and continued dimming of the lights when some additional load is turned on. To determine the extent of the voltage drop, a volt meter is needed. A local electrician or the local power company may have such meters and on request probably will be glad to check the voltage. This should be done, however, at a time when the load on the circuits is heaviest.

The best remedy for low voltage conditions is to install larger wires. As this cannot be done now a temporary remedy is to see that only a part of the electrical load is turned on at any one time. For example, the milk cooler and water heater could be turned off while the milking machine is in operation. Also, avoid connecting

(Continued on Page 19)



YOUR FARM IS A WAR PLANT—FIGHTERS MUST BE FED!

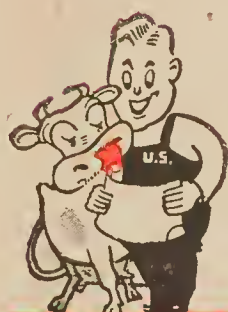
Food must win the War. Dairy products head the list. Milk Powder has become as important as gunpowder. Every precious man-hour must be saved, and every possible drop of milk must be produced—and protected.

Don't sacrifice the gains of 30 years in safety sanitation and increased production—don't let disease and accidents cut down production during these critical times.

Safeguard Your Herd And The Public Health

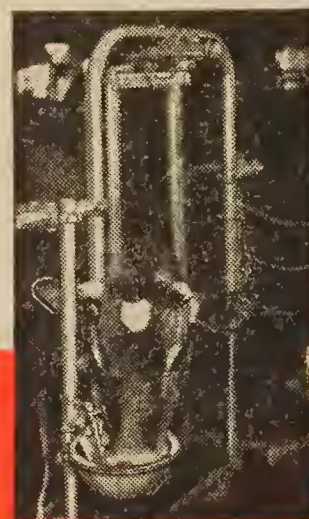
Keep your cows clean, safe, and comfortable—produce more Safe, Clean Milk—with less man-hours. You can do this with the help of Starline Steel Stalls, Stanchions, Pens, Water Bowls, Litter Carriers, Hay Carriers, Ventilating Equipment and Barn Door Hangers.

See the nearest Starline Dealer at once about equipment you need to do your important part in providing food for fighters—and for millions of others depending on you. Write Dept. A-1.



"STARLINE DAN" THE BARN EQUIPMENT MAN PROTECTS YOUR HERD WITH EVERY PLAN

Unit Arch Stalls
Originated, Patented and
Perfectured FIRST by
STARLINE



STARLINE INC.

ALBANY, N. Y.

KEEPING UP THE HEALTH RATE KEEPS DOWN THE DEATH RATE

MILK MARKET NEWS

ORIGINALLY it was planned to put milk marketing economies (both country and city) into effect by April 1 in all areas covered by Marketing Agreements. It may be done, but the time is getting short. As reported in the January 30 issue, Administrator Tator of the Boston market was the first in this area to suggest a definite program to include closing some country milk plants and making economies on transportation. The aim is to cut costs and save labor and materials.

Most farm leaders in New England agree to the general principle, but they have suggested some changes in the program of Administrator Tator. The greatest opposition, we understand, has come from producers around small plants scheduled to be closed. All that is necessary to put the plan into effect is for Mr. Tator to submit a program to Washington and get an O.K. from the Department of Agriculture.

In the New York metropolitan area the procedure has not gone that far. It is the job of Administrator Blanford to work out a plan and submit it to the Department of Agriculture for approval. There is considerable feeling that, in the New York City market, more milk must be delivered to the consumer with less hours of labor and with less labor costs than in the past if substantial savings are to be made. It is expected that labor unions will fight any such move. In view of that fact, some doubt has been expressed that Washington will approve the idea. At any rate, enough savings are requested to allow lower milk prices to consumers without cutting returns to producers. The question is "Can it be done?"

PRICE CEILING

On February 13, the Office of Price Administration issued an order, effective immediately, setting ceilings on milk prices to producers. The order states that dealers who buy milk to be sold as fluid milk to consumers cannot pay more than they paid producers in January. The only place the order is not effective is where there is a Federal-State Milk Marketing Order in effect. In such a market, whichever is higher—the ceiling price or the price according to the order—is the price to be paid. The ceiling prices do not affect milk sold to be manufactured into dairy products.

The order is temporary. A permanent order is expected before April 1. See Editorial Page for further comments.

JANUARY PRICES

The uniform price for January in the New York metropolitan area was \$3.15, 3c higher than the previous estimate made by Administrator Blanford. Price is 4c less than the December price and 52c more than the price in January 1942.

In the Rochester area the uniform price was \$3.43, and in the Buffalo area \$3.31, with a 15c differential paid to dairymen who deliver direct to plants.

Blended price to producers in the Boston milkshed is \$3.14 per hundred-weight for milk delivered in January to country plants in the 20th zone. This is only 3 cents less than the December price but 41 cents higher than the price for January a year ago. The January price is normally somewhat lower than the price for December. January production was 3 per cent higher than December, about a normal seasonal increase. However, production is still running more than 4 per cent less than a year ago. The January price for Class 2 milk delivered at country plants was \$2.482. This compares with a December price of \$2.456 and a price in January, 1942 of \$2.16. The butterfat differential for January

was 6.3 cents for each point of test above or below 3.7 per cent.

FEED SITUATION EASIER

The feed supply situation has eased up a bit, but it is believed that we may run into a serious shortage before cows get out on grass. There are several factors involved, including the ability to process feeds and to transport them. Those who put the most study on the situation feel that it will probably be necessary to reduce the livestock population next year because there will not be sufficient feed.

Dairy cows are high. It is not at all unusual to hear of \$200 being paid for a reasonably good dairy cow. Cow prices have gone up faster than the price of milk.

—A. A.—

AGAINST MILK CEILINGS

On February 12, 200 leaders of dairy organizations in 23 states met in New York City and asked Washington to abandon its proposal to freeze farmers' milk prices at January levels. The

meeting was called by the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation.

The request will be carried to O.P.A., the Department of Agriculture, and members of Congress. Delegates at the meeting pointed out that milk production needed for the coming year is 140,000,000,000 pounds, while under the most favorable conditions production will probably not exceed 118,000,000,000 pounds.

It was the opinion of those attending the conference that the freezing of producer prices at January levels would tend to discourage production.

—A. A.—

REQUEST MILK ORDER HEARING

The Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency has petitioned Secretary Wickard for a hearing on the Milk Marketing Order for New York City. Specifically, they request inclusion in the Order of a payment of 17c a hundred on milk moved from shipping plant to manufacturing plant.

One reason given is the belief that the O.P.A. order limiting the amount



of butterfat in cream will increase the amount of milk that must be manufactured.

Because the months ahead are the ones in which such a provision would be most helpful, the Bargaining Agency requests action at an early date.

—A. A.—

PRICE LEVELS

For January, the index of prices received by New York farmers was 169, figuring January 1910 to 1914 as 100.

The index of U. S. farm wage rates was 223. Weekly factory earnings for December, 1942 (last figure available), were 367. At present wage rates, consumers are still able to buy their food at favorable prices.

THIS HARVEST IS FOR

HIS old chore jacket has been hanging there for a long time now. Just today I shook some chaff out of the pockets, and realized that he has been gone since harvest time last year.

Some folks say, "You have given a boy to your country... isn't that enough? How can you hope to carry on without his help? Without new machinery and all the other things you are called on to sacrifice in wartime?"

I'll tell you how we feel about it. We are not giving the boys in our community to Uncle Sam for keeps. We want them back. And it seems to us the surest return ticket we could send them is the biggest bumper crop we ever grew. To be dead certain of saving it, we had our All-Crop Harvester completely reconditioned this winter. If we had waited until harvest time, we might have had a breakdown in the field that would have cost us the whole crop.

It's mighty reassuring to see our All-Crop Ready to Roll... with its handsome Farm Commando emblem. I'll feel safe driving the tractor myself. It will help Dad out, and goodness knows it will be easier than cooking for a gang of threshers the way we used to.

★ ★ ★

Your Allis-Chalmers dealer is going all the way in preparing every possible All-Crop Harvester for peak mechanical performance. Further than that, he is holding Farm Commando schools to give you the benefit of expert factory instruction on how to operate and adjust your harvester in all kinds of crops. He asks only that you have your equipment checked over now before it is too late. He has one purpose, one goal: let's help bring our boys home victorious... and soon!

ALLIS-CHALMERS
Tractor Division — Milwaukee, U. S. A.



Eagle Emblem of Honor

Your Allis-Chalmers dealer challenges every All-Crop Harvester to report for a thorough checkup immediately... be ready to save crops even if storms strike... to save precious seed crops that might otherwise be lost. He will award the red-white-and-blue Farm Commando eagle to every A-C machine passing inspection. Be sure to attend his Farm Commando School; get valuable operating tips from factory-trained experts.

mail this COMMANDO-GRAM.
Allis-Chalmers may be able to help you.

Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Dept. 34, Tractor Division,
Milwaukee, Wis. Sirs: Can you help me locate the following equipment, no obligation to me:

I have the following equipment for sale to someone who needs it:

PLEASE PRINT SIZE AND DESCRIPTION—Name and Address

Name _____ R. F. D. _____

Town _____ State _____

Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

"American Agriculturist's Classified Page"

HOLSTEIN

TRY "WAIT FARMS" FIRST
for your next Herd Sire. We specialize on Type and Production. 2 Gold Medal Herd Sires, 2 Silver Medal. Prices reasonable. Write for list.
J. REYNOLDS WAIT, THE WAIT FARMS, AUBURN, N. Y.

For Sale: REGISTERED HOLSTEINS
Will sell 30 head. Your choice of 115. Herd average 3.75% fat last eighteen months. Many splendid families that combine show quality with high production. Some high quality young bulls, excellent show prospects.
PAUL SMITH, NEWARK VALLEY, NEW YORK.

HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES FOR SALE
Sons of King Constance Ormsby Ideal, whose 7 nearest dams average 934.32 lbs. fat, 3.9%, 24439 lbs. milk. His dam made 600 lbs. fat, 4.0% as an aged cow on 2 time milking. Bull calves out of high producing good type dams at reasonable prices. **PAUL STERUSKY, SUNNYHILL DAIRY FARM, LITTLE FALLS, N. Y.**

GUERNSEY

Tarbell Guernsey Farms
FOR SALE: YOUNG BULLS
carrying 87½% the same blood as Tarbell Farms Peerless Margo 1013.3 lbs. fat, World's Champion Jr. 3-year-old. Tarbell Farms Peerless Eloise, 1436.4 lbs. milk, 800.7 lbs. fat, Jr. 3-year-old. Full information furnished on request. Herd Federal Accredited, Negative.
Smithville Flats, N.Y.

For Sale: Registered Guernsey Bulls.
READY FOR SERVICE, FROM 600 LB. DAMS. FEW HEIFERS UNDER ONE YEAR. Price reasonable (a good time to buy).
Lake Delaware Farms, Delhi, N. Y.

JERSEYS

OVERSTOCKED
Will sell one or a truckload up to 25 head of REGISTERED JERSEY FEMALES—calves, yearlings, bred heifers. Backed by proven sires and D.H.I.A. records.
LAKE PLACID CLUB FARMS
FAVOR R. SMITH, Mgr.
LAKE PLACID CLUB, NEW YORK.

AYRSHIRE

Registered Ayrshire Bull Calves
Several are out of 400 lb. dams and are sired by outstanding herd sires.
Write for sale list, priced to sell.
Gould Dale Farm, South Kortright, N.Y.

DAIRY CATTLE

COWS FOR SALE
T.B. and BLOODTESTED HOLSTEINS and GUERNSEYS IN CARLOAD LOTS.
E. C. TALBOT, Leonardsville, N. Y.

DAIRY CATTLE

CAREFULLY SELECTED HOLSTEINS and GUERNSEYS. LARGE NUMBER TO CHOOSE FROM. SOLD FOR CASH OR ON LIBERAL CREDIT TERMS.

STATE DAIRY CATTLE CO., Inc.
B. N. MILLARD, Pres. ITHACA, N. Y.
3 miles south of Ithaca on Routes 13 and 34.
Phone: Ithaca 2015.

Cattle: 500 head, fancy fresh, forward.
HORSES. ALL KINDS. THE BEST IN FANCY DRAFT AND SADDLE HORSES. PRICED RIGHT.
E. L. Foote & Son, Inc., HOBART, N. Y.
Est. 1845.

SHORTHORNS

PINE RIDGE STOCK FARM IS OFFERING TWO OF THEIR CHOICE YOUNG
Dual Purpose Shorthorn Bulls.
YOU CAN'T GO WRONG WITH ONE OF THESE.
Horace E. Widger & Sons, SPENCERPORT, NEW YORK.

HORSES

For Sale: 80 Head Acclimated Horses
4 matched pairs geldings, 4 to 6 year old sorrels, well broke, weight 3400 lbs. Also 5 matched pairs of Purebred Belgian Mares, some in foal, mostly sorrels and chestnuts. Also many one and two year old Purebred Belgian Mares, one 5-year-old and one 2-year-old Chestnut stallion. Registered Purebred Belgian.

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SENECA CASTLE, NEW YORK
PHONE: STANLEY 501Y23.

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Pedigreed Chester Whites
SOWS, BOARS AND PIGS, ALL AGES.
WORLD'S BEST BLOOD. MUST PLEASE.
C. E. CASSEL & SON, Hershey, Penna.

SHEEP

FOR SALE— FINE FARM FLOCK
50 GRADE SHROPSHIRE EWES.
YOUNG, GOOD SIZE AND BRED TO LAMB IN MAY.
D. S. Dewitt, Skaneateles, R.D. 1, N. Y.

FOR SALE—
Thoroughbred Shropshire Ram.
HEAVY TWO-YEAR-OLD. NOT REGISTERED BUT NONE BETTER. \$35.00.
H. W. MOORE, Cherry Valley, N. Y.

DOGS

COCKER SPANIEL PUPS—AKC
MRS. EDNA GLADSTONE,
Andes, New York

SEEDS

SEED CORN—Hybrid Cornell 11 Corn;
Cornell 34-53—a great new variety for husking and early ensilage; Cornell 29-3 for ensilage or husking later on. Write for additional information.

Jerry A. Smith & Sons, LUDLOWVILLE, NEW YORK.
CLOVER, \$8.40; ALFALFA, \$11.85;
BLUE TAG HYBRID SEED CORN \$3.50, all per bushel. Also many other bargains. Postal card us today for price list and samples.
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Retail milk route, 200 gal. pasteurizer, Ammonia Cooling system, Type J Bottle Filler, 10 H.P. Boiler, Bottle washer, separator, churn, etc. This equipment has been in daily use up to Feb. 1, 1943. Special price if sold in one lot. **DELHI DAIRY CO., Box 481, Delhi, N. Y.**

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They Live—They Lay—They Pay
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CHRISTIE'S STRAIN N. H. REDS
PULLETS. BLOODTESTED STOCK.
ALL COMMERCIAL BREDS. CIRCULARS.
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One of the outstanding breeding farms in the Northeast.
Noted for exceptional livability and egg production. 100% PULLORUM CLEAN—100% TRAPNESTED. Ask for catalog and price list.
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31 years breeding Leghorns for livability, production type, large egg size and excellent egg color and quality.
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Won Central New York laying test over all breeds 1942. 3362 eggs, 3558.60 points. Please write for our 1943 price list and catalog describing our Leghorns, Reds and Cross Breeds.
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Large Type S. C. White Leghorns
Write for descriptive folder.
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ENGLISH BLACK LEGHORNS
World's hardest breed. No paralysis. No Pickouts. Great layers. As Broilers dress yellow. Eggs and stook. Circular Free. Established in 1910.
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RICH POULTRY FARMS
Leghorns and Reds
Trapped and Progeny Tested
ONE OF NEW YORK STATE'S OLDEST AND—LARGEST BREEDING FARMS. 12,000 BIRDS—Write for illustrated catalog and price list. Also describes our method of growing pullets and feeding layers.
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GEESE

EMBDEN GEESE—BEAUTIES
TRIOS ONLY, \$18.00.
COLLIE PUPS.
P. McCULLOUGH, MERCER, PENNA.

See Opposite Page for Additional Classified Ads

Buy War Bonds and Stamps

DOWN THE Alley

By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

OPINIONS and more opinions (but no answers) mostly scooped up during Farm and Home Week in Ithaca.

1. Farm production this year can be as great as 1942, only by a miracle.
2. Farm income, then, will not be as great, unless prices are higher.
3. Higher farm prices are probable, although farm prices did rise about twenty per cent in 1942, in spite of everything.
4. Foods and grains will be short in 1943, shorter in 1944.
5. Livestock numbers will tax our grain supply.
6. Grains could be hard to buy in the Northeast, if ceilings can be enforced.
7. This can cause some liquidation of livestock, but most likely not lower livestock prices.
8. This is no reason for the Northeast to go into small grain production in volume.
9. Grain shortages will emphasize the value of our good pastures and their care, as well as good haying practices. The development of better quality rough feeds, also, will probably call for more corn planting.
10. Dairy cow prices are now over fifty points higher than most other products, comparatively.
11. Farmers, without "Government Instructions" have stored their "ever normal granary" in the most efficient places,—in livestock.
12. Wool imports are staggering, so is wool use. One pretty well offsets the other.
13. An acute farm labor shortage will probably receive no great help from the Government. Local communities will have to help themselves

generally (boys, girls, trading work, etc.)

14. Farm labor costs will continue to rise.
15. Livestock grading will continue to be upset, with quality animals bringing less than their proportionate worth.
16. Black markets and bootlegging of dairy products and meats is probably already out of hand, and will continue with all its breakdowns of sanitation, price structures, meat and livestock inspections, etc.
17. Government figures will become less and less reliable as to available supplies, because there is no way of checking under these conditions.
18. With the tremendous kill in the past year, cattle and sheep numbers would seem to be less than a year ago. Hog kill has not reflected anticipated numbers, but no one seems to know where all the hogs are, or if they really are in existence in increased numbers.
19. Heavy hogs have been more or less discriminated against, because lard price ceilings have more nearly held.
20. One old five hundred pound sow will buy two gilts.
21. Any kind of thin cattle to put on grass this spring are almost unobtainable.
22. Horses are going to move in trade channels—if harness makers sales and orders are any criterion.
23. We have been eating about three per cent more food than we have produced for the past two decades. Bang—goes the old surplus talk.
24. With by far the greatest production in our history in 1942, we still did not produce, on a per capita basis, as much as in 1915.
25. If we export twenty per cent of our production, as we are told we must—what?

Perhaps you can figure it all out. I can't.

—A. A.—

EARLVILLE SALE

Prices for pure bred Holstein cattle eased off a little at the 152nd Earlville sale, managed as usual by R. Austin Backus and his regular assistants.

Sixty-two consignors filled the stables with 128 head that sold for \$34,267, average \$266. Five hundred buyers seated in the warm sale auditorium kept the cattle moving through the ring with these results: 36 cows selling above \$300 averaged \$353; 105 females, above two years, averaged \$268.33; 11 bulls, under two years, averaged \$188.64; 9 bred heifers, under two years, averaged \$200; 7 catalogued heifer calves averaged \$61; 6 catalogued bull calves averaged \$36.50; 25 baby heifer calves averaged \$34.40; 15 baby bull calves averaged \$16; 30 Canadian cows averaged \$308.

The top bull (Montvic Rag Apple Emperor, two years), from A. G. McEwen, Maxville, Ontario, to Maple Haven Farms, New Paltz, at \$1500, was not present in the ring because of road conditions in Canada.

The top heifer (Donald Posch, six months), from Butterfly Farm, Mexico, N. Y., went to E. J. Barker, Oneonta, N. Y., for \$400.

The top bred heifer (DeKol Homestead Bert Posch, two years, eight months), from A. H. Shaul, Jasper, N. Y., to H. T. Oswald, Ira, N. Y., for \$250.

The top cow (Wayside Rag Apple Ann, 6 years), from J. W. Ewart, Perth, Ontario, to John H. Maxon, Homer, N. Y., \$520.

Second cow from top (Milkdale Rag Apple Peerless Posch, 6 years), from Wooster Fruit and Dairy Farm, Union Hill, N. Y., to J. E. Sampson, Palmyra, \$490.—John R. Parsons.



INCREASE THE CHAIN OF CALVING HAZARDS

When the country calls for high milk production and more livestock for slaughter, favorable markets demand extra attention to cow health. Selling more milk or butterfat can never result if cows are off-feed or ailing. Play safe . . . promote vigorous appetite and digestion by adding KOW-KARE to the grain. The Iron, Iodine and medicinal ingredients in this proven formula are especially valuable as a winter-spring tonic to hard-working animals. Especially when cows are due to freshen is Kow-Kare conditioning a sensible "must."

Begin now; use Kow-Kare from now to pasture-time for all cows below top production, or approaching calving. Sold by feed, drug and general stores, \$1.25 and 65¢ sizes.

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Promotes

- APPETITE
- DIGESTION
- ASSIMILATION

Free Cow Book

Write for valuable book "Home Aids to Cow Health." 32 pages, illustrated; written by a practical veterinarian to meet the average needs of cow owners in caring for their dairy.

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300 -- COWS AND HEIFERS -- 300

Having recently purchased several entire dairies of good cows and heifers, we are offering same for sale at our stables at ANDES and SMITHVILLE FLATS, N. Y.

50 -- HORSES -- 50

Several excellent teams, sorrels, bays and greys weighing from 2700 to 3400 lbs. Good single horses weighing from 1400 to 1600 lbs. Several colts.

25 sets New Team Harness. Also a good supply of Used Farm Machinery. Mostly McCormick Deering and New Idea.

Suitable terms on monthly payments if so desired. We deliver — Phones 21R2 and 27R21.

GLADSTONE BROS. Andes, N. Y.

NORTHEAST MARKETS for NORTHEAST PRODUCERS

(Continued from opposite page)

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FARM FOR SALE: 94 Acre Farm
with large house, dairy barn and silo, on the shore of Lake Erie between Dunkirk and Silver Creek. Sacrifice for quick sale. For particulars write to
PAUL K. RICE, Trumansburg, N. Y.

Going Farm, Big 10-Room House
On gravel highway, few minutes to depot town, half hour to city; excellent dwelling, sun parlor, hardwood floors; \$4500 insurance; 150 acres, 100 for corn, potatoes, tomatoes, peas, etc.; sacrificed by aged owner, \$4400 including horses, 9 cows, 2 heifers, bull, lot of tools; pg. 25 Big Catalog—Write for Free Copy.

STROUT REALTY,
255-R 4th Ave., New York City.

FOR SALE — 3 FARMS

- 1 — 39 ACRES. House, barn, electricity, excellent location; Route 20.
- 2 — 80 ACRES. General farm, apple orchard, house, barn, double garage, electricity, furnace, natural gas; Route 20.
- 3 — 166 ACRES. General farm, apple orchard, house, barn, electricity, furnace, natural gas; Routes 20 and 19.

For information regarding these properties
CALL BATAVIA 1904-J-2.

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FOR RENT: 70-ACRE DAIRY FARM

in city limits of Pittsfield, Mass. Electricity and gas. Eight room house in fine condition. Horse and hay barn. Separate cow barn with 40 stanchions. Apply
Charles H. Wilson, Pittsfield, Mass.

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NORTHEASTERN ABERDEEN-ANGUS BREEDERS' SALE

77 MODERN TYPE, WELL-BRED CATTLE.

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RHINEBECK, N. Y.

On the mainline of the NYCRR—easily accessible. Seventh annual sale of profitable foundation young females and herd bull prospects—all from T.B. Acc. and Bangs Free Appr. herds.

Catalog: MYRON FUERST, Sale Mgr., PINE PLAINS, N. Y.

153rd EARLVILLE SALE

WEDNESDAY, March 3, 1943
IN THE HEATED SALE PAVILION AT **EARLVILLE, MADISON COUNTY, N. Y.**

150 Registered Holstein cattle selling in America's oldest and best known series of Registered Holstein sales in the world.

From T.B. Accredited herds, negative to blood test, eligible for immediate shipment into any herd, mastitis charts with milking animals. Every animal vaccinated for shipping fever.

120 fresh and close springers, majority first, second, and third calf heifers. Good udders, good type, backed by the breeding of the most popular blood lines. Many have good production records. All are sold to be exactly as represented.

A buyer in the January sale reports four cows milking from 70 to 85 lbs. a day with good tests. Another buyer at the last September sale writes his cow is making over 900 lbs., 4.2% test.

You, too, can buy profitable cows at this sale, which starts at 10 A. M. It's your opportunity.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS,
Sales Manager, MEXICO, N. Y.

If You Need a New Silo

It may not be easy to get it. Our output, like that of others, is severely restricted. The only fair policy under these war conditions is to serve first, those who come first. . . . When our quota is completed we can furnish no more Silos. Get your Unadilla Silo at once.

Meanwhile we have enlisted our facilities and skills for making war goods to help win this war.

UNADILLA SILO CO.
Box B, Unadilla, N. Y.

UNADILLA SILOS

Buy War Bonds and Stamps

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Hatches Tues. and Thurs. Order from ad or write for actual photo Cat. ORDER IN ADVANCE IF POSSIBLE. Cash or C.O.D. Non-Sexed Pullets Cockerels

	per 100	per 100	per 100
Hanson or Large Type			
English S. C. W. Leghorns	\$11.00	\$20.00	\$3.00
Black or White Minorcas	11.00	20.00	3.00
B. & W. Rox. R. I. Reds. W. Wy.	12.00	15.00	12.00
Red-Rock or Rock-Red Cross	12.00	15.00	12.00
Jersey White Giants	13.00	16.00	13.00
N. HAMP. REDS (AAA SUP.)	15.00	20.00	12.00
H. Mix \$11; HEAVY BROILER CHIX, no sex guar.			
\$10.00; Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D., 100% live del. Post Pd. AMER. SEXORS ONLY, 95% Accuracy.			

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Extra Extra Extra QUALITY CHICKS

DO YOU WANT LARGER PROFITS? Then send a post card today for FREE 16 page illustrated catalog describing our Stock and Hatchery. Breeders Bloodtested and Cullled—carefully selected for heavy weight and high producing flock averages. Why be satisfied with inferior chicks—get quality stock at no extra cost, bred for the sole purpose of producing extra profits for YOU. Write and book your order for January, February, and March delivery.

McALISTERVILLE HATCHERY,
Edgar C. Leister, Owner, Box 20, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

Over 20 years of breeding and hatching experience. Assure you the highest quality. Breeders Tested. Postage Paid. Catalog FREE. Live Delivery.

	100	500	1000
Pullets Guar. 95% Accurate			
Unsexed Plts. Ckls.			
BIG R.O.P. SIRE	\$11.00	\$20.00	\$3.00
WHITE LEGHORNS			
HEAVY BREEDS—			
STRAIGHT RUN ONLY	100	500	1000
White and Barred Rocks	\$12.00	\$57.00	\$110.00
New Hampshire	14.00	67.50	130.00
Heavy Mixed	10.00	47.50	90.00

Less than 100 add 1c per chick. Also Started Chicks.

CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM,
Wm. Nace, (Prop.), Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

FOR PROFIT Ebsasser's QUALITY CHICKS

100% Live Arrival Guar. 100 100 100

	100	100	100
Hanson or Large Type S. C.			
Unsexed Plts. Ckls.			
WHITE LEGHORNS	\$11.00	\$20.00	\$3.00
SPECIAL MATINGS—U. S. R.O.P.			
SIRE S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS	12.00	22.00	4.00
Barred Rox & R. I. Reds	12.00	15.00	10.00
White P. Rocks & N. H. Reds	13.00	16.00	10.00
Heavy Mixed	11.00	13.00	9.00

PRCMT SHIPMENT. Breeders Bloodtested. We pay postage. Guaranteed 95% on all Pullets. FREE CATALOG. Cash or C.O.D. R. W. ELSASSER POULTRY FARM, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PENNA.

BABY CHICKS

Mondays—Thursdays 100 100 100

	100	100	100
White, Brown, Black			
Unsexed Plts. Ckls.			
and Buff Leghorns	\$11.00	\$20.00	\$4.00
Brd. Rox. R. I. Reds. W. Wyand.	12.00	16.00	10.00
N. H. Reds, Rd-Rox Cr., W. Rox.	13.00	18.00	10.00
AAA Tom Barron Leghorns	13.00	22.00	4.00
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All Breeders Bloodtested. Pullets guar. 90% accurate. 100% live del. Order direct from ad. Postage Paid. Will ship C.O.D. or Cash.

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SHELLENBERGER'S S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS. Heavy producers of large white eggs. R.O.P. Sired Chicks—Sexed Pullets, 95% Sex guarantee—Day Old Cockerels. Write for prices and Catalog.

C. M. SHELLENBERGER'S POULTRY FARM
Box 37, RICHFIELD, PA.

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read every baby chick advertisement in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Remember,—every advertiser of baby chicks in A. A. is guaranteed to give you satisfaction. Of course, he can't guarantee that the chicks will live, but his chicks are guaranteed as advertised.

NOW

WHEN YOU BUY Baby Chicks, in order to help A. A. as we are trying to help you, order from the advertisement in A. A., using the handy order form you will find printed in each issue. Use the box number or letter, or department number or letter in the advertisement in A. A. The advertiser puts it in his ad to check on his sales. It is the only way the advertiser knows that you wish the A. A. to have credit for the sale. It's the A. A. key. USE IT.

What's Wrong with the Egg Market? By J. C. Huttar

WHAT'S WRONG with the egg market? That's the question I've been asked dozens of times in the last two weeks.

The answer is—we're in the flush period of production. In spite of the shortage of meats, and in spite of the high buying power of the public, and in spite of the good demand for eggs, the half billion or more birds in the country will at some times lay more eggs than people are eating. The government continues to take part in this surplus, but not all of it every day. In other words we still have a flush season when egg prices are lower than in the time of short production.

With lights, early hatching, warm houses and forced feeding, the flush season now starts in January instead of April, as it did twenty-five years ago. It's over in June now, instead of September as it was then.

PRICES NEAR BOTTOM

In three out of the last four years egg prices have reached their yearly low about the first of March. My guess is that it was earlier this year. In other words, I think we've already passed it.

Even though present prices may not pay a poultry-keeper the wages he can get on many war plant jobs, there is still money in egg production. And this should be the poorest time of the year.

FLOORS AND CEILINGS

I suppose the Office of Price Administration is busy with point rationing, shoe rationing and pleasure driving so that they couldn't get at the

matter of setting egg ceilings. And because they haven't set ceilings, the Agricultural Marketing Administration hasn't announced its floor for egg prices. Nor have they done any buying to support prices. It's no secret that prices hit a real slide early this month.

The Northeastern Poultry Producers Council (Neppco) under the aggressive leadership of Bob Thurrell and Leon Todd are prodding the O.P.A. for action. They're going right to Congress with the story. Many poultrymen are holding back on 1943 plans until they have a better idea of what the egg price ceilings and floors are going to be.

In the meantime, Secretary Wickard's food administration is getting concerned about the hatching situation. They wonder if the needed increase in hatching to give the needed increase in eggs will come forth.

Poultrymen certainly mean to do the job but with every other working man well taken care of, I can't blame them for asking for more than poor wages for their time. If the government wants to be sure of getting enough eggs and poultry meat they need to assure poultrymen of four things:

1. Enough fuel (especially kerosene) for brooding.
2. Enough feed.
3. No more drafting of labor.
4. Ceiling and floor prices which let a good poultryman make good wages.

WHAT TO DO

There are men in high places in Washington who have a very sym-

(Continued on opposite page)

FARM CREDIT LOANS

ON PAGE 25 of the last issue of *American Agriculturist* (February 13) we explained briefly how you can get a long-time Federal Land Bank mortgage loan, either to refinance your present mortgage or to buy a farm. Here is how the Farm Credit Administration can help you to get a Production Credit or short-time loan.

I. WHO MAY BORROW

Only a farmer. He must be in sound financial position and show ability to repay the money from his income.

II. HOW TO GET A LOAN

Write or telephone the secretary or other representative of your local Production Credit Association. There is one near you. Your County Agent will tell you where, or write to the Production Credit Corporation, Farm Credit Administration, Springfield, Massachusetts.

III. AMOUNT OF LOAN

This depends on the amount that can be used wisely, and the ability to repay out of income.

IV. SECURITY

Depends on you. Some loans are unsecured, or a lien may be taken on crop, livestock, or equipment which is used to produce the income which will repay the loan.

V. REPAYMENTS

These are arranged to suit your own production and marketing plans. If on crops, the loan should be paid when the crops are sold. Loans for livestock, machinery, equipment, repairs, and improvements may be made for a little longer time.

VI. INTEREST CHARGES

The rate is 4½% per year, but is not deducted nor required to be paid in advance. You pay interest only on the unpaid balance. Each dollar bears interest only while it is used. You may draw on a loan piecemeal, or pay it

back piecemeal, to suit your own plans.

A moderate loan-service fee is charged to cover the cost of credit check-up. A few simple questions must be answered showing your financial situation when the loan is made.

VII. TIME REQUIRED TO GET LOAN

Usually only a few days.

Production Credit Associations are cooperative. Each new applicant must own at the time his loan is made \$5 of voting stock for each \$100 of the amount of the loan. That is because the association is a cooperative of farmers for farmers. Every user becomes a part owner. Every user becomes a member. No one can be a member except farmers who use the association.

Once a farmer owns what shares he needs, he is set so far as shares are concerned. He can use them again and again in connection with loans. When he wants to withdraw and give up his membership, the borrower's shares may be listed with the association for sale to another member.

Thousands of your fellow farmers use this splendid credit service regularly. It enables them to do business for cash and to get the lowest cash price on their purchase. You not only save your money when you do business for cash, but you save on the interest rate. Repayments are arranged to fit into the farm business. The Production Credit Associations are farmers' credit cooperatives. Their only purpose is to provide farmers with the kind of credit they need when they need it.

You are a soldier in the great food production campaign. Sound credit is a necessary part of your equipment. It will cost you nothing to talk over your credit situation and needs with a representative of the Production Credit Association. Do it now.

Baby Chicks

CLEAR SPRING CHICKS

95% Guar. Pullets. 100% Live Delivery. 1943 CAT. FREE. Non-Sexed Pullets Ckls.

	Per 100	Per 100	Per 100
Large Type Hanson			
Sired White Leghorns	\$12.00	\$22.00	\$3.00
Large Type Leghorns	11.00	20.00	3.00
Black Minorcas	12.00	22.00	3.00
Bar. and White Rocks	12.00	16.00	12.00
Red-Rock Crs., R. I. Reds.	12.50	16.50	12.00
N. H. Reds	14.00	18.00	12.00
11 Mixed, Non-Sexed, \$11.00 per hundred. Heavy Mixed, no sex guarantee, \$10.00 per hundred. We have been satisfying a steady list of prosperous poultrymen for years. All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. Parcel Post Prepaid.			

CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY,
F. B. LEISTER, Owner, Box 51, McAlisterville, Pa.

Smith's QUALITY CHICKS ELECTRICALLY HATCHED

Hatches Mon. & Thurs. Order from ad or write for Catalog. 100% live del. We NON-SEX PLTS. CKLS.

	100	100	100
Pay Postage. Cash or C.O.D.			
Hanson Strain Wh. Leghorns	\$12.00	\$22.00	\$3.00
Large Type White Leghorns	10.00	20.00	3.00
Bar. Rocks & R. I. Reds	12.00	16.00	11.00
New Hampshire Reds	14.00	18.00	11.00
Rock-Red Cross	12.00	16.00	11.00
White Rox	13.00	17.00	11.00
11. Mix, \$10.; H. Mix, no sex guar., \$9. Breeders Blood Tested for B.W.D. Amer. Sexors only, 95% accuracy.			

Smith's Electric Hatchery, Box A, Cocolamus, Pa.

LEHMAN'S BIG ENG. LEGHORN'S LIVE LAY PAY

100% live del. (Postpaid) AS HATCHED PLTS. CKLS.

	100	100	100
Cash or C.O.D. (Prompt Shipment)			
Large Eng. S. C. White Leghorns	\$11.00	\$20.00	\$2.00
U. S. R.O.P. Sired S. C. Wh. Leghorns	12.00	22.00	4.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	11.50	14.00	10.00
W. Rocks, R. I. Reds, Rock-Red Cr.	12.00	15.00	10.00
New Hampshire Reds	13.00	16.00	10.00
Heavy Mixed	11.00	13.00	10.00

All Chicks are modern Electric Hatched under proven fumigation and sanitary methods. All hens under years of B.W.D. testing and improvements. (Catalog Free). (Plts. 95% guar.) 1 personally do all sexing.

Lehman Strawser's Hatchery, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

SUNNY SLOPE CHICKS

We Specialize in Sexing. 100 100 100

	100	100	100
Shipped Prepaid Parcel Post. STR. PLTS. CKLS.			
R.O.P. SIRE LEGHORNS	\$12.00	\$22.00	\$5.00
Large Eng. White Leghorns	11.00	20.00	4.00
Bar. Rocks & R. I. Reds	12.00	16.00	10.00
Wh. Rocks & N. H. Reds	13.00	18.00	11.00
Special N. H. Reds direct from N.E.	14.00	20.00	12.00
Rock-Red Cross	12.00	18.00	11.00
Ancoras	13.00	22.00	4.00
Mixed Chicks	10.00	15.00	

Better Chicks mean Better Profits. All Breeders Blood Tested. Order today or Write for FREE Circular.

Sunny Slope Hatchery, Dept. A, Thompsonstown, Pa.

HILLSIDE HATCHERY

Hatches Mon. & Thurs. 100 100 100

	100	100	100
100% live del. Postpaid. Str. Plts. Ckls.			
R.O.P. Sired Wh. Leg. \$12.00	\$22.00	\$4.00	
Large Eng. Wh. Leg.	11.00	20.00	3.00
Red-Rock Cross	12.00	15.00	11.00
N. Hamp. Reds (Special)	15.00	20.00	11.00
Bd. & Wh. Rks., R. I. Rds.	12.00	15.00	11.00
Heavy Mixed	10.00	10.00	

Pullets Guar. 95% accurate. Terms: Cash or C.O.D. Write the Old Reliable Plant for Free Catalog giving full details of our flocks. All Breeders Bloodtested.

T. J. EHRENZELLER, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT 100 100 100

	100	100	100
WILL SHIP C.O.D. Unsexed Plts. Ckls.			
S. C. White Leghorns	\$10.00	\$20.00	\$3.00
White Rocks	13.00	16.00	12.00
New Hampshire Reds	13.00	16.00	10.00
Red-Rox & Rox-Red Cr., Bar. Rox	12.00	15.00	12.00
Heavy Mixed	10.00	13.00	9.00

95% GUARANTEE ON ALL PULLET CHICKS 100% live del. Every Breeder Blood-Tested. Order direct from this ad or write for Catalog.

Thompsonstown Hatchery, Route 27, Thompsonstown, Pa.

NIEMOND'S CHICKS

100% del. Cash or C.O.D. UNSEX. PLTS. CKLS. (Pullets Guar. 95%) 100 100 100

	100	100	100
Hanson Sired Wh. Leghorns	\$11.00	\$20.00	\$2.00
Large Type Wh. Leghorns	10.00	20.00	2.00
Bar. & Wh. Rox, R. I. Reds	12.00	15.00	10.00
H. Mix \$9. Breeders Blood Tested. Free Cir. Postpaid.			

NIEMOND'S POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

COLONIAL IS FIRST

in total number chicks sold because of LOW PRICES, HIGH QUALITY and SERVICE. All leading breeds, sexed or straight run. BIG four-color catalog FREE! COLONIAL POULTRY FARMS, Marion, Ohio

BEAVER'S SUPREME BRED CHICKS

From official Penna. State Blood Tested Breeders. Large English White Leg. & New Hampshire \$12-100; Wh. Leg. Plts. \$22-100; Leg. Ckls. \$3-100. BEAVER'S POULTRY FARM, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa. (R.D. 2)

ROSELAWN Write for FREE CIRCULAR. Low Prices Day Old and Started Chicks. ROSELAWN CHICK FARM, Dept. A, McAlisterville, Pa.

WRITE — For our amazing low prices and early order discount. 10 leading breeds. Chick catalog explains all. FAIRVIEW HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, Box 54-AA, Zeeland, Michigan.

MOHAWK BABY CHICKS are hatched from Pullorum-clean flocks. Leading breeds, popular prices. MOHAWK CHICK HATCHERY, SCHENECTADY, NEW YORK.

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS. TOM BARRON LEGHORN FARMS. Box 16, RICHFIELD, PENNA.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

BABY CHICKS

OUR GUARANTEE. You need have no hesitation in sending money to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST baby chick advertisers. If they fail to send the chicks to you, your money will be refunded. We require every advertiser to stand back of statements made in the advertisement. Obviously no one can guarantee that chicks will live. To take advantage of our guarantee it is necessary, when writing advertisers, to say, "I saw your advertisement in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST."

(Continued from opposite page)
pathetic understanding of the poultry keepers problem. I look for them to succeed in giving a helping hand. I think it would be a mistake for poultry keepers to quit now, if they can go on. Everything points to a good year.

Egg prices have firmed up and the Food Distribution Administration has already set prices at which they will buy eggs in twelve Southern States. These prices range from 33c a dozen in Arkansas to 36½c in Florida. These prices are net to the producer for large eggs of good quality (Grade A). The price for the Northeast will very likely be higher.

Poultry meat prices are good. An amendment to the recent poultry ceilings has already been made raising live poultry prices 2c a pound. Consumption of poultry by the Army and the public continues at a record breaking rate and should continue good for the rest of this year at least.

I can't say much about fuel, but if you use oil you ought to be pretty sure your dealer can supply you before you get too many chicks. Some relief here is probable but a few areas are still in a bad way.

Feed will be available for all your chickens. It may not be quite as good as you're used to, but it will be good enough to get results.

Maybe you'll want to get your chicks a little later than usual this year, but get them.

Maybe breeders and hatcheries will have to run their incubators longer this year, but that's all right too. The late chicks don't cost as much to raise and egg prices should be good most of the year anyway.

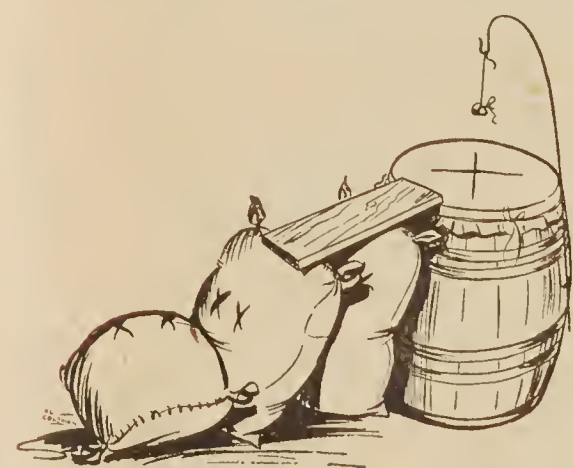
So, "keep 'em peeping."

—A. A.—

HOW I RID MY BARN OF RATS

Rats became so plentiful about my barn that it began to look like they were going to eat up everything in it. These pests had built a complete system of subterranean passage ways under and around the barn. They would drag whole ears of corn into these under ground burrows. I managed to trap one now and then, and bump one off occasionally with a shot gun, but that was slow work.

One day I noticed an old barrel under the drain of the shed behind the barn. It was about half full of water



and in it was one of my big rats. He had evidently tried to get a drink of water and had fallen in. That gave me an idea.

I took this old barrel into the barn and placed it between a lot of sacks containing feed stuff. I got a large strong sheet of paper and stretched it over the head of the barrel, something on the order of a banjo head. I

cut two slits in the center about eight inches long across each other. I nailed a small iron rod to the side of the barrel and bent it up and over the paper head so as to hang about eighteen inches above the center of the barrel.

I took a very small but strong piece of string and tied it to the end of the rod. To the end of this I tied a piece of cheese which hung about half the distance down or nine inches above the center of the barrel, as shown in the illustration. I also used a short piece of board running from the sacks to the edge of the barrel so as to make the approach easier for the rats. I filled the barrel about one third full of water and to make doubly sure they couldn't climb up the sides, I took a piece of tin and nailed it inside the barrel just above the water level.

The first night only six rats plunged, "into the valley of death," but one old rat evidently had succeeded in getting the cheese from the end of the string and escaped without the death penalty.

They had rendered the paper head on the barrel practically worthless, as the rats were too heavy for the stiffness of the paper.

So I put a new paper head on the barrel and reinforced it by pasting real strong wax paper over the four corners in the center so as to make it almost impossible for the rats to tear it. And to keep them from getting the cheese from the end of the string I made a pocket-like contrivance out of a piece of small meshed screen and stuffed it full of cheese so as to make it protrude slightly from the tiny meshes.

The second nights catch was more gratifying. I had fourteen of the pesky rogues in my barrel. In fact, they were so thick that three of them had been able to save their lives by floating on the dead bodies of their comrades.

This rat drowning went on until I had just about rid the place of rats.

—E. L. Hege.

—A. A.—

SEXING

In sexing chicks, what method is used in separating sexes?

There are two methods. One is sometimes called the Japanese method. This consists of carefully examining the vents of day-old chicks by persons who have been trained in this procedure. A careful, welltrained sexer is usually about 90% accurate in separating pullets and cockerels.

The second method applies only to crossbred chicks. In certain crosses, there are different markings on pullets and cockerels which enable them to be separated very accurately any time after they emerge from the shell.

—A. A.—

CHILLED CHICKS

Is there any proof that chilling chicks increases their susceptibility to pullorum disease?

Yes, careful experiments by J. C. Scholes and F. B. Hutt of Cornell showed that when chicks are chilled they are more susceptible to pullorum and that the death rate is higher. Chickens, even though they are affected with pullorum, can be raised with low mortality if they are kept warm.

—A. A.—

HATCHING EGGS

The Office of Price Administration has ruled that hatching eggs are exempted from price control regulations.

New WAR TIME MONEY SAVING PLAN
in addition to EARLY ORDER DISCOUNTS

CATALOG FREE

Write Today for BIG FREE CATALOG. More 2-to-5-yr. old Hen Breeders mated to 200-314 Egg R.O.P. Sires, than any other New Jersey plant. Bloodtested. Hatches year 'round. Capacity 1,800,000 Eggs. Send postcard today for FREE CATALOG, money-saving prices.

WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. 2B-4, VINELAND, NEW JERSEY

WENE R.O.P. SIRE CHICKS
and PULLETS DAY-OLD or STARTED
PUREBRED and CROSS BRED

It costs no more to feed WENE R.O.P. SIRE CHICKS, but what a difference in EGG PRODUCTION—especially now, when War-Time America needs more eggs! FREE replacement any loss first 14 days without charge. Members of Co-Ops and Egg Auctions know! These egg farmers MUST choose for EGG production above all! More Eastern Egg Auction members choose WENE CHICKS than any other kind, based on all published evidence. Wene has the breeding!

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U.S. APPROVED

STRICKLER'S Supreme Profit-Bred Chicks--Pullets--Poult

OFFICIAL PENNA. STATE BLOOD-TESTED; HEALTHY HATCHED; TRIPLY INSPECTED.

Can ship C.O.D. Quality, Satisfaction Guaranteed.	Per 50	100	500	1000
BIG ENG. WHITE LEGHORNS (hens weigh up to 7 lbs.)	\$6.00	\$11.75	\$58.00	\$115.00
BIG ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORN SEXED PULLETS	12.00	23.50	116.00	230.00
WHITE ROCKS, BARRED ROCKS, NEW HAMPSHIRE, RED-ROCK CROSSES	6.00	11.75	58.00	115.00
MAMMOTH BRAHMAS, WHITE GIANTS, BLACK GIANTS	6.50	12.75	63.00	125.00
TURKEY POULTS; MAMMOTH BROAD BREASTED BRONZE	26.00	50.00	240.00	475.00

Free Mating List.

STRICKLER POULTRY FARMS, BOX A, SHERIDAN, PENNSYLVANIA

Chester Valley Chix
VIM-VIGOR-VITALITY

CASH OR C.O.D.	Non-Sexed Pullets Chks.
Special Mated Hanson Str.	100 100 100
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS	\$12.00 \$22.00 \$3.00
Large English S. C. Wh. Leghorns	11.00 20.00 3.00
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	12.00 16.00 11.00
Red-Rock Cross & Rock-Red Cross	12.50 16.50 11.00
New Hamp. Reds, SPECIAL AAA	15.00 20.00 12.00
Heavy Mixed, No Sex guar., \$10.-100.	Heavy Mixed, \$11.-100.

All Breeders Blood Tested. Post Paid. Sexing guar. 95% accurate. Order direct from adv. or write for our New 1943 Catalog & Price List. Hatches Monday and Thursday of each week.

Chester Valley Hatchery, Box A, McAllisterville, Pa.

SHIRK'S QUALITY CHICKS

From Blood Tested Breeders. Electric Hatchery.

PULLETS GUARANTEED 95%	Unsex. Pullets Chks.
Will Ship Cash or C.O.D.	100 100 100
Large Type White Leghorns	\$11.50 \$21.00 \$3.60
Bar. and Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	12.00 17.00 11.00
Red-Rock and Rock-Red Cross	12.50 17.50 11.00
New Hampshire Reds (Special)	15.00 21.00 11.00
Heavy Mixed	11.00 15.00 9.00

We specialize in one grade and one price as all our breeders are bred up to one quality, outstanding size and egg production. Order direct from ad or write for FREE Catalog giving full information of our breeders and hatchery. All chicks shipped prepaid. Guar. 100% live delivery. Hatches Tuesdays and Thursdays.

SHIRK'S HATCHERY, H. C. Shirk, Prop., Box AA, Route 2, McAllisterville, Pa.

ULSH FARMS CHICKS

All Breeders carefully culled & Blood Tested. Order direct from ad, or write for our new catalog. Satisfaction and safe arrival guaranteed. Shipments Mon. & Thurs. — Unsex'd Pullets Chks.

Will Ship C.O.D.	100 100 100
White and Brown Leghorns	\$10.00 \$20.00 \$4.00
Black or Buff Leg., Anconas	11.00 20.00 4.00
Barred, White & Buff Rocks	12.00 15.00 11.00
Wh. Wyand., R. I. Reds, Red-Rocks	12.00 15.00 11.00
New Hampshire & Rock-Red Cross	12.00 18.00 12.00

SPECIAL GRADE A MATINGS

White & Black Leghorns	15.00 25.00 6.00
Barred Rocks & New Hamp.	15.00 23.00 15.00

Sexing guaranteed 95% correct. Our 22nd year.

ULSH POULTRY FARM, Box A, Port Trevorton, Pa.

JUNIATA LEGHORNS

Our 29th year of Breeding Juniata Leghorns. Bred for Size, type and egg production. Write for our large Catalog showing actual photos of our Farm and Breeders, also prices on Chicks and Day Old Pullets.

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, BOX A, RICHFIELD, PA.

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MORE EGGS AND POU-TRY MEAT needed. Clements Chicks are heavy layers, also good meat birds. Cash in on the heavy demand by putting in some extra Clements' Chicks. Reds, White and Barred Rocks, and the sensational Clem-Cross sex-linked pullets. Maine-U.S. Pullorum Clean. Write today for catalog—tells about our co-operative savings plan.

CLEMENTS BROS. FARMS, BOX 24, Winterport, Maine

NACE'S QUALITY CHICKS

We pay postage. Safe delivery guaranteed.

HANSON OR ENGLISH LARGE TYPE WHITE LEGHORNS	Unsexed Pits. Chks.
R. O. P. SIRE	100 100 100
S. C. Everpay Br. Leghorns	\$12.00 \$20.00 \$2.00
Bar. & White Rocks	10.00 20.00 2.00
N. H. & R. I. Reds	12.00 15.00 11.00
Heavy Mixed	9.00 13.00 9.00

From Free range flocks. Sexed Pullets Guar. 95% accurate. Order from ad or write for Catalog.

J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, BOX A, RICHFIELD, PENNSYLVANIA

STONEY RUN CHICKS

100% live del. P.P. STR. PLTS. CKLS.

From Bloodtested Breeders.	100 100 100
Hanson Sired W. Leghorns	\$12.00 \$22.00 \$3.00
Large S. C. Wh. Leghorns	11.00 20.00 3.00
Barred Rocks	12.00 17.00 11.00
Special N. H. Reds	16.00 25.00 10.00

H. Mix. \$11.-100. Sexed Guar. 95% true to Sex. Catalog FREE. Reserve your chicks today for future del.

STONEY RUN HATCHERY, H.M. Leister, Owner, Box A, McAllisterville, Pa.

TOM BARRON CHICKS

We are direct importers of Barron Leghorns. Large Hens mated with R.O.P. Males. Low Price on Chicks and 95% Pullets. Cockerels \$3.00-100. NORTH SIDE POULTRY FARM, Box A, Richfield, Pa.

DARK CORNISH CHICKS

Years of specializing on Dark Cornish. Real livability. Extra large, blocky birds. Ideal for roasters and capons. Catalog Free. STANDARD HATCHERIES, Box 1227-B, TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA.

CHICKS--\$9.00--100 C.O.D.

From Blood-tested Breeders. New Hampshire, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, White Leghorns, Rock-Hampshire Cross and Heavy Mixed. 25-\$2.75; 50-\$5.00; 100-\$9.00.

Hecla Poultry Farm, Box 111, BELLEFONTE, PA.

Rolland MacMore, Star Rte., Lake George, N. Y.

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- ☐ Please send me your latest price list, catalog or circular.
☐ Please ship C.O.D. ☐ Express ☐ Parcel Post

No. Description Each Total

I understand your guarantee is as per your recent advertisement in American Agriculturist.

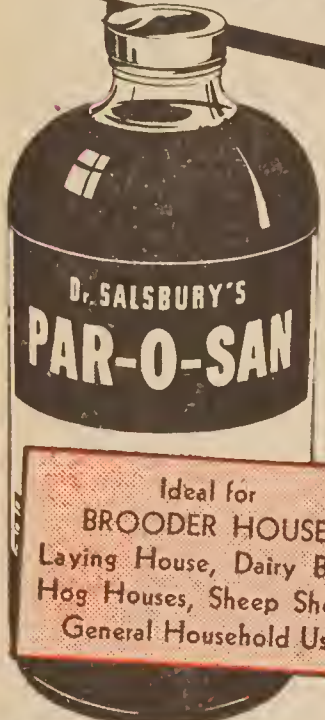
Signed _____

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R.D. or St. City or Town State

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**THE POWERFUL DISINFECTANT
WITH A PLEASANT ODOR**

SANITATION COMES FIRST IN POULTRY HEALTH, but no longer need you put up with evil-smelling disinfectants that irritate the skin, cause nasty headaches. Dr. Salsbury's Par-O-San has a pleasant odor; non-caustic; used as directed it won't burn or irritate the worker.

Yet, Par-O-San is **POWERFUL**; kills all common disease germs and bugs; kills pullorum and other germs that cause bowel troubles . . . cold organisms, that bring colds, brooder pneumonia . . . even fowl pox, laryngotracheitis viruses . . . cholera, typhoid, streptococci germs; kills lice, mites, coccidia, large roundworm eggs, tapeworm segments on contact.

GIVES YOU THESE EXTRA BENEFITS

- **Stainless.** No unsightly streaks on walls and floors.
- **Economical.** Use diluted; effective solution when diluted 1 to 100!
- **Won't harm equipment, metal, leather, wood or clothes,** used as directed.

Get genuine Dr. Salsbury's Par-O-San and other medicines at hatcheries, druggists, feed, produce dealers who display this sign. Our service enables them to give you sound poultry health advice.

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A Nation-wide Poultry Health Service

Try Dr. Salsbury's Can-Pho-Sal, inhalant for **COLDS OR BROODER PNEUMONIA.**

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PAR-O-SAN

POWERFUL, All-Purpose DISINFECTANT WITH THE Pleasant ODOR

Chester Rickard, R. 2, Honesdale, Pa.

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FROM OUT OF THIS WORLD
a famed feature at all
DEWITT OPERATED HOTELS

In Cleveland
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Centrally located in midtown New York. Near Radio City, theatres, fine shops. Large, comfortable and attractive ROOM AND BATH from... **\$2.75**
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Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.



Around the Henhouse

With L. E. WEAVER

Iodine for Hens

What with some harbors already closed to trawlers, and the demand for fresh fish so great due to the meat shortage, fishermen are by choice and necessity no longer interested in producing fish meal. The result is that there is practically no fish meal coming on the market these days.

When you consider that the entire egg, including the shell, contains approximately 10 per cent inorganic elements, or minerals, the lack of fish meal deprives poultry of the vital elements, or minerals, contained in the meal. A highly important one of these is iodine, but fortunately this can be easily supplied by the use of iodized salt in the poultry ration instead of just using plain salt.

Ordinarily 0.5 per cent of iodized salt will be enough to add to all-mash diets and 1 per cent to mashes with which grain is to be fed.

Salt itself is vital to the best growth and productivity of poultry and the use of iodized salt gives one of the elements formerly supplied by fish meal in addition.

In Herkimer County

On the farm of Clive Nellis in Herkimer County I was impressed in particular by two facts. He has skimmed milk to feed his hens, and his brown eggs are all of one shade of brown. Both facts mean better income.

It won't make much difference to Mr. Nellis if he can't get laying mash for his hens. If he gives them all the skimmed milk they can drink, and all the corn and wheat along with two pounds of oats a day for each hundred birds his egg production will not suffer. Of course, he will have to mix some codliver oil on the grain until the days are longer and the windows are left open. Years ago the Kentucky Experiment Station proved that just corn and skimmed milk make a balanced ration, and will produce eggs.

Those uniformly brown eggs caught my eye because I have been selling brown eggs since last August, and not once have they been in the top grade. My white eggs that are produced and kept under exactly the same conditions almost always are in the top grade. The difference is not due to anything the candler sees on the inside. It's all a matter of shell color. Of course, the white eggs are all alike in color, but my browns are a prize collection. Color varies from some that could almost pass for whites, to a few that are a beautiful chocolate.

Mr. Nellis has done what it would be very difficult for a big hatchery to do, he has put into his incubator no light colored eggs and no very dark ones. He has set a medium shade as his ideal, and has used hatching eggs that are as close as possible to that ideal. His results are unusual. It seems to me that it may be time for more chick producers to work for greater uniformity of shell color in brown eggs.

Liquid Milk for Layers

Here are some questions that were asked at a poultry meeting. Can you get a hen to drink enough skimmed milk to supply all the protein she needs when she is laying? Doesn't it cause trouble to feed skimmed milk that is sometimes sweet and sometimes sour? Do you have to use a special kind of container?

Here are some answers that are based on experiments, experience, and opinion. The fact that excellent production has been obtained from flocks

fed nothing but yellow corn and skimmed milk indicates that a hen can get enough protein that way. Of course, the corn contains some protein, and the value of this "vegetable" protein is increased when it is mixed with the milk protein.

Hens are fond of milk, either sweet or sour. It can be fed sweet one day and sour the next without causing any digestive disturbance. Probably the notion that to change back and forth from one state to the other is to invite trouble come from careless folk who allowed the containers to become dirty, moldy, or even slimy. Such unsanitary practices *can* cause trouble.

It is said that sour milk in a galvanized metal container has been fatal to young chicks. Presumably this is due to zinc poisoning, the zinc coating of the metal having been attacked by the acid in the sour milk. This is not true of tin, glass, earthenware, wood, or enamelware. Any of these can safely be used. Also a metal container from which the galvanized coating has disappeared would be safe.

Coccidiosis

Dear Mr. Weaver: I am glad you have had such good luck with your broilers, or should I say that you have such good management? I bought 300 White Leghorn cockerels on July 30. They seemed to be a very good lot; but about September 1 they developed coccidiosis, and I lost 60 in two days. There has been a great deal of this trouble in this locality. I fed them the flushing mash, and in three days they were over the worst of it. Do you think this is with the chickens when they are hatched? Which is the best procedure—to doctor them when they have it or try to ward it off by doctoring before they have it?

I am quite sure that coccidiosis never goes from the hatchery to the brooder house with the chicks. The more I see of coccidiosis, and particularly in the production of broilers, the more convinced I am that coccidiosis is always present in the form of the infection, but that it only becomes severe enough to cause trouble when some other condition has reduced the resistance of these chicks to the germ. For instance, in Delmarva they tell me that every time they move their chicks from batteries to the floor, the chicks take two or three days in which to learn their new location, and that they do not eat normally, and crowd and overheat to some extent. The result is that they are temporarily reduced in vitality, and almost every time they have an outbreak of coccidiosis. This may or may not be severe. I could give you other examples of a similar nature.

I have come to feel, whenever a man tells me that his chickens have had coccidiosis, that if I question him carefully enough, I will find eventually that he has been guilty of some type of mis-

(Continued on opposite page)



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The **EARLY BIRD**
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Profit

HALL'S
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CHICKS



**PURCHASED NOW
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They will not only live better, feather faster and LAY EARLIER but—THEY LAY MORE EGGS WHEN PRICES ARE HIGH. And we don't have to remind you that those are the "PROFIT" Eggs.

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For MORE EGGS. MORE MEAT. with LESS WORK, see Moul's U.S.-N. H. Approved pullorum-clean chicks bred for high livability and productivity, from our own 18,000 breeders—New Hampshire exclusively. Also Moul's ruckered cross-breeds.

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are production bred with Built-in factors that will make you a very profitable flock. Pullorum free.

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WRITE FOR CATALOG.

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4 week old Pullets. Price list and Booklet Free.

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Holser Leghorns, backed by sound progeny-test breeding, the only Leghorns to win 2 contests in 1942, are proving profitable to more and more farmers and poultrymen. Free catalog.

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White Leghorn Baby Chicks

Sires from dams with 250 egg records and better. Dams 2 years old or older—selected from heavy laying pullet flock. Breeders Pullorum Negative Tube Test. **TARBELL GUERNSEY FARMS, Smithville Flats, N.Y.**

management. Perhaps it is merely putting too many chicks together, or not having enough feeders, or having too high a temperature, or leaving the windows open so that rain soaks the litter, or allowing the drinking dishes to become filthy, or changing the feed suddenly. You see there are any number of ways in which the routine to which the chicks are accustomed is suddenly changed which reflects on them and temporarily reduces their vitality.

When chicks have coccidiosis, I believe the most effective and lowest cost remedy that we know of now is the sulfur treatment. This consists of taking away the grain, feeding only mash the same as you normally feed, except that you have added 5 pounds of ordinary flowers of sulfur to 95 pounds of the mash. Feed this for five days to a week, and then change back to the other ration. It is not safe to feed too long with the sulfur mash if the chicks are confined because rickets may develop. If the birds are running out in the sunshine, this would not happen.

* * *

Price and Production

In a recent issue, I saw where I can buy Leghorn day-old pullets for \$16.00 per hundred. Do you think these chickens would produce between 200 and 300 eggs per year?

The price of day-old chicks is not a very good guide to their adult performance. I would not want to make any guess as to what any chicks would do when they are grown unless I knew more about the chicks than just the price. It is important to know that the parents are free of pullorum disease and that the chicks are from stock that has been selected over many generations for high egg production and for resistance to the common poultry diseases.

Given these qualifications, chicks that are correctly fed and wisely cared for should grow into pullets that will be capable of laying 200 eggs or more in their first year of production. Experienced and successful poultry keepers expect to pay about 12 to 15 cents each for straight-run chicks; double that figure for sexed pullets.—L. E. W.

—A. A.—

EGGS BY WEIGHT

I certainly agree with L. F. Y. on selling eggs by the pound. There certainly is nothing fair about the grading of eggs. The farmer loses as much as two ounces on some lots of eggs. It would save a lot of labor besides allowing us to be paid for what we sell instead of giving away a good many pounds. I note you say larger eggs bring a better price. An egg weighing 24 ounces to the dozen is a large egg. An egg weighing 27 ounces is also a large egg. We receive the same price for both eggs. Is that fair? When we go to the store and purchase a pound of sugar, are we given a pound and a quarter for a pound? No.

I certainly enjoy *American Agriculturist*—the best farm paper in circulation.—L. L. S., Vermont.

* * *

Here is my opinion on the subject of selling eggs by weight. I have been an advocate of that method for years. It is the only correct method for the consumer and producer.—H. O., New York.

WARTIME USE OF ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

(Continued from Page 12)

heavy loads, particularly motors, on the end of long circuits.

If wiring systems and appliances are kept in good repair they are as safe or safer than most mechanical devices used around the farm. On the other hand run down, neglected or toggled up wiring and appliances can be serious hazards to life and property. Exposed bare live wires are dangerous to touch either by people or animals. Loose connections, frayed cords and poorly protected wires are potential sources of fire. A rainy day or two spent in checking up on and repairing or having repaired, some of these hazards will pay big dividends and help to keep the wiring and appliances in service for the duration.

—A. A.—

SEEDING LEGUMES AND GRASSES

(Continued from Page 6)

year have found this a better method than seeding on the grain in the spring.

Many farmers are still seeding 20 pounds of alfalfa to the acre. If 12 pounds to the acre is not enough to produce a stand there is something wrong with the method or the soil is not suitable for clear alfalfa. Reducing the rate of seeding from 20 to 12 pounds to the acre will save enough on a 10-acre seeding to purchase two \$25 war bonds. In fact, 8 pounds is enough if soil conditions are suitable for clear alfalfa.

If conditions are not favorable over the entire field for clear alfalfa, seed some timothy and clover with it. One pound of Ladino clover, 6 pounds of timothy and 8 pounds of alfalfa makes a fine mixture for fields having numerous spots where alfalfa winter kills. The same seeding methods are recommended for the mixed seeding as for a clear seeding.

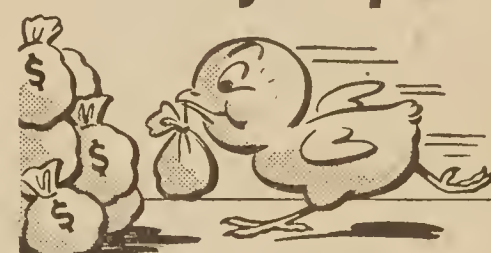
No Nurse Crop

Some farmers feel that a good stand of alfalfa is so important that they can afford to dispense with the nurse crop. This is the surest seeding method of all. The land is plowed in the early spring and then fallowed for several weeks. Weeds are killed by shallow harrowings. Moisture is stored in the soil in the absence of crops or weeds to remove it. Here is where the cultipacker method, previously described, work to perfection and should be used if possible. Alfalfa is usually sown in the early summer by this method and it is seldom that weeds become a serious factor.

This method is also fine for pasture seedings if they are made early enough, but they should be made in time for the seedlings to become well established before the hottest part of the summer. Weeds in pasture seedings can be controlled more effectively by mowing, without injury, than is the case with weeds in alfalfa seedings so it is not quite so necessary to eliminate the weeds before seeding.

In buying seed this spring remember that bargain seed is frequently the most expensive seed. Carefully examine all tags for guarantees as to germination and purity before accepting delivery. If you have been obtaining good stands consistently with light rates of seeding—stick to your present method. There is no one method that is always best.

Quality Chicks increase your profits



KERR CHICKS put money in the bank for you! They lay more and larger eggs—broilers develop faster! Why waste feed on poor producers?

35 years of breeding for health, early maturity, high egg production and meat qualities have produced the superior Kerr strain. 240-acre Breeding Farm. All breeders are blood-tested yearly for Pullorum (B. W. D.) by the slow-tube agglutination method. For more profits—stock your farm exclusively with Kerr's.

Kerr is co-operating with the national farm program to produce more chicks than ever—at no sacrifice of quality.

Write or call for Poultry Raisers' Guide, price list and advance order discount offer. Branches in:

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Baby Chicks \$12.00 per 100

All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (BWD free). Tube Agglut. **TOLMAN'S ROCKS** famous for Rapid Growth. Early Maturity. Profitable Egg Yield. Ideal combination bird for broilers, roasters or market. Send for FREE circular. I specialize — One Breed, One Grade at One Price.

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R. O. P. SIRE

Leghorns - New Hampshire

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Hatched from Pullorum Clean Breeders

Guarantee Protects You. Early Order Discount.

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TAYLOR'S HATCHERY, Box A, LIBERTY, N. Y.

BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS

from high record trap-nested, blood-tested stock; imported and bred this strain for 27 years. Sexed or Unsexed chicks. Free circular.

DAVID M. HAMMOND,
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ED. MAYER'S VIGOROUS CHICKS from U. S.-N. Y. State Certified S. C. White Leghorns—100% Pullorum free. Send for Price List and Folder. **Edward Mayer & Son, Bridgehampton, Long Island, N. Y. Box A.**

TAKE THE SHORT CUT

By Mrs. Grace Watkins Hockett

SOME day soon when you have a free moment, sit down and make a list of the household jobs that you have been in the habit of regarding as necessary. Then check off, one by one, those that could be omitted for the duration without detriment to your family's health or happiness. You'll find that you can save precious time and energy by setting aside some of the smaller satisfactions of life. For instance, sheets hung carefully on a line and folded straight are just as healthful to sleep on as those which have been ironed painstakingly. The same applies to knit underwear, bath towels, and many other articles.

Since laundering is one of the main time-and-strength-consuming jobs of the week, why not go over the whole process to see if you can find short cuts? Do you have a convenient place for sorting clothes, a table which eliminates bending at the job, a plentiful supply of the right kinds of soaps and stain removers, an ironing board the right height and convenient to the source of heat?

If you own an electric washing machine and ironer, use them to their full advantage. The washing machine can be used for dyeing fabrics, and most ironers can be used to iron more garments than the average person attempts on them. Even ruffled curtains can be ironed successfully on the electric ironer.

Mending

The weekly mending and patching will take far less time if the sewing machine is used to machine-darn many of the pieces. If your machine does not stitch backward as well as forward, tie up the presserfoot with a piece of twine attached to the thumb-screw just above; this eases the pressure on the material, which then can be guided backward and forward as needed.

Usually the greatest time-saver in any household operation is largely a matter of organizing, bringing together needed materials at the place where they will be used—a cabinet or shelves near the laundry tubs, a convenient door which leads to the drying yard, a



convenient place for the ironing board. Every detail should be studied carefully.

The same careful thought should be given to cooking and cleaning. Study your kitchen with an eye to saving steps; it may mean rearranging materials on cabinet shelves and changing a few habits of work, but it will pay in the end. Articles needed for preparing food should be grouped together, and those for dish-washing make another work center. Storage of supplies, cooking utensils and dishes also enter into this plan; if they are convenient to the job to be done, this thrice-a-day job can be cut quite a bit. Dishwashing goes faster if the right tools are handy—scraper, dishmop, wire brush or steel wool scrubbers. A wire draining basket, or whatever you can get in its place, eliminates drying of dishes. Just scald them thoroughly after washing in suds.

In cleaning, examine your methods of work inside and out. Useless trips back and forth to get tools or materials can often be eliminated by putting dust cloths, furniture polish, cleaning powder and soap in a basket or by having duplicate sets upstairs and down. Have on hand jars of soap jelly for cleaning spots on rugs or upholstery, a mixture of soft jelly and fine powdered whiting for polishing porcelain, soap and granulated glue for washing wood. Floor finishes make possible dry mopping rather than laborious wet mopping.

Other Labor Savers

1. Have a definite place to keep things. This applies to all articles around the place, clothes included. Have low hooks on which children can hang their wraps, shelves or containers for children's toys, racks or other containers for shoes and rubbers that will keep them off the floor, and hampers for soiled clothes. A lot of "picking up" can wreck a day's schedule completely.
2. Train the family to put things where they belong. This bears fruit in the end.
3. Stick to a definite schedule of hours for meals, bedtimes, etc. Naturally, exceptions occur but they should be exceptions and not the rule.
4. Keep dirt out of the house by pro-

viding door mats, screens on windows and doors, and a place to remove soiled clothes and footwear before going through the house.

Make your household machinery work for you! Most electric ironers, for instance, can be used to iron many more things than the average person attempts. Even ruffled curtains can be quickly ironed on them, once you have mastered the technique. —(Photo courtesy Cleanliness Bureau.)

Planning meals for several days at a time saves time in the end. Material can be prepared today for tomorrow's meals; oftentimes one operation will serve for several days. For instance, today you may be having scalloped onions, tomorrow cream soup, and the next day creamed eggs—enough white sauce could be made at one time to serve for all three purposes. Besides saving time, meal-planning makes certain that the family gets the right balance in their foods.

Where women are doing some of the chores, or taking members of the family to work or to school, such activities have to be reckoned as part of the

time schedule. Now that gardens are more important than ever, women who have been helping with them will have to allow more time for that item, because most families will increase their garden space. This means not only extra weeding but extra time for picking, preparing for the table and for canning.

Cut Non-essentials

Also, I greatly enjoy the pretty vases and other objects of art in my living room and in the corner cupboards, but they do take time to dust, so I may be obliged to pack them away carefully until I have more time to take care of them. Draperies come in the same list; taking care of them spring and fall takes a lot of time and strength—I may have to give up the pleasure of having them at my windows until we have finished this war job. Thus one can go through the list and determine where to cut. All unused or unnecessary knick-knacks might better be stored or given away—extra sofa pillows, old photographs, broken or uncomfortable chairs, outgrown toys, small floor rugs, and so on. Get rid of that rickety table and put a sizable one in its place, steady enough to hold a lamp, mending basket, magazines or whatever the family needs for quick reference. Adequate closets for clothes and handy places for books, rubbers, household linen or any necessary tools are other great time-savers.

Besides their home work, most farm women want to do their part in the community, in their church, in the Red Cross, in the special duties which someone must do if the community meets its quota of this or that. It takes managing to save the time for such jobs, and you'll find that a work schedule is a big help. Keep track of time required to do certain tasks, and in that way build up a routine that fits into the comings and goings of your own family.

Last but not least, watch your posture while at work. The good old rule of "chest forward and stomach in" re-

(Continued on opposite page)

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Poems submitted for this corner must be original. \$2.00 will be paid for each one printed. Keep a copy of your poem; we do not return poems not published.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist*, P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

FRONT-LINE MOTHER

I dream that I shall live again some day
Where lighted windows hug the earth at night,
Where children in the darkness laugh and play,
As unafraid as in the morning light.

I want to sit and rock and call across
The street to neighbors resting on their lawn;
I want to listen to the winds that toss
The graying tumbleweeds against the dawn.

Some starlit night when peace has come again,
I shall go find some humble little town;
There happiness will fill my thankful heart,
And joy shall decorate my plainest gown.

—Ina Draper DeFoe, Santa Rosa, California.

WIN ON THE HOME FRONT!

No. 7—

Two Good Friends—Your Feet



NOW THAT SHOES are rationed to three pairs per person per year, it is more important than ever to select the right shoe.

The right shoe has certain qualifications: It is $\frac{1}{2}$ in. longer than the adult's foot, and 1 in. longer than the child's foot. (The way to find this out is to stand on the measuring stick while the shoe salesman adjusts the measure.) The inside line of a shoe should be fairly straight, heels and arches snug-fitting, heels from $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches high. Rubber heels make walking or standing much less of a chore. The largest part of the shoe ought to come directly under the ball of the foot.

It is no economy to wear worn-out shoes while working. Feet need the support of a shoe built for work.

Sitting at work whenever possible wards off much useless strain and foot weariness. A good soaking in warm salt water helps to toughen tender skin on feet. It removes the ache, too!

If toe-nails are trimmed straight across with rough edges filed off, stockings are saved and there's less danger of ingrowing nails.



Hand-in-Hand With Spring

No. 2082. With an investment like this jumper your various blouses would yield highly satisfactory dividends. With sleek rayon jersey or gabardine for the jumper, and pretty pastels or gay prints for the blouses, you have an unending variety. Size 16 for the blouse, 2 1/4 yards 35-inch fabric; for the jumper 2 3/4 yards 35-inch fabric.

No. 2042. It's the bolero season and you will have a chance to combine your favorite colors. Small flower prints in rayons or cottons are materials much used for such costumes. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16, 3 1/8 yards 39-inch fabric with 2 1/4 yards 39-inch contrasting.

No. 3550. Pastel rayon crepe or material of similar weight, waffle pique and fine seersucker are hints for this smart shirtwaist dress which can go anywhere. You could be ready in a jiffy in this button-front one. Sizes 16 to 50. Size 36, 3 1/2 yards 39-inch fabric.

No. 2658. There is always an odd skirt around that needs some extra perking up and these are the jackets to do it. Fine wale corduroy and plain rayon serge are colorful materials of suitable weight. Sizes 12 to 48. Size 36 for the collarless jacket, 2 1/4 yards

39-inch fabric; for the yoked jacket, 2 1/4 yards 39-inch fabric.

No. 2641. It's double duty two-piecers for this priority-conscious season. High-colored flannels or crepes lend themselves well to this type of garment. Sizes 12 to 48. Size 36, 4 1/8 yards 39-inch fabric.

No. 3142. For an undercoat print with gay colors on dark background this pretty frock will make you feel hand-in-hand with Spring. Sizes 12 to 42. Size 36, 3 3/8 yards 39-inch fabric with 1/2 yard contrasting.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in stamps. Address Pattern Dept., American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Just out! Send now for your copy of our SPRING FASHION BOOK, and let it help you plan a successful Spring Wardrobe. Suggestions for all ages, all sizes and all occasions, all shown in the season's buoyant colors. Price 12c in coin or stamps or send 25c for the Fashion Book and a pattern of your own choice. Address Pattern Dept., 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

PERK UP THE PARSNIPS —by H. R.

Parsnip Pot Pie

1 quart sliced parsnips
1/2 lb. diced salt pork
Pepper
Baking powder biscuits

Cook parsnips with salt pork until tender. Season high with pepper and pour over crusty baking powder biscuits which have been split and placed in serving dish. A substantial dinner dish.

Parsnip Saute

4 tablespoons butter
3 cups cooked parsnips, chopped
1/2 cup cooked peas
1/2 cup cooked diced carrots
Salt
Pepper

Melt butter in frying pan. Add vegetables. Dust with salt and pepper and heat thoroughly. Serve on platter garnished with parsley. A grand way to use up leftovers.

Parsnips 'n Ham

Cook meaty ham bone one hour. Add enough scrubbed parsnips to serve family, and cook gently until tender. Remove ham. Slice and place on platter with parsnips. Cook your best dumplings in ham-parsnip liquor and serve them as a border about the ham 'n parsnips. Try this for those who don't like parsnips!

Savory Parsnips

1 cup diced cooked parsnips
1/2 cup flaked dried beef
6 eggs, beaten lightly

Scramble all together over low heat until creamy and serve on toast triangles.

Spring Salad

1 1/2 cups grated raw parsnips
1 cup grated carrot
1 tablespoon grated orange rind

Use only tender parsnips for grating raw. Mix grated parsnips, carrot and orange rind; moisten with mayonnaise dressing. Serve on nest of shredded cabbage topped with a walnut meat.

Curried Parsnips

1 quart parsnip chunks, cooked
2 cups medium white sauce
3/4 teaspoon curry powder

Cook parsnip chunks until tender. Drain; add to white sauce which has been seasoned with the curry powder.

Salsify Loaf

4 cups chopped cooked salsify
1 cup bread crumbs
1 cup ground cooked meat
2 beaten eggs
1 cup milk

Combine all ingredients. Turn into greased casserole and bake 25 min. at 300° F.

Salsify Fritters

1 1/2 cups flour
1 teaspoon salt
2 teaspoons baking powder
2 eggs
1/3 cup milk

Sift together flour, salt and baking powder; beat eggs with milk, add to dry ingredients and beat well. Dip cooked salsify chunks in the batter and fry in deep fat at 375° F. until golden brown.

Salsify Omelet

4 eggs
1/2 teaspoon salt
Pepper
1/3 cup rich milk
3 tablespoons butter

Break eggs in bowl, add salt, pepper and milk. Melt butter in frying pan, pour in egg mixture and cook gently over low heat until eggs are set. Spread with chopped, cooked salsify which has been seasoned with a bit of leftover cooked or deviled ham. Fold omelet, turn out on hot platter and garnish with a sprig of cress.

—A. A.—

TAKE THE SHORT CUT

(Continued from opposite page)

duces back strain. When doing a scrubbing job, let the left hand do part of the work; when picking up heavy buckets or baskets, squat with one foot slightly behind the other and use the large thigh muscles to help bring the body up—this does not strain the back so much; in carrying heavy loads balance one in each hand rather than carrying in one hand alone. Fatigue results from muscles that are strained or overused. A high stool to use when ironing or preparing vegetables helps to prevent unnecessary strain caused by standing at these tasks. Remember that a change of position is one way of resting.

DOES YOUR NOSE FILL UP, SPOIL SLEEP?

3-PURPOSE MEDICINE

If your nose fills up tonight, makes breathing difficult, and threatens to spoil sleep—put a few drops of Vicks Va-tro-nol up each nostril.

Va-tro-nol does 3 very important things for you. It (1) shrinks swollen membranes, (2) soothes irritation, (3) relieves transient nasal congestion. It brings more comfort, makes breathing easier, thus invites sleep.

When a Cold Threatens, use Vicks Va-tro-nol at first sniffle or sneeze. Helps to prevent colds developing. Follow directions in folder.



You Women Who Suffer From HOT FLASHES then CHILLY FEELINGS

If you—like so many between the ages of 38 and 52—suffer from hot flashes, weak, dizzy, nervous feelings, distress of "irregularities"—due to the functional middle age period in a woman's life—try taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Pinkham's Compound is famous to relieve such distress. Taken regularly—it helps build up resistance against such symptoms. It also is a fine stomachic tonic. Follow label directions.

For free trial bottle tear this out and send with name and address to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., 858 Cleveland St., Lynn, Mass.

WALL PAPER

Does gas rationing keep you home more? Add new beauty, life, and cheer with the gracious patterns and charming colors of these new wall papers. Low prices.

Penn Wall Paper Mills,
Dept. 76, Philadelphia, Pa.

Big FREE Catalog

BUY THE LONG - LIVED "EMPIRE STATE" COAL AND WOOD RANGE

Malleable iron, full enamel, direct from factory. Large oven, six 9 in. lids, \$129 cash with order, freight paid. DRAKE MFG. CO., INC., FRIENDSHIP, N. Y.

Mary H. Keswick, Pittsford, Vt.

ALWAYS use the complete address when answering advertisements, and avoid any delay.

For Joyful Cough Relief, Try This Home Mixture

Saves Big Dollars. No Cooking.

This splendid recipe is used by millions every year, because it makes such a dependable, effective medicine for coughs due to colds. It's so easy to mix—a child could do it.

From any druggist get 2 1/2 ounces of Pinex, a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, well-known for its soothing effect on throat and bronchial membranes.

Then make a syrup by stirring two cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. It's no trouble at all. No cooking needed. Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup.

Put the Pinex into a pint bottle and add your syrup. This makes a full pint of cough medicine, very effective and quick-acting, and you get about four times as much for your money. It never spoils, and is very pleasant in taste.

You'll be amazed by the way it takes hold of coughs, giving you quick relief. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, and helps clear the air passages. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.

Cash Contest! "HOW I PLAN TO FEED MY FAMILY"

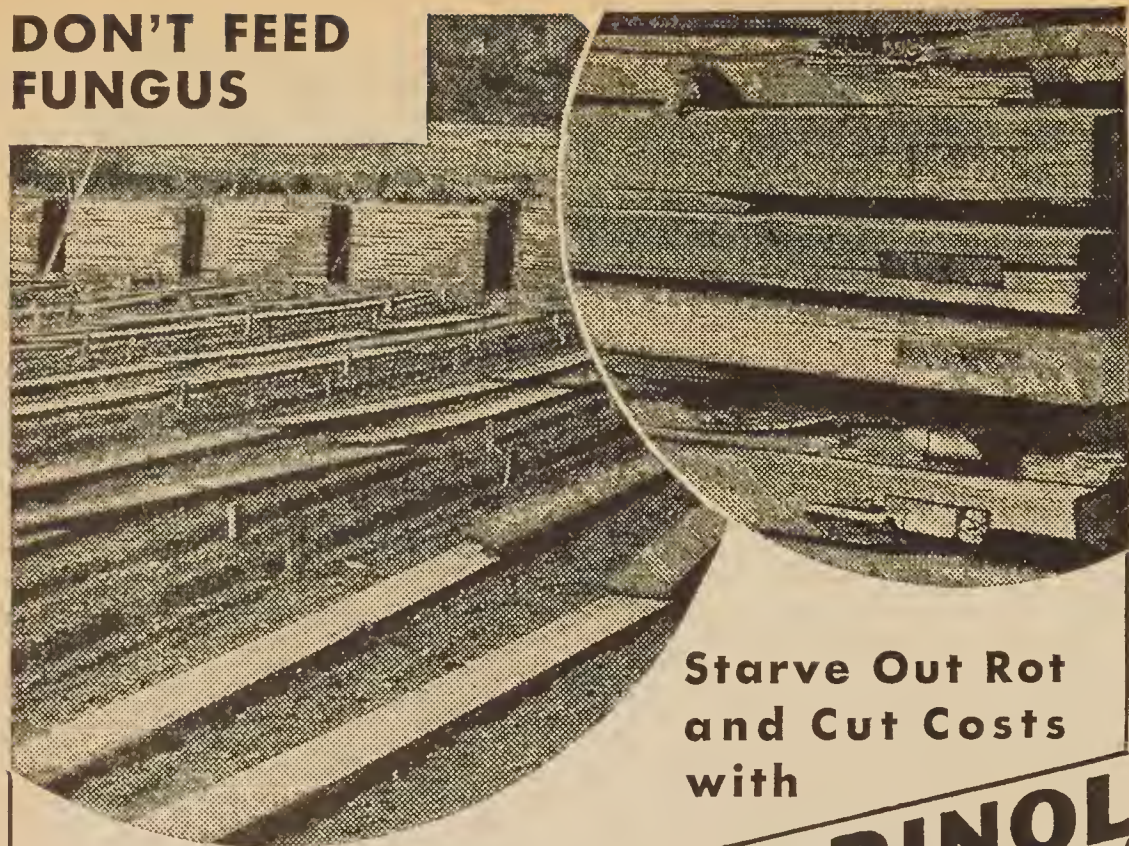
FOOD is always important, but this year will see some real managing on the part of everybody if their families are to get well balanced meals. Many of you have already made your plans and ordered your garden seeds; some of you are planning to keep pigs, raise rabbits, enlarge the flock of chickens or other poultry, and perhaps get a lamb to mow the lawn, not to mention butchering a cow. Those who like to fish are probably planning to combine a little legitimate pleasure later on with the stern business of bringing home the provender.

Although the supply of cereals and cereal products promises to be sufficient, some families may want to add their own home-grown specialties to the list. Most people with enough room for a perennial garden have already planted the various berries and, where space justifies, some fruit trees. In other cases, house-

wives plan to buy certain foods locally in season when prices are reasonable and thus make up for the supplies which they cannot grow for themselves.

Because it is so very important that the family's diet be not only filling but that it include the right things, we will pay \$3.00 for the best letter on the topic 'How I Plan to Feed My Family,' and \$1.00 for each of the other letters which we can find space to print. In your letter, tell how many are in your family, how big your garden will be this year, what you will plant there, what you plan to use fresh, what you will can, dry, salt or store. Tell how you plan to provide meats of all kinds, eggs, milk, dairy products, cereals and fruits. Any specialties which you wish to add to this list of basic foods should be included in your letter. Mail your letter not later than March 20th to Food Plans Editor, American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.

DON'T FEED FUNGUS



Starve Out Rot
and Cut Costs
with

CUPRINOL

FOR WOOD

Untreated wood is a feeding place for insect borers and Rot—for Rot is a living fungus growth. Your

celery boards, hot bed and cold bed frames, for example, can be given far longer life with one treatment of Cuprinol, either by brush, spray or dipping. In this way you cut expenses considerably by saving on lumber replacements.

Cuprinol is a liquid that penetrates the fibres and eliminates the nourishment on which rot, fungus and insect borers feed. Cuprinol is harmless to animal, bird and plant life—and once in the wood it's there for good. Costs less than 1¢ per square foot of wood treated. 30 years successful record. Available on farm priorities. Write for descriptive booklet.

CUPRINOL, Inc., 30 Spring Lane, Boston, Mass.

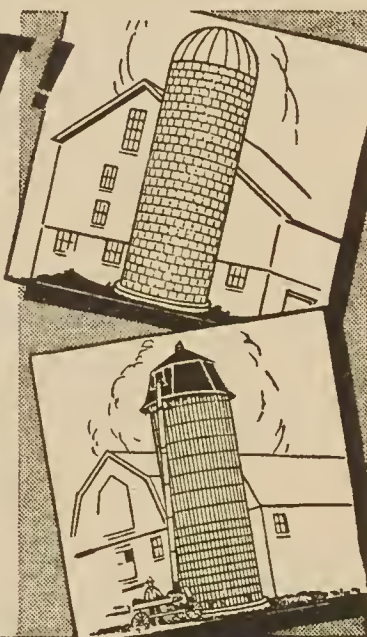
WHILE THEY LAST!

A limited number of Craine wood and tile silos are still available. But the demand exceeds the supply. Dairymen are doing their best to increase production with the least possible labor and at lowest feeding costs. This program calls for more Craine Silos than we can furnish in 1943.

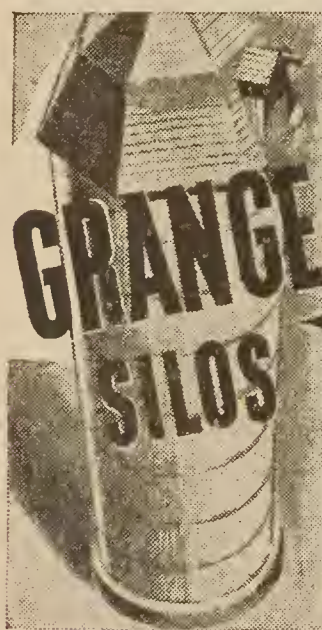
Besides the shortage of critical materials, Craine is doing other war work essential to America's Armed Forces. So if you need a new silo, or repairs to your old one,

WRITE TODAY FOR PRICES

Don't put it off till it may be too late. Settle your feed storage worries for 1943, and for years to come. Get set with a dependable, efficient, labor-saving Craine now and later on you'll be thankful you did. For prices, types available, and full information, write to Craine, Inc., 243 Pine St., Norwich, N.Y.



CRAINE *better built* SILOS



YES!
YOU CAN BUY A SILO!

A famous GRANGE SILO can save your time and your crops this year—and you can still get one if you place your order at once. Don't delay or limited 1943 production will be gone. If you need a silo and if you want the best—a GRANGE SILO—write today for free folder and prices.

GRANGE SILO CO.
RED CREEK, N. Y.

For
Victory



Buy
United
States
War Bonds
and Stamps

PRIZE PRODUCERS

Read production records. Holsteins lead in every class. Tie up with a winner. Build a herd that gives top production in return for feed and care. The answer is Holsteins. Write Box 2126.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION,
Brattleboro, . . . Vermont



Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

WITH THIS issue, Kernels, Screenings, and Chaff becomes a partial casualty of war. The cut in the use of print paper demanded by the Government of all publications makes it seem advisable to cut "the page," as we have always spoken of it.

I am glad to cooperate in this restriction of space. I will try and deliver as many Kernels as I ever have and let the full force of the restriction fall on the Screenings and Chaff.

INCENTIVE PAYMENTS

You will recall that two weeks ago I mentioned the fact that Secretary Wickard had announced that he would pay out \$100,000,000 in incentive payments to promote the growing of certain crops.

I also told you that the three great national farm organizations, the Grange, the American Farm Bureau Federation and the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, were against incentive payments and subsidies of all kinds in lieu of fair prices for farm produce in the market place.

Another point I might have made was that Secretary Wickard, evidently acting on orders from the White House, had announced the incentive payments without going through the formality of asking Congress to make the appropriation or even consulting congressional leaders.

NEW DEAL TECHNIQUE

In taking the action he did, Mr. Wickard was simply applying a New Deal technique which has worked for years. He was putting Congress in a hole by promising a lot of people something and relying on the people to whom the promises were made to make Congress come through.

What Secretary Wickard failed to realize, however, was that there was an election last fall and that he is dealing with a new Congress. As I write this, I have before me a news dispatch stating that by a vote of six to one a House Appropriation Sub-Committee turned down the request by President Roosevelt for \$100,000,000 for incentive payments to farmers to increase the production of food.

Apparently the House Committee rightly took the position that incentive payments to farmers to produce food are nothing more nor less than subsidies to food buyers; buyers who have more money in their pockets to spend than ever before in history.

Should Congress eventually be forced by the Administration to appropriate funds for incentive payments, two things will happen: (1) Farmers will be charged with being so unpatriotic that the Government had to bribe them to produce food; (2) A great army of men and women who might better go to work in field and factory will be employed to disburse the money.

* * *

February Pigs

It looks now as though we will save an average of nine good pigs to the litter from our six sows which farrowed during the first two weeks of February.

This is the best average we have ever had with midwinter pigs. Since the weather was severe, during the time the sows were farrowing, we are inclined to give full credit to the electric light brooders for our results. Proof that there is still room for improvement in our methods, however, is found in the fact that one sow is raising thirteen nice pigs while another will at

most wean six out of a total of fifteen.

We have been using dirt floors in our farrowing pens but will replace them with concrete floors before another winter. The dirt floors have proven hard to keep clean because the sows at farrowing time insist on rooting them up to make nests.

* * *

We Run Into Trouble

Last fall we built for all our livestock a basic ration made up of 50 per cent government wheat and 50 per cent gluten feed. While this proved not to be the most palatable ration ever mixed, we fed it freely from November to February to all classes of livestock with good results.

Then, looking ahead, we bought another car of government wheat and had it spiked with 15 per cent soybean meal. When this car of feed arrived we stored it in our granary and switched our hogs to it. There were a few tons more than we could get into the granary so I told the boys to dump them in a bin containing some of the old mixture of 50 per cent gluten feed and 50 per cent wheat which we were feeding to a bunch of about 100 beef calves at the rate of three pounds a day.

The boys did as I suggested and switched the calves over to the new ration. In about a week the calves went off feed, some of them scoured badly and about a dozen became very sick, acting as though they were intoxicated.

Cornell veterinarians were called; they immediately put the blame on the new grain ration. Just to check their opinion I also called in some of the Animal Husbandry men from the State College of Agriculture. These professors doubted very much if the calves had been fed enough wheat to make them sick. However, the calves were sick and finally the best calf in the barn — best possibly because she had been getting more than her share of feed — died.

The net of all this is that we shall certainly hold down the proportion of government wheat to below 50 per cent in any ration we mix in the future.

* * *

Spreading Manure on Snow

In response to a recent request for experience in spreading manure on snow and ice, G. L. Blewett of Orson, Pennsylvania, has written me at some length. Following are quotations from his letter in which I am sure you will be interested:

"Have just read Kernels, Screenings and Chaff in which you express the desire to have readers give their opinion on spreading manure on snow and ice. Here in the highlands of northeastern Pennsylvania there is practically no level ground and the winters are usually severe, giving the fields a heavy coating of ice and snow. This combination gives rise to a great deal of surface washing when the spring thaws come.

"As the plant-food value of the manure is water-soluble, any water which comes in contact with the manure, whether it be from rainfall or melting snow, is bound to form a solution, and unless it gets down to the plant roots it is a total loss. Consequently, if the manure is spread on frozen ground, snow and ice, by the time the crop is in condition to utilize the manure the best of it is well on its way to the ocean.

"A particular instance which I have
(Continued on opposite page)

SERVICE BUREAU

By H. L. Cosline

"PUZZLE"

"Last November, I entered a puzzle contest sponsored by 'All American' of New York City. I answered 120 puzzles and was informed all were correct. In January, I received another batch marked, 'Tie Breaking Contest'. I sent these in at which time I had invested \$6.00 not including postage. I am expecting another lot any day, and maybe another one after that. Before I give them any more money, I want to know if they are on the level."

We have made some inquiries about the contest. On the basis of that information, we want to point out that there are doubtless thousands who answered the puzzle contest, and therefore, that chances of winning a prize are exceedingly remote. This scheme appears to be a straight money-making proposition. If 5,000 people should compete and pay \$6.00 or perhaps \$12.00 each,

it is easy to see where promoters would make a handsome profit. If we were in your place, we would be inclined to drop the whole matter rather than invest any more money in it.

—A. A.—

COMPENSATION

"A man in this neighborhood was injured by falling in his employer's barn. Is a farmer required to carry compensation insurance on his hired help?"

A farmer is not required to take out compensation insurance on his hired help. That situation does not absolutely relieve the farmer of responsibility. If a hired man is injured through some negligence on the part of the farmer employer, the hired man can sue for damages if he wishes. It is usually difficult to show that he was injured through negligence of his employer.

Farmers and the Federal Income Tax

No. 3 — Losses of Farmers

LOSSES incurred in the operation of farms as business enterprises are deductible from gross income. If farm products are held for favorable markets, no deduction on account of shrinkage in weight or physical value, or by reason of deterioration in storage, is allowed, except as such shrinkage may be reflected in an inventory if used in determining profits.

The destruction by frost, storm, flood, or fire of a prospective crop is not a deductible loss in computing income since it represents the loss of anticipated profits which have never been reported as income. Likewise, a farmer engaged in raising and selling livestock, such as cattle, sheep and hogs, is not entitled to claim as a loss the value of animals that perish from among those animals that were raised on the farm, except as such loss is reflected in an inventory, if used. If livestock has been purchased for any purpose, and afterward dies from disease, exposure, or injury, or is killed by order of the authorities of a State or the United States, the actual purchase price of such livestock, less any depreciation allowable as a deduction in respect of such perished livestock, may be deducted as a loss if the loss is not compensated for by insurance or otherwise. The actual cost of other property (with proper adjustments for depreciation) which is destroyed by order of State or Federal authorities may likewise be claimed as a loss. If reimbursement is made by a State or the United States in whole or in part on account of stock killed or other property destroyed in respect of which a loss was claimed in a prior year, the amount received is required to be re-

ported as income for the year in which reimbursement is made. The cost of any food, pasture, or care which has been deducted as an expense of operation must not be included as part of the cost of the stock for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of a deductible loss.

If gross income is ascertained by the use of inventories, no deduction can be taken separately for livestock or products lost during the year, whether purchased for resale or produced on the farm, as such losses will be reflected in the inventory by reducing the amount of livestock or products on hand at the close of the year, which has the effect of reducing gross income from business by the amount of the loss.

If an individual owns and operates a farm in addition to being engaged in another trade or business or calling, and sustains a loss from the farming operations, such loss may be deducted from gross income received from all sources in determining the taxpayer's net income, provided such farm is not operated for recreation or pleasure.

If a farm is operated for recreation or pleasure and not on a commercial basis, and if the expenses incurred in connection therewith are in excess of the receipts therefrom, the entire receipts from the sale of products may be ignored in rendering a return of income, and the expenses incurred, being regarded as personal expenses, will not constitute allowable deductions for Federal income tax purposes.

(ED.—The information in this article is furnished us by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.)

KERNELS, SCREENINGS AND CHAFF

(Continued from opposite page)

in mind was when a nearby neighbor wallowed his team to the field almost every day to get the manure out. It so happened that spring that the snow went off fast and in going the water in the ditch along the highway was a brown, foaming torrent of lost plant food, and the hay on that field was definitely impaired as a result.

"Years ago it was the practice on our own farm to spread the manure as it was made just as long as it was possible to get to the field. Within the past few years I have worked out a practice which seems to be giving better results in terms of crops. In the fall and early winter I spread the manure in large lumps until the snow gets

to be four or five inches deep. After that, the manure is piled in a convenient place to get to with the spreader until the ground settles enough to go onto in the spring.

"That which was spread in the fall is then gone over lightly with a spring tooth harrow or brushed with thorn bushes lashed together. This pulverizes the lumps and works the manure into the sod so that the rain can soak it right into the grass roots. That in the pile is used for topdressing or in connection with spring plowing.

"I do as little fall plowing as possible on account of erosion by wind and water. The humus and fine particles of earth are the life of the seed bed, and if blown or washed away the ground is left the poorer for it.

"In brief, keep the manure away from the water insofar as possible until it is ready to be used by the crop."



MRS. MARTHA NOEL, Williamstown, Mass., barely escaped death in the above accident. After a terrific collision, her car bounced across the road and spun down a 25-foot embankment. Mrs. Noel was thrown from her car and lay unconscious for more than an hour in a meadow at the bottom of the embankment before an ambulance could take her to the hospital. She was laid up for more than three long months with severe injuries. During this time she drew the full benefits on her North American Travel Accident Policy. Mrs. Noel wrote the following letter when she received her check:

Williamstown
Dec 7-42 Mass

Just a note to express my appreciation of the promptness in which my claim was paid in time of need. It certainly is a big help. This is especially true when one considers the small cost of a policy with the North American Accident Ins. Co.

Sincerely yours
Martha W. Noel

Claim No. R-133708

North American Accident Insurance Company

Home Office, 209 So. La Salle Street
Chicago

Check No. _____

Not Valid unless Release on Back is Signed by Claimant

November 24 1942

\$130.00

Pay to the order of Martha W. Noel

One Hundred Thirty and 00/100

PAYABLE THROUGH

THE NORTHERN TRUST CO.

CHICAGO, ILL. 2-15

FORM 478

Claim Examiner

MK Gordon

Keep Your Policy Renewed

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.

Oldest and Largest Exclusive Health and Accident Company in America

N.A. ASSOCIATES DEPARTMENT

POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.

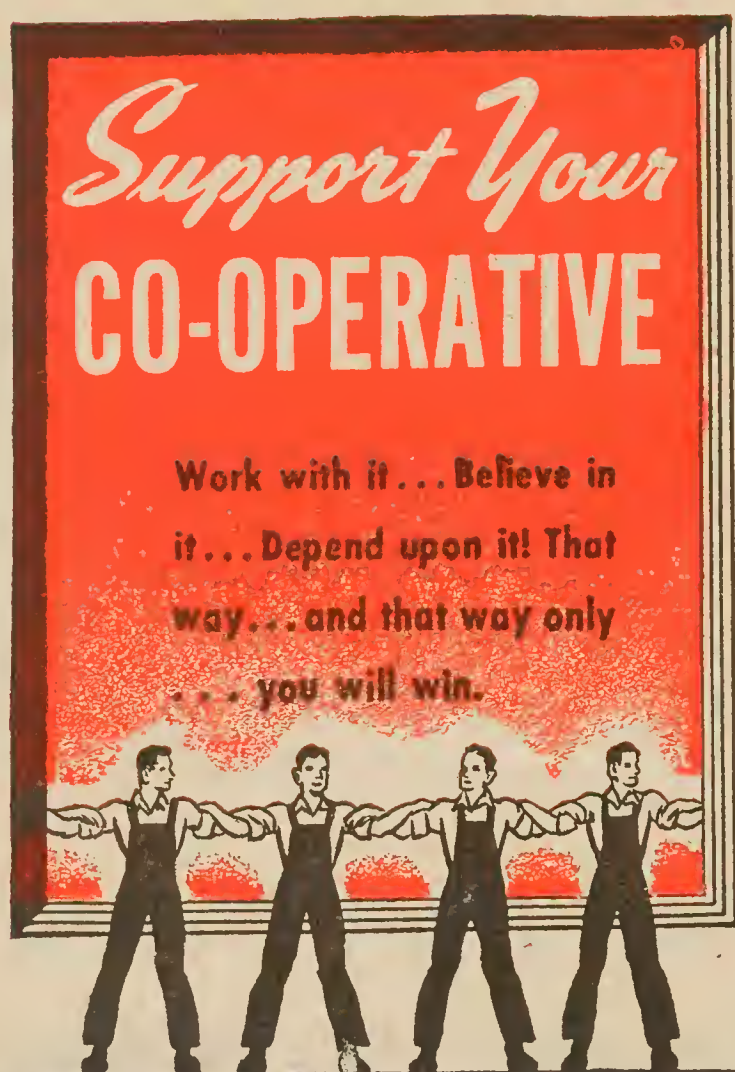
Plain, Everyday \$4.00 MILK

*is What Will Insure Enough Food to
Win the War on Today's Cost Basis!*

★ **F**ARMERS, politicians and everybody else are confused about the parity price system. The average farmer does not know what it really means. Few people understand what a "weighted average" is. Fewer still know how to figure the percentage of increase in all farm costs over the last 30 years.

★ We are seriously engaged in the government's program of producing the necessary foods in order to win the war and win the peace. We're also engaged in the deadly serious business of making a living for our families and paying off the mortgage over their heads. All we want is plain answers to the plain questions: "Will parity prices pay us enough money to make a living? Will they give us a reasonable surplus to lay by for the proverbial rainy day and the declining years of our life?" And experience answers with a lusty "no". In fact, parity prices won't even meet current expenses.

★ **Present Low Prices Cause Food Shortages**



Is it any wonder then that hundreds of us — prudent, sensible men — are selling our herds and going to work for high war wages in town and city?

But others of us — hoping against hope that we can hang on to the lands of our fathers and our own way of life — are trying to make a go of it. And we will win out if government will forget this parity nonsense and figure milk prices in plain everyday arithmetic — the kind of figures we use at the feed dealer's and the grocer's, and the only kind the bank will listen to when we try to borrow money.

In short, we know that \$4.00 milk will pay today's cost of production, that it will give us enough leeway to hire help at wartime wages, and that it will enable us to build up the herds necessary to win this war. \$4.00 milk may be too simple for economists and professors to waste time on, but it's not too simple for us. We know what \$4.00 milk will buy today, not what it bought on a "weighted average" back in the days when we were children on our mother's knee.

Published by THE THOUSANDS OF FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

MARCH 13, 1943



PUBLISHED
EVERY OTHER WEEK

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

My Sons Have Gone to WAR



By E. R. EASTMAN

EVERY time I am in Albany and have a few extra moments, I go up into the State Capitol Building, and into the Military Museum, where I take my hat off before a glass case where, tattered and torn, hangs the battleflag under which my father fought in the Civil War. On a placard beside it is a long list of the battles, large and small, through which Dad and his comrades followed that old flag. Later two of father's brothers enlisted. And the war dragged on until finally Grandfather said:

"The boys are all gone. Guess I'd better go along and take care of them."

He did, and died shortly after the Civil War from the effects of exposure.

On Mother's side there was much the same history. Both her father and oldest brother served long enlistments.

Left behind to keep the families together were the mothers, with little with which to do it. God help the mothers of soldiers! The men at least are buoyed up by change and high adventure. But the mothers stay home to eat their hearts out in worry, longing, and loneliness. Theirs are the tears and the sacrifice.

Well, we are in it again. Once more our boys have gone forth to war. Two of mine have gone. One left behind him a bride of a year, and a small business for which he and his partner had made many sacrifices and taken great pride in getting started. But when the time came to say goodbye, Bob said to me:

"It's all right, Dad. I can't stay at home when all of my friends have gone, and when my country needs me."

And then he added a little shyly:

"I am kind of proud to carry on the traditions of our family. Since the first settlements we have always been in uniform when America needed us."

The other son, George, leaves a wife and baby and a good job. He said to me: "This is a total, all-out war. America is at the crossroads. I am going in to do what I can." Incidentally, both boys had tried to enlist, but were turned down only to be drafted.

I cite this personal history of one American family because it is not only the history of



"That which we inherit we must own anew."

my family but of yours, of every family that has helped to make this Republic. I cite this history also because it will be natural in these bad times, especially when the lists of casualties grow, for many of us fathers and mothers to raise our faces to Heaven and say: "Why, O God, why must this be?"

I think I know the answer to this question of why all the sacrifice, the blood and the tears. It is because there comes a crisis in the lives of nations, as there does with individuals, when it is necessary to stand, no matter what the cost, for a great principle, and in the history of mankind there never was a greater or more important principle than that of Democracy. With all of its faults, America has been well worth the cost. It is still, as it has been since the beginning, the Land of Opportunity. In no other place on earth have

young people had the chance for the material and spiritual success that they have had here.

But today, like Jesus of Nazareth, Democracy is mocked and nailed to the Cross both within and without our country, for there are many who would trade our great heritage for a mess of pottage. There are many who when we come to difficult times would trade the principles that made this a great country for some untried scheme or will-o-the-wisp. There are too many who seek the easy way, who look for something for nothing, who would take it easy, leaning on those who sweat and save.

But if in our foolish seeking for the illusive gold at the end of the rainbow, if in following selfish or unwise leaders, we cause Democracy and freedom to fail, mark this well, we are headed for another Dark Ages.

But I say to you, (Please turn to Page 24)

IN THIS ISSUE ARMY DISCHARGES, TIRE RECAPPING EASED, WHEAT RESTRICTIONS REMOVED, Page 3; STRETCHING PROTEIN, Page 6; POTATO VARIETIES, Page 8; PREPARING FOR STRAWBERRIES, Page 10; A BETTER GARDEN, Page 11; PRICE CEILINGS FOR EGGS, CULLING HENS, Page 12; SAVING STEPS, Page 20; PRE-MILKING, Page 21; USE LEFT-OVER FATS, Page 22.

The basis of a sound business cooperative is voluntary use by fully informed patrons



Heap Feed and lots of it



HIGH protein feed ingredients are so scarce that the feed industry has adopted a voluntary plan for conserving protein in dairy feeds. An even greater saving of purchased protein can be made right on the farm—by growing most of your protein in the form of pastures and hay.

Following practices this spring will grow more protein for 1944.

Improving Pasture

Pick out an acre per cow of the best pasture you have and fertilize it with five hundred pounds of superphosphate per acre. If the soil is too acid to grow white clover, add one ton of limestone per acre.

On poor land, use six tons of manure to the acre, or six hundred pounds of 0-16-8 or 0-14-7 fertilizer.

In establishing new pastures, make a good seed bed (see below). Use a recommended pasture mixture, and fertilize the same as for hay.

Hay Seedings

Plow and fit thoroughly to get the soil good and fine. Roll before drilling or seeding. If a grain crop is planted, sow not more than two bushels per acre.

Use a seed mixture containing at least one perennial legume—like alfalfa or ladino clover. Insist on hardy, adapted seed.

Lime in accordance with recommendations of the County Agent.

Use three hundred to five hundred pounds of superphosphate per acre in addition to six to eight loads of manure on land to be seeded without a small grain crop.

If manure has not been spread on land within two years,

use four hundred to five hundred pounds per acre of 0-16-8 or 0-14-7.

Here are some practices that may help to produce more protein in 1943.

1. Cut hay early.
2. Top dress hayland with manure.
3. Seed pasture mixture this spring with oats as companion crop—graze off oats. The new seeding should afford some grazing next fall.
4. Apply 500 pounds per acre of superphosphate to the best permanent pasture as early as possible this spring. With ample rainfall, this should result in more grazing next fall.
5. Grow soybeans with corn for ensilage and on suitable land alone for grain. (Follow the recommendations of your County Agent for variety.)
6. Use recommended varieties of oats, barley, and corn to get highest possible yields. Plant the oats and barley as early as you can.

Get Supplies Early

There is no fooling about the fact that transportation lines are going to be bogged down before spring is over. Your G.L.F. Service Agencies have tried to anticipate your needs as far as possible. They have supplies of lime, superphosphate, and most kinds of seed on hand now. If you have not already placed your order, do so at once and take delivery as soon as you can get it.

The G.L.F. Pantry Shelf

A COLUMN FOR THE LADIES

Buying Foods Through Your G.L.F.

G.L.F. patrons are both producers and consumers of food. The crops grown by some patrons are purchased by others in the form of G.L.F. Family Foods.

Nearly all G.L.F. Service Agencies carry most of the Family Foods now available through your cooperative. In some instances, however, where a G.L.F. Service Agency has not been stocking certain items, it may be difficult to secure these items due to Government quotas or other restrictions.

Rationing

The new rationing of foods is simple and fair. When you spend your ration point stamps for G.L.F. Foods you spend them wisely.

Here is a list of the many G.L.F. Quality Family Foods which can be obtained through your G.L.F. Service Agency. As of March 1, only the starred (*) items are subject to rationing.

Bread Flours

Vitafed Enriched Flour
Quality Enriched Patent Flour
Goodland Enriched Family Flour
G.L.F. Bread Maker Flour

Pastry Flours

G.L.F. Quality Pastry Flour
Old York Pastry Flour

Specialty Flours

G.L.F. Cake Flour
Self-Rising Quality Pastry Flour
Self-Rising Patrons' Pancake Flour
Self-Rising Golden Blend Flour

Other Flours

G.L.F. Whole Wheat Flour
G.L.F. Graham Flour
G.L.F. Medium Rye Flour
G.L.F. Pure Buckwheat Flour

Hot Cereals

G.L.F. Golden Corn Meal
G.L.F. 50-50 Quick-Cooking Cereal
G.L.F. Rolled Wheat Cereal
G.L.F. Rolled Oats
G.L.F. Quick-Cooking Oats
Milkwheato and Milkoato

Ready-to-Eat Cereals

G.L.F. Whole Wheat Shreds
G.L.F. Corn Flakes
G.L.F. Wheat Flakes
G.L.F. 40% Bran Flakes

Extra Fancy Table Beans

*G.L.F. Pea Beans
*G.L.F. Jumbo Marrow Beans
*G.L.F. Red Kidney Beans

Canned Vegetables

*Green or Waxed Beans
*Lima Beans
*Beets (several styles)
*Carrots
*Golden Corn
*Sweet Peas
*Sauerkraut
*Tomatoes (solid pack)

Canned Fruits

*Applesauce
*Raspberries
*Cherries
*Grapefruit Segments
*Peaches
*Bartlett Pears

Canned Juices

*Apple Juice
*Grapefruit Juice
*Orange & Grapefruit Juice
*Orange Juice
*Tomato Juice
*Pure Concord Grape Juice
*Bottled Cherry Drink

Other Canned Foods

G.L.F. Cooking Molasses
G.L.F. Table Molasses
Peanut Butter
Clover Honey-Spread
Buckwheat Honey-Spread
Blossomsweet Liquid Clover Honey
Karo Corn Syrup
Evaporated Milk

New Foods

Your G.L.F. Family Foods Service will continue its efforts to secure basic, thrifty, nutritionally sound foods for G.L.F. patrons. Very shortly your G.L.F. Service Agency should be able to supply you with:

Macaroni & Spaghetti
G.L.F. High Fat Soybean Flour
G.L.F. Toasted Soybean Flakes

Other new Family Foods, worthy of your consideration and available through G.L.F., will be announced from time to time on this page.

YOU ★ ★ YOUR FARM

and the WAR

DISCHARGES

Rules for obtaining honorable discharges from the Army for men over 38 are as follows:

1. A soldier must be at least 38 years old.
2. He must have enlisted or have been drafted on or before February 28, 1943.
3. He must submit voluntary request for his discharge to his Commanding Officer before May 1, 1943.
4. He must submit a statement from a responsible person showing that he will be employed in an essential industry (which includes agriculture).

ATTENTION DAIRYMEN!

The Dairy Section of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has recommended to Secretary Wickard that a hearing on the Federal-State Milk Marketing Order for the New York Metropolitan area, be held in Brooklyn, beginning Tuesday, March 16.

The purpose of the proposed hearing is to consider changes in the provisions of the order governing diversion payments, and in the formula for pricing milk in Class 4-B (milk going into American cheese).

5. The release of any soldier must not seriously affect the efficiency of his unit. (Inclusion of Rule 5 means that there is no obligation on the part of the Army to discharge any individual even though he may be 38.

* * *

RECAPS EASED

Effective March 1, the Office of Price Administration announces that anyone with a tire that needs recapping will be able to get the work done without any of the present formalities. Inspection and approval by the Rationing Board are unnecessary.

* * *

WHEAT RESTRICTIONS REMOVED

Farmers with wheat to sell are no longer required to pay a penalty tax on wheat above their allotment. They can feed it or sell it without restriction. The order from Secretary Wickard affects quotas on 1942 crops and those established for 1943. In fact, farmers who plant at least 90% of their AAA quotas for so-called war crops (such as soybeans, dry beans, peas and potatoes) may plant more than their 1943 allotment and still be eligible for benefit payments and wheat loans.

The 125,000,000 bushels of government wheat which were set aside by Congress for sale as livestock feed are about gone. Secretary Wickard has asked Congress to authorize the sale of another 100,000,000 bushels.

* * *

VEGETABLE CEILINGS

Soon to come are permanent price ceilings on fresh vegetables. The determining of these ceilings looks like a tough job. It is hoped that they will be announced soon so that growers may know what to expect in the way of prices before planting time.

A temporary 60-day order was issued recently prohibiting sale of tomatoes, snap beans, cabbage, carrots, green peas, spinach and lettuce by any dealer for more than his maximum selling price between February 18 and 22 this year. Of course, these tem-

porary price ceilings and the permanent ones to follow will tend to govern prices paid to producers.

Just as rationing of canned fruits and vegetables became effective, early vegetable-growing areas in Florida were hit by 48 hours of cold weather that did enormous damage. The incident was referred to by dealers as proof that ceilings on fresh vegetables are unworkable. Normally, they said,

much of the damaged acreage would be replanted; but with price ceilings facing growers, they claim much acreage will not be replanted.

* * *

EGG CEILINGS

See Page 12.

* * *

FARM MANPOWER

In a radio speech February 25, Governor Dewey emphasized the danger of a food shortage, and told what the state is doing in an effort to assist in

providing help on farms. Four agencies, said the Governor, are concerned: first, the State Farm Manpower Commission, headed by T. N. Hurd, formerly located at the State College of Agriculture; second, the U. S. Employment Service, which in New York is directed by Mrs. Anna Rosenberg; third, the Extension Service of the State College of Agriculture; fourth, the State Department of Education.

The State Schools of Agriculture are giving short-course training to people

(Continued on Page 13)

"THE LONGEST WEARING TRACTOR TIRE ACTUALLY COSTS YOU THE LEAST"

Says *Mr. EXTRA TRACTION*



BUY RETREADS AS CAREFULLY AS YOU DO NEW TIRES ★ ★

When your automobile, truck or front tractor tires are worn smooth, have them retreaded by the Firestone Factory-Controlled method and get the longest-wearing retreads that money can buy.



THIS year tractor tires will be pulling heavier loads and working longer hours than ever before. If your tractor tires have the patented Firestone Ground Grip Tread, they will not slip or spin and waste precious rubber before it has done a job for you. That's why the longest-wearing tire—the Ground Grip—actually costs you less. Let your nearby Firestone Dealer or Store help you obtain a ration certificate and also ask him for the latest Firestone booklet on how to make any tractor tire last longer.

★ Up to 215 EXTRA Inches of Traction Bar Length Per Tractor Puts Less Strain on Each Bar.

★ Triple-Braced Traction Bars Can't Wobble and Waste Rubber.

★ Unbroken Traction Bars Reinforce the Tire Body — Prevent it From Breaking in the Center.

★ EXTRA Traction Bar Length Gives Greater Traction—Does More Work on Less Fuel.

★ Continuous Traction Bars Clean Better—No Exposed Ends in Center to Collect Trash and Mud.

Firestone

GROUND GRIP TIRES

Listen to the Voice of Firestone with Richard Crooks, Margaret Speaks and the Firestone Symphony Orchestra, Monday evenings, over N.B.C. Copyright, 1943, The Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

By E. R. Eastman

OUR HOUSE IS ON FIRE!

IN SPITE of drastic food rationing, in spite of all the talk about deferring skilled farm labor, drafting of farm men goes steadily on. On file in our offices is case after case where the evidence clearly shows that the draft boards have put skilled farm men into the armed forces instead of back into food production. Almost every day a new case is brought to our attention.

The plain, sad fact is, many skilled workers are not being deferred. Drafting is going on at a rate claimed to aim at getting 11 million men in the armed forces. Even the military men admit that it takes 18 men back of the line to keep things going for every one soldier or sailor. That means to supply an army and navy of 11 million men there must be another army of 198 million able-bodied men on our home front. But our total population, including men, women, and children, is only 131 million.

Many draft boards are doing a hard job well. Some others, instead of trying to help the food situation, place the burden of proof on the draftee and make him feel like a slacker if he is deferred to farm. Appeal Boards are inclined to uphold local boards, and the occupational advisers in the State offices are Army men and look at things from the Army's point of view. Local draft boards get pressured by people who point to a certain individual and say: "Why shouldn't he be in the Army? My boy is."

It is time to stop fooling around about personalities. It is time for members of draft boards to stand up against criticism or get out and let somebody else do the job. And it is time for citizens and fathers and mothers to stop criticizing draft boards because of deferments. Service on a draft board is a hard, thankless job.

Two of my boys are in uniform, and I want to be sure that they have enough to eat and the guns and ammunition with which to fight. In common with millions of other parents with boys in the armed services, I am anxious to have this war over. I know that food is a munition of war, and that to win the war we must produce and ship vast quantities of food to our fighting allies. And we must have enough left to eat here at home to give us the strength with which to carry on the home front.

We have come to the time when draft boards and other officials should answer just one and only one question, "Where can this man do the most good?" There is only one answer to that question if the man is a skilled farm worker. The food problem is becoming so critical that the skilled farmer may be worth six men in uniform. The drastic rationing of food on top of one of the best crop years in a long time should show consumers and officials what may happen. With farmers cutting down their intentions to plant because of lack of help, machinery, and too low prices, the world faces one of the worst food shortages in its history, a shortage which may lose this war.

Our house is on fire! It is time to stop talking and arguing and do something practical to put the fire out!

FOOD IS WAR MUNITIONS

IN THE hope of getting corrected some of the bad mistakes in government food and other policies, *American Agriculturist* is stating the discouraging facts without fear or favor.

Nevertheless, in some way or other we have got to raise the food in spite of the bungling. If we don't we may lose the war, and the sacrifices of your sons and mine in the armed forces will be in vain. Our boys are certainly taking a chance with all they have. Those of us on the Home Front must do the same. We must take risks. Increase essen-

tial food crops. The soldiers, and we the parents, will do the job we have to do, and then we will settle our score with the government bunglers afterwards.

JOHN L. LEWIS AGAIN

ORGANIZERS of John L. Lewis are at it again in several counties in the New York milk shed. After they had been given such a cold reception last year, Lewis called off his men, to wait until the feeling against him had died down. Now apparently he thinks the time is ripe for edging in again.

As usual, these organizers are reported to be misrepresenting facts and making wild statements and threats to force farmers to join the United Dairy Farmers Division, District 50, United Mine Workers of America. One of their common practices is to mention names of leading farmers whom they falsely claim to have signed up.

If you wish to turn your business over to a labor union dictator, it is your privilege to do so. But at least you owe it to yourself and your family and neighbors to be sure of what you are doing before you sign up. If you know of an organizer in your neighborhood or county, or if you want any information about what Lewis is trying to do, write to Free Farmers, Inc., Ithaca, New York.

LAST CHANCE

IT IS TOO bad to have to keep bringing up a disagreeable subject, but you might better face the music now than trouble later. We refer to your Federal income tax report. It must be filed with your nearest Office of Internal Revenue on or before March 15.

TIMELY REMINDERS

GIVE YOURSELF five per cent for every one of these you have done. Seventy per cent is excellent.

- Pay income tax.
- Buy seeds.
- Test seeds for germination.
- Order garden plants.
- Start plants in boxes or hot bed.
- Lay out a garden plan.
- Buy fertilizer and lime.
- Check all machinery, especially grain drill and other planters.
- Plan and lay out crop lands.
- Draw out manure.
- Plan more home-grown grains.
- Get a wood pile.
- Plan pasture improvement.
- Consult with neighbors about exchanging machinery and work.
- Check your ration cards.
- Order baby chicks.
- Get brooders ready.
- Plan a flower bed.
- Read "Growing Up in the Horse and Buggy Days."
- Read this and every issue of *American Agriculturist*.

WHAT IS GOOD MAPLE SIRUP?

ROMEYN BERRY, writing in the *Ithaca Journal*, claims he likes the strong dark maple sirup made in an open kettle better than the white stuff boiled in a modern evaporator. He says the kettle variety has a stronger maple taste.

Now, Rym, I just can't let you get away with that. I have made sirup both ways. In the open kettle variety, that strong maple taste about which you boast is not maple at all but a compound of smoke, ashes, and what have you. In my opinion, no other sweet has the delicate flavor of first run

maple sirup made in an evaporator; and it is unfortunate, as you point out, that few city people know what true maple sirup is, because it has always been so adulterated.

However, I'll agree with you that this is the year of all years when everyone with maple trees should make sirup and sugar in any way he can. As with our forefathers, it may be the only sweet we will have before the end of this war.

ATTENTION, WOODSMEN!

BECAUSE of the war, there is a tremendous demand for wood pulp. Prices are high. There is still time this winter to increase your production at least a few cords. Every extra cord will add to your income and, what is more important, to the needs of our country.

BEST GARDEN POTATOES

THE SMALL gardener is not usually equipped to spray and dust potatoes effectively to prevent disease. Therefore, the variety known as Sebago is probably the small gardener's best bet because it is fairly resistant to blight and scab. If Sebago is not available, other good varieties for the garden are Green Mountain, Rurals, Cobblers, or Triumph. Buy certified seed if possible.

SAVED \$150

"I sent for a sample copy of *American Agriculturist*, received one, and found the article on cannibalism among chickens that saved us \$150.

"You may use the above statement any time and any place you wish."—A. J. P., N. Y.

OCASIONALLY we print a letter like the above, not to boast but to encourage you to read and make better use of the accurate, boiled-down information that is published in the columns of this paper. We receive hundreds of such letters over the year. They always make us on the staff feel humble and more determined to make *American Agriculturist* worth many times what you pay for it.

A GODSEND

"Production Credit has been a godsend to my husband and myself. Due to misfortune of having an entire crop lost by flood waters in 1936, we owe much to the Rochester Production Credit Association. Because of their understanding and sympathy we have once more got on our feet and are doing fine. We will be forever grateful for their service to us, and we hope that Production Credit will go on to bigger things, to continue to be of service to needy farmers. Their faith in our ability to overcome disaster did much to keep up our courage and faith in our own ability to succeed.—Mrs. J. H., N. Y.

THIS letter puts into words the feelings of thousands of farm folks who have been helped by the different Farm Credit services to keep and pay for their farms and to carry on.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

THERE is the story about a new efficiency expert who was walking through a factory when he spied a fellow, sleeves rolled up, lolling in a chair, smoking a cigarette.

He asked him: "What are you doing here?"

"Nothing."

"How much do you get a week?"

"\$35."

"When is your week up?"

"Friday."

"Well you don't have to wait till Friday." And with that the efficiency expert wrote a note on a scrap of paper and said, "Take this to the cashier and she'll give you \$35—and get out of here."

As the loafer was walking out, counting his money, the efficiency expert asked a clerk, "What's the name of the fellow I just fired?"

"I don't know," was the answer. "He comes in here once in a while—he works in that store across the street."

TOUGH



SOD

SYNOPSIS

Things began to happen in Lanark County when Allen Clinton, a likeable young farmer, decided that the county needed a Farm Bureau. Al gets the backing of his friends, but almost comes to blows with Ezra Chittendon, local dealer, large mortgage-holder and boss of the county, who is against anything that interferes with his prosperous business.

Allen and Helen Chittendon, Ezra's daughter, have been sweethearts since childhood, but quarrel when Helen urges Allen to stop fighting her Dad and to take a job with him so that they can be married at once.

When Lanark County farmers meet in the county court house to vote on whether or not to organize a Farm Bureau, Ezra makes a strong speech against it, and for a time it looks as if he will get his way. Then John Barrett, Master of the local Grange, makes a courageous speech, directly accusing Ezra of fighting the Farm Bureau movement because of fear that it will lessen his strangling grip on the farmers. Al Clinton, the next speaker, further excites the crowd by accusing Chittendon of having deliberately wrecked the apple auction which growers and the local teacher of agriculture had worked hard to make a success.

CHAPTER V — (Continued)

TURNING TO the chairman, Al said: "I suggest that you ask Mr. John Cook to tell what he knows about the apple auction."

Chairman Mead inquired: "Is Mr. Cook present?"

A tall, well-dressed, middle-aged gentleman rose and said:

"Yes, Mr. Chairman. I am Cook. I'll be glad to say a word about the auction."

"Go down front an' turn around so we can hear ye," yelled Hank Clark.

With a good-natured smile, Cook went down to the front of the court room, faced his audience, and began:

"I'm a broker from New York City, and I have spent a good part of my life buying farm produce, including apples. When I read the little ad in a trade journal about this apple auction, I thought perhaps it might be something worth looking into. So I made up my mind to attend this auction."

Then he smiled again:

"I'll admit that it wasn't all business. This country at apple harvest time has always seemed like a paradise to me, and I like no better vacation than just the privilege of riding through this farm country when all the big orchards hang full of apples.

"So I decided to shake the dust of the city from my feet and come out here for a few days. I arrived two or three days before the auction, and I wasn't here long before I was approached by a man named Perce, another dealer whom I have known casually for years. Perce said to me:

"You going to attend that apple auction?"

"I told him that I was, that it was a new idea in marketing and I was interested in seeing how it worked out.

"Keep out of it," said Perce. "Only a few radical farmers here have consigned their apples to the auction, and if you encourage them we dealers will wake up and find that we don't have any business."

"I told him my business hadn't been so good in this section anyway for years, so I hadn't anything to lose.

"Well," he said, "you won't get anything out of the auction. All the good farmers are keeping their apples out."

"I learned afterwards that Perce had told all of the other apple buyers the same story. The next day I went to

by
E. R. EASTMAN

the auction. There was a good crowd, with quite a few buyers, some of whom I knew. The auctioneer made the mistake of making a speech condemning all dealers as profiteers."

Cook paused and smiled again.

"When you want to do business with a man, you don't begin by calling him a liar and a thief, so naturally the auctioneer's preliminary talk didn't put the buyers in much of a mood for bidding. But mainly, most of us buyers didn't want to get mixed up in any local row among farmers. We would have tried to buy some apples through the auction anyway if Perce hadn't told us that only a few small radical growers had consigned their fruit. When we found out the truth, it was too late.

"When the auctioneer started the bidding, you know the result. He couldn't get any bids.

"I talked with three or four of the buyers right after the auction. Perce, who had a couple of drinks, began to brag about how he and Ezra Chittendon had thrown a monkey wrench into the auction and made fools out of Green, the local agricultural teacher, Al Clinton, and the other radical farmers around here who had wasted their time in organizing the auction. I remember that Perce remarked also that that would teach farmers that there was nothing to this Farm Bureau stuff.

"As for me, Mr. Chairman, I may be one of those much cursed dealers or middle men, but I believe in square shooting, as do most of the dealers that I know. Like every other business and profession, we have scalawags who give all the rest of us a black eye. I have been buying apples in other sections for many years, and I pride myself that the farmers I have dealt with are my friends. If farmers can make auctions work, or if the

Farm Bureau or some other set-up will help them, I think it is up to us dealers to fit our business into the new set-up.

"Anyway, after Perce bragged around about how he and Chittendon ruined the auction, it sort of aroused my curiosity and I decided I'd stick around a few days to see what really was happening in this neck-of-the-woods."

Once more he smiled.

"Maybe I was just looking for an excuse to extend my vacation, but I talked with Mr. Green and Mr. Clinton and others. They asked me to attend this meeting and give you my impressions of what I have seen here on my little vacation."

Cook's speech did the trick. It brought out into the open what farmers had suspected and talked about for a long time, and it put courage into those who were holding back because they were afraid of Chittendon. When Cook sat down, eight or ten men were all trying to get the floor at the same time. Mead recognized a farmer named Chandler, who was particularly insistent on having his say.

Chandler stated that prior to this meeting he had been approached by another farmer by the name of Henry Wilson, who had warned him that he had better attend this Farm Bureau meeting and vote against it.

"When I objected," said Chandler, Wilson said, 'Well, you'd better know which side your bread is buttered on. Chittendon is agin this Farm Bureau, and he holds the mortgage on your place.'

"That made me so damned mad," said Chandler, "that I grabbed a neck yoke that was handy and told the son-of-a-gun there was going to be a foot race or a funeral. He went away from my place fast. And the more I thought about it, the madder I got. I made up my mind I would attend this meeting, find out what this Farm Bureau was all about anyway. I have found out, and I'm ready to vote for it."

Chandler sat down amid handclap-

The Song of the Lazy Farmer

MY NEIGHBOR'S feelin' kind o' glum, he ain't sure if he's smart or dumb to be still here upon his farm instead of usin' his right arm to run machines in some war plant where pay is high and hours are scant. Poor neighbor's had an awful time to plow his fields and spread his lime since Uncle Sammy grabbed his son; his hired man left on the run to make his fortune up in town, it's whittled neighbor's vigor down. So he'd been tryin' to decide if he should let his farmin' ride and have some guy with youth and starch take over on the first of March. Now March is here and so is he, and still he ain't so sure, by gee, he's wond'ring if he played it smart to give up makin' a new start.

For once I think my neighbor's right, this time I can not start a fight; no factory for me, by Joe, to town I do not want to go. What could the city offer me, a fat pay envelope, maybe; to work at eight and home by four, no barn to clean out any more. But I would have to work in town, 'cause if I sneaked off to lay down, a foreman would come after me and break my pleasant reverie. Out here Mirandy is the boss, but when she's makin' apple sauce or talkin' on the party line, I find it's easy to recline, and when there's lots of work to do, she pitches in until we're thru. In town she wouldn't work for me, she'd have her own war job, by gee.



The POET'S CORNER

POTATOES IN SPRING

By Ruth W. Morehouse.

I do not need a calendar
To mark this time of year;
I just peer in the cellar bin
To know that Spring is near.

Down there in damp and earthy gloom,
Long slender fingers pry
For soil in which to plant their seed
Before they, molding, die.

And no amount of locking out
The light can keep them blind,
For on some gusty, snowy day
Long fingers you will find
Exploring for a patch of ground
Before the Spring has made a sound.

ping and stamping of feet, so loud and so prolonged that the Chairman had to wait a full minute before he could be heard. Then farmer after farmer around the room, many from other parts of the county, got up one by one and expressed themselves in favor of a Farm Bureau organization for Lanark County.

Finally somebody yelled:

"Put it to the vote! Put it to the vote!"

"Question! Question!" echoed from all over the room.

"Just a minute," roared Ezra Chittendon. "I demand to be heard."

But his voice was lost in catcalls, and the crowd continued yelling for the question. As Chairman Mead tried in vain to quiet the meeting, Ezra shook his fist at the excited crowd, and sat down, his face red and angry.

Finally the Chairman made himself heard, and shouted:

"All right! All right! All those in favor of a Farm Bureau for Lanark County say aye."

There was a great roar of ayes.

"Opposed?"

Only a few scattered timid noes were heard.

Turning to Mitchell, the Chairman said:

"Director Mitchell, how about it? This meeting, made up as you can see of several hundred of our best farmers from all over this county, has voted at least ninety-five per cent for a Farm Bureau. Doesn't that answer your statement that you wouldn't be interested unless a majority favored the proposition?"

"It certainly does, Mr. Chairman. After listening to what seems to be going on in this county, I am convinced that a Farm Bureau is just what you need. Ordinarily, I would suggest that you think the matter over for a while, but your meeting is representative, and you apparently are in a hurry to get started with the work. So I am going to waive all ordinary procedure and suggest that you proceed to elect a president, secretary and an executive committee right away at this meeting. Then you'll be ready to begin operations."

Mitchell sat down, and the enthusiastic crowd clapped and stamped the floor. Mead called for nominations for President of the Farm Bureau.

John Barrett got up and said:

"I nominate Allen Clinton of Briar-ton Township for President of Lanark County Farm Bureau."

"Good! I'm for him," yelled Hank Clark.

Everybody laughed and clapped.

There were no other nominations, and when Mead put the question there was a great shout of ayes.

The meeting then elected Mead and farmers from different parts of the county as other members of the executive committee.

After the meeting adjourned, many

(Continued on Page 24)



This year, you're fighting Famine— Farm Tractors must keep Rolling!

Hungry children, anxious fathers and mothers in both enemy-occupied and American-occupied lands, are looking to this country for food.

America must help them—as well as feed her armies abroad and the nation at home. This year brings the farmer his greatest responsibilities—and the severest strains on his equipment.

The vital work of tractors, trucks, and other gasoline-powered farm machinery is threatened by WEAR. So the best contribution we can make to your effort is VEEDOL—the 150-hour tractor oil—made from 100% Bradford-Pennsylvania crude, toughest and most wear-resistant in all the world.

VEEDOL goes a long way toward keeping your equipment in the fight. Here's the help you can count on:

VEEDOL 150-hour tractor oil **SAVES FUEL** by reducing power blow-by.

SAVES TIME by avoiding breakdown delays. **SAVES REPAIRS** through greater heat-and-wear resistance. **SAVES OIL**—good for 150 hours between changes in gasoline-engined tractors; cuts oil consumption in all tractors regardless of fuel used. **SAVES TRACTORS**—assures long, economical service.

TIDE WATER ASSOCIATED OIL COMPANY
New York • Tulsa • San Francisco

IMPORTANT Every bit of available metal is needed these days. So the familiar 5-gal. Veedol pail is off to war. Vital metal will be saved by sealing Veedol in larger containers for farm use. You save too! Buy 150-hour Veedol in economical 15-gal. containers. Fewer trips save on hauling. Costs less per gallon. And you are sure of ample tractor oil stock at all times.

100% PENNSYLVANIA... "A BETTER TRACTOR OIL BY THE CLOCK"

150-HOUR VEEDOL

OIL IS AMMUNITION... USE IT WISELY

BUY
WAR
BONDS

Stretching the Protein

By Roy H. Park

EDITOR'S NOTE: From time to time we have given you information about the shortage of protein feeds. (See page 3, January 30 issue; page 4, January 30 issue; and page 12, February 13 issue.) The situation is serious. Here are the plans for meeting it:

ON THE DAY that civilians throughout the land started lining up for their No. 2 food ration books, announcement came of a voluntary nation-wide program to conserve dwindling supplies of high protein feed ingredients for greatest livestock and poultry production.

The program, scheduled to go into effect throughout the nation on a county-by-county basis just as soon as the support of all feed manufacturers and distributors and agricultural workers in an area can be enlisted, limits the protein content of dairy feeds to 16 per cent except in cases where hay is poor; then 18 per cent is permissible. It also limits the percentage of animal protein in poultry and hog feeds.

Arrangements were immediately made to set up in New York State a series of regional and county meetings to carry to feed dealers, farm leaders and farmers the "whys and hows" of this nation-wide voluntary protein conservation program, which was worked out by the Feed Industry Council and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Results Expected

Austin Carpenter of Sherburne, president of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants and chairman of the New York state committee on protein conservation, said the voluntary program will accomplish these things:

1. Spread available supplies of protein to permit greatest food production.
2. Enable protein levels in feed rations to be held up to minimum requirements of livestock for a longer period of time.
3. Insure all farmers of fair treatment and at the same time avoid the headaches of compulsory rationing.

Other members of the state committee are: E. P. Elmore of Elmore Milling Company, Oneonta; Lionel True, Springville; Allen Bush of Lowville, and Harry Cooper, Washingtonville.

State-wide Meeting

This committee was appointed at a State-wide meeting, called at Syracuse by Ralph DeWolfe, State War Board chairman, and attended by farm leaders, feed distributors and manufacturers. At this meeting the program, which had been previously worked out by the Feed Industry Council and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, was agreed upon. Ely Wickham, chief of the Northeast Division of the program marketing section of the Triple-A, pointed out that the program "puts mothers and children first" by providing more liberal protein percentages in starting and breeding feeds for poultry and livestock.

A. W. Manchester, Northeast regional director of the Triple-A, complimented the work of the Feed Industry Council and said the protein scarcity problem can "best be solved by voluntary cooperation rather than by orders."

This program, he said, will "save a multiplicity of forms, regulations and irritations."

Voluntary Action

Pointing out that the situation is one that demands prompt action, J. A. McConnell, general manager of the Co-operative Grange League Federation Exchange and chairman of the Feed Industry Committee, told the group that "it is up to us—the manufactur-

ers, dealers and farmers—to handle this situation so the government doesn't have to step in and allocate." He pointed to the varying feeding practices over the nation and said "no one man can have all the facts or can set up hard and fast rules or the machinery needed to allocate properly."

Mr. McConnell told how a survey conducted at the turn of the year showed that the protein feed supplies available were 20 per cent less than would be needed to meet the Department of Agriculture food production goals. Frankly, he said, the nation faces liquidation of some of its livestock, but he urged farmers not to make rash moves.

Meat Is High

"Relatively high prices for animals for meat," he said, "are likely to continue for some time. Any liquidation of livestock population, as far as the individual farmer is concerned, will therefore be on a paying basis because he will be able to sell his animals for high meat prices. It appears to me that if it is necessary to liquidate, the liquidation would be more apt to come first in meat animals like hogs."

"Because there are stocks of feeding materials already on hand sufficient to carry us through to grass, the best program for poultrymen and dairymen will be to plan to continue with their present plans for high production. If next fall, after harvest, there is not enough feed in sight to maintain a high national feeding level, there still will be sufficient feed to finish the animals off for the meat block on a paying basis."

Here's the Program

Specifically, the voluntary conservation program, which is designed to permit the greatest production of meat, milk and eggs with available supplies of high protein ingredients, places these percentage limits upon the amounts of animal protein used in feeds:

Poultry: all-mash growing or laying diets, 1½%; chick and duck starters and broiler mashers, 2%; all-mash broiler diets, growing or laying mashers fed with grain, 2¼%; turkey starters, 2½%; breeding mashers fed with grain, 4½%; and poultry supplements and concentrates as follows: 26% protein, 3.375% animal protein; 32% protein, 4½%; 36% protein, 5%.

Swine: hog fatteners, 1½%; sow and pig feeds, 2%; hog supplements fed with grain, 3%; sow and pig feeds fed with grain, 4%.

Calves: calf starters, 3%; calf starters fed with grain, 6%.

"All protein ingredients, whether animal, marine or vegetable," the program states, "should be mixed with other feedstuffs to obtain maximum results and more complete utilization of the protein..."

The program calls for limiting "total protein content of dairy feeds to 16 per cent as fed to cows, except in cases where only grass hay, cereal hay or fodders, or silage made from the same crops are available, when 18 per cent is permissible, with tolerance not to exceed one per cent."

"Where legume hay is available, the protein content of the dairy feeds as fed to cows should be limited to a grain ratio containing from 12 to 16 per cent protein—depending on the quality of the hay."

—A. A.—

The dairy breed associations report with justifiable pride and optimism that the 1942 auctions of purebred dairy cattle were the best in more than twenty years.

So much depends on the right start START RIGHT with ALL THREE



1 ASK FOR CHEK-R-CHIX

Here is the kind of chick you've been looking for!... Chek-R-Chix are produced under the Purina Plan. They come from selected, high-producing flocks that are carefully culled and bloodtested for pullorum. Parent flocks get a special Purina breeder ration so the chicks will be strong and have the stamina to live and "do well." Chek-R-Chix are the climax to years of experience in producing high quality baby chicks.

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Kill the germs that may be lurking in the drinking water by using Chek-R-Tabs. They make the water safe for your chicks. Chek-R-Tabs are a water disinfectant, bowel astringent and fungicide. No other poultry water tablet does all three. Chek-R-Tabs are quick-acting, long-lasting and economical. Guaranteed not to discolor drinking water. Use one tablet in each quart of water.

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Chix, Purina Startena and Chek-R-Tabs. But order early!

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Demand for chicks will be so heavy this spring that dealers may have difficulty filling late orders on time. Get your order in *now*, ahead of the rush! Order your Startena early, too. Purina Mills is making more Startena than ever before but the demand is so great that your dealer may not be able to get new supplies fast enough. Help him to help *you* by ordering now.

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U. S. Farmers!



FEED ★ PRODUCE
Invest in War Bonds and Stamps



OF THINGS TO COME

I HAVE just been reading a pamphlet from Henri, Hurst & McDonald which reprints some amazing news items from all over the country about new products and new trends that give us a glimpse at the changing world in which we are living:

Did you know we now have a "tinless tin can"—a plastic new container cheaper than tin, lighter and easier to open? Then there is the Silent-Fone, a new gadget to snap on your telephone mouthpiece to make conversation inaudible to others in the room. A plastic tubing developed from vegetable fibers and resins is now being made to replace steel pipes. Light in weight, strong enough to support 400 pounds; yet this tubing is so pliable it can be bent around corners.

Many products have already switched from cans to glass; glass piping is being tried. There are glass and clay water faucets, stoves made of glass with full-vision oven equipped with indirect lighting. Prison bars, thimbles, waffle irons — anything formerly made with metals is now being made from glass or tile. The new products plan to hold the ground gained when peace comes. So, look out metals!

The little-loved, common milkweed has suddenly become a friend of mankind. Out of it now comes fluffy felt, rayon, film, paper, explosives and cellophane. Next year milkweed will be a planted crop instead of wild weed.

A new quick-freezing machine, invented by the University of Texas, is claimed to freeze food four times faster than existing equipment. All the natural juices and flavors are sealed in. There's a new dehydrated paint that weighs about half as much as liquid paint and bulks considerably less. It can be packed in cardboard cartons, will not freeze and paints everything from wall surfaces to cement, brick and plaster.

Flavorful dehydrated potatoes are a reality. One freighter can transport as much of this dehydrated product as *eight* freighters can of raw potatoes. Milk, eggs, meat, fish, fruit and vegetables are among the products which are being dehydrated and packaged.

After the war your plastic car will bounce along on rubber springs. You will be able to fly your "flying jeep" at 45 miles per hour and land on a highway or in a cow pasture.

There's a new X-ray machine 100 times more powerful than former machines; a combination soap, water softener and bluing that short cuts wash day; a new super insulation material that will revolutionize domestic refrigerators, stoves and frozen food lockers.

How does all of this affect those of us engaged in the production of food? Printers' Ink says it will probably change the food industry more than any other. Neither the food emergency nor all these revolutionary developments will stop when firing ceases. We are committed to feed the world long after hostilities cease. The effects of all this on our domestic economy are staggering.

We must not become so immersed in our present problems that we do not have an eye on what's ahead. Leaders of tomorrow are being built today.

WM. H. DANFORTH
Chairman, Ralston Purina Company
EXECUTIVE OFFICES
1800 Checkerboard Square, St. Louis, Mo.

POTATO VARIETIES

By H. J. "Red" Evans

AT THIS TIME of the year there are many inquiries about various varieties of potatoes raised in the Northeast and especially about some of the newer varieties. Inquiries are greater this year because of the increased interest in potatoes as a necessary food item. The following summary of the various varietal characteristics includes varieties most commonly grown in the Northeast as well as some of the newer kinds not generally available as yet.

No mention is made of the resistance or susceptibility of these various varieties to scab. This is one of the most common of potato diseases but does not affect the potato for table use. It

does affect the grade in case the potatoes are offered for sale but for the small grower who is growing for his own use and that of his neighbors this factor is not as important as quality, yield and also timeliness.

Earliness of varieties is an important factor this year because of the apparent shortage of potatoes that is about to develop. It is a common observation that the earlier the variety the lower the yield; in other words yield is sacrificed for earliness and for that reason the small grower might want to use two or three varieties in his small plot. The commercial grower on the other hand knows about the various seasons and when he wants to

harvest, and will space his varieties according to his potato program.

Early Varieties

WARBA—80 to 90 days from planting. White tubers with deep pink eyes. Excellent cooking quality. Yields well for an early variety. Not too popular on most markets because of appearance, but earliness and quality put it in a class for truckers and gardeners.

BLISS TRIUMPH—80 to 90 days, sometimes longer. Blocky red tubers. Good cooking quality and high yielding. Is a standard early variety in South and other areas throughout the country. It can be planted earlier than most varieties in colder soil.

IRISH COBBLER—about 90 days. The standard early variety almost universally planted. More certified Cobbler

seed is produced than any other one variety. White skinned, blocky tubers with eyes rather deep. Does best on lighter, well drained soils, as do all early sorts. Good quality and a reliable yielder for early potatoes.

Mid-Season Varieties

CHIPPEWA—100 to 110 days. Glossy white, shallow eyed, flattened tubers. Cooks white but not mealy. Seems to be widely adapted as far as soil and climate are concerned. Meets good consumer acceptance, is used extensively in institutions and for potato chips.

HOUMA—100 to 110 days. White round tubers with shallow eyes, except at seed end. Rates high for cooking quality. Grows best on lighter soils at higher elevations. A good yielder. Sets heavy and in dry seasons may run heavy to B size. This variety is increasing in popularity.

GREEN MOUNTAIN—110 to 120 days. The old "standby" for this class and does best in lighter soils at higher elevations where cooler weather prevails. Rated highest in cooking quality. Tubers white or creamy white, oblong and rather flat. Bakes well and is mealy when properly cooked. One of the most popular varieties grown in the Northeast.

KATAHDIN—About 120 days. Round white shallow-eyed tubers, cooks well and holds its shape. One of the most popular of the newer varieties. Shows wide adaptability to soil and climate. Very popular on muck. Yields high percentage "A" size tubers because set is often lighter than some other varieties. For this reason should be planted closer in the row.

MOHAWKS—A new potato of Green Mountain season and growing conditions. Regarded as an excellent baker. Elongated smooth shallow eyed tubers, white in color. Yields well and a high percentage of "A" size tubers, very few "B" size. Seed of this variety not available in quantity this year.

Late Varieties

SMOOTH RURAL—130 to 140 days. White oval shaped tubers with shallow eyes. Good cooking quality. Grows better than most varieties on heavy soil. Stores well and is a standard variety in hot-dry sections. Many strains of this variety have been favorites in their day, including Heavyweight, Number 9, Carman, Sir Walter Raleigh, Pioneer, Mason, etc.

RUSSET RURAL—130 to 140 days. Dark russet skin, oval shape with shallow eyes. Good eating when properly grown. More scab resistant than Smooth Rural. Not as popular on market as white variety.

SEBAGO—130 to 140 days. Elongated oval, white, shallow eyed tubers with wide adaptation to soil and climate. Yields well and its increasing popularity is due to its marked resistance to scab and blight. This variety is very much liked by restaurants and institutions because it cooks white and holds its shape; also makes excellent French fries because tubers run large and cut to advantage.

PONTIAC—130 to 140 days. Dark red tuber of good quality. A high yielder and of good quality. This is a new variety with certified seed very scarce, but one of which we will hear more in the future. Some markets do not like the color but others prefer it.

SEQUOIA—140 days. Large roundish, white tubers with deep eyes at seed end. A fairly good cooker but the flesh is not white, tending to yellowish. Its chief advantage is its high yielding ability and resistance to drought and foliage insects. No certified seed available but watch for future developments of this variety.

FOOD POWER

makes **MANPOWER**



Photo from U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, by Les White.

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Official U. S. Army Photo from Acme.

HERE'S WHERE IT GOES . . . Food from your farm keeps these fighters tough and happy. These boys are looking to us for three square meals a day. Don't let 'em down. They're the best fed fighters in the world. Let's keep 'em that way.



Photo from U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, by Forsythe.

KEEP 'EM LAYING . . . We can't afford to lose a pound of food—five billion dozen eggs, four billion pounds of poultry are needed. Demands for these nutritious foods are greater and greater as our war machine rolls on.



Photo from U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, by Forsythe.

LET 'EM EAT MEAT . . . Pork, ham, bacon, beef, and lamb are real food power. We need meat in tremendous quantity. Good nutritious food is what victories are built on. Nothing can be more important!

Food Power through Nutrition

Food for the battle fronts, food for the home fronts, food for our Allies, is as vital today as any single part of our great program for victory. Nutritious food keeps our boys going. We can't have man power without food power.

Therefore it is vitally important to do everything possible to increase the production of food crops and livestock for these are the sources of food power for us and our allies.

Nitrogen is essential to our huge food production program. If Chilean Nitrate shipments arrive as scheduled the supply of nitrogen will be satisfactory to meet the food goals program provided nitrate is used in accordance with conservation measures of Food Production Order No. 5. This order concentrates the use of chemical

nitrogen allowed for fertilizer on food, feed, and fiber crops most essential to the war effort.

Iodine is another element known to be essential in the nutrition of livestock and poultry. Where troubles due to lack of iodine occur, small quantities are usually added to the rations. Even where such troubles have not been noticed, it may be desirable to add a little iodine as a safety factor. The cost is negligible. There is plenty of iodine on hand.

Use your nitrogen supply to get highest possible crop yields. Protect your livestock and poultry by using feeds which contain iodine.

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From every Middlesex village and FARM

*By the rude bridge that arched the flood,
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Here once the embattled farmers stood,
And fired the shot heard 'round the world.*

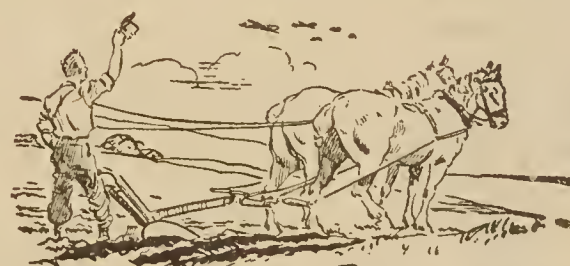
THE rattle of muskets at Concord awakened the world with a warning—liberty is in peril! From hill and valley, from highway and byway, farmers rallied to the call. Hard men, determined men, men with a love of the soil in their very souls, took their flintlocks and powder from the wall to meet the challenge. It counted not to them that they wagered their roofs and acres and even life itself. For these were not servile men, tamed, gutless and obedient. These were free men who reckoned no sacrifice too great for the liberty they cherished. They knew that each resounding blow they struck for freedom brought closer the promise of the dawn of a greater day. Here was their answer to all tyrants, to the cruel

men, to those who lust for power, to those who make of their authority an insolence.

Down through the long corridor of time, through peace and war, the people have jealously guarded their liberty. And always in the forefront when freedom was at stake were the farmers—men who made a habit of fighting for their rights—men who buried their sons and their sorrow and found strength in the rich brown earth of America to go on again. Their toil and their suffering helped build a great country. Their strength and their loyalty helped weld a great nation. They will continue to help guard and defend the freedom bequeathed to America by the toil of centuries as dark and menacing as this we live in.

For 25 years the Federal Land Bank has helped the farmers of the Northeast toward another kind of freedom — freedom from debt. During this quarter century 45,000 farmers have found that a Land Bank loan provides protection while in debt and a systematic way to get out of debt. Full information is contained in a folder entitled "Farm Mortgage Loans." May we send you a free copy?

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1943 CATALOG now ready

The New Early North Star Sweet Corn

PREPARING SOIL FOR STRAWBERRIES

Even if you are a beginner, you can grow strawberries successfully if you follow a few rules. One important rule is to begin with well-prepared soil. With that in mind, and, of course, not overlooking the importance of selecting the right variety, anyone, in any of the forty-eight states of this country, by exercising common sense methods, can grow these luscious fruits.

The ideal soil for strawberries is a fertile, deep, well-drained sandy loam, but they can also be successfully grown either on light sandy soils or heavy clay. No matter what the type of soil, it should be well filled with organic matter. Either barnyard manure or green crops turned under will do a good job if properly handled.

Barnyard manure—from 10 to 20 tons an acre—is the best possible treatment, disced in after plowing if the soil is light, or broadcast and plowed under if the soil is heavy. Excellent green manure crops are cowpeas for summer and rye for winter, these to be turned under to give humus. Sod land should be avoided if possible, because of the danger of damage to the young plants from the white grubs that winter over in such land. If no other land is available, sod land can be plowed in the fall and harrowed several times during the winter and in early spring, in order to kill out the grubs.

Approximately three-quarters of strawberry plant roots are in the top three inches of soil, and 90 per cent in the top six inches, and it is therefore important that these few inches of topsoil be given as good a state of tilth as possible.

Strawberries grow best on soil that is slightly acid, and therefore the use of lime is not indicated—unless it is used to make other elements in the soil available. In that case, or if the soil is excessively acid, lime should be applied during the fall preceding spring setting of strawberry plants.

Plans for the growing of strawberries should be begun now—with the selection and conditioning of the soil, or plans for its conditioning, and the selection of the variety best adapted to your climate.

—A. A.—

SETTING PLANTS

In your efforts to grow the best garden you have ever had, you are doubtless buying at least a few berry plants and perhaps a few fruit trees. The first important step is to get them planted in the best possible conditions. When your plants arrive, loosen the bundles, plant them as soon as possible, and do not expose them to sun or wind. If you cannot set them out immediately, heel them in. Dig a trench, spread the plants out without crowding, and cover the roots with dirt.

In setting out plants, it is important to set them at the right depth. Turning for a moment to vegetables, you can set tomatoes deep and roots will develop along the stem. With strawberries, however, it is especially important to put the plants in neither too deep nor too shallow. The crown should be right at the surface of the soil.

A lot of work has been done in recent years with starter solutions of fertilizer. Some of the ingredients formerly recommended are not available this year. A good substitute is a standard 5-10-5 or 4-16-4 fertilizer. Use it at the rate of two or three pounds per fifty gallons of water, and use a good cupful of the solution for each plant.

Here are a few hints if you are growing such plants as tomatoes, cabbage or lettuce for transplanting. Do not water the plants too frequently. Instead, give them a good soaking once in a while. Thin out the plants in the flats so they will have room to grow.

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In this way you will grow stocky plants instead of spindly ones. Avoid extremes in temperature. If you are using a hot bed or cold frame, this will mean ventilation during sunny days. The aim is to keep the plants growing steadily and to harden them moderately before transplanting. This is done by watering sparingly and by setting the flats out in the daytime to get them acclimated to the weather.

—A.A.—

"A BETTER GARDEN"

All of us have been warned, over and over again, that this country, the most productive on earth, may be faced with the problem of a shortage of food. How are we going to take it? and especially how will we take it who are classed as "old, beyond the employable age" even though we stretch our employable state five or ten years? Will we fold our hands and whine or will we make up our minds to do our bit for the good of our country and to help win the war?

I don't think we will surrender but will fight as long and as hard as possible. The best thing we of the older class can do is to make a garden—a big garden, filled with plenty of beans, potatoes, peas and corn and all the other smaller vegetables. I did this last season and intend to have a fifty per cent larger garden the coming season. Just think what a large harvest of green peas would do for you and yours. You would have plenty of the best food obtainable and there would be enough for canning.

The same applies to beans. String beans are good and dry beans can be prepared for the table in many ways. I sowed onions, carrots and beets every week or ten days, and had all we needed for the table and plenty of carrots and beets to can. Sweet corn, cucumbers, lettuce,—don't be afraid to have plenty. Tomatoes give many different dishes for the table, and are also easily canned. My wife prepared many bottles of tomato juice, but she added a flavoring of pepper and a bit of onion, and the resultant drink is far better than the watery stuff you buy. She put up grape juice and you can smell the aroma of fresh grapes and taste a full grape flavor. This is canning as canning should be done.

Get onto the dirt in the coming spring. Ignore the sweat and blisters. You are a soldier fighting for your country.—*Samuel S. Hale.*

—A.A.—

CORN FOR CONNECTICUT

The Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station at New Haven recommends the following corn varieties for Connecticut:

Early Grain

Cornell 29-3	Wisconsin 700
Ohio M-15	Iowa 939
Illinois 219	

Late Grain and Ensilage

Ohio 92	U. S. 13
Illinois 972	U. S. 35
	U. S. 44

Connecticut has a long growing season, and these recommendations should not be followed by growers in states where the growing season is shorter.

—A.A.—

PLANTING BEANS

What is the recommended rate of planting beans per acre?

Pea beans take about 30 pounds of seed; yellow eyes and white marrows, 90 pounds; California red kidneys, 60 pounds; and white kidneys, 100 lbs.

—A.A.—

VICTORY GARDENS

This year's Victory Garden Campaign asks for 6,000,000 farm gardens and at least 12,000,000 gardens in cities, villages and suburbs. Planting more victory gardens offers one of the best methods of increasing food production.

New Life for Your Land



While you push your land, your labor, and your machinery to the limit to grow more food and fiber for war needs, you can fortify your soil against its enemies at home—erosion and exhaustion of fertility. While there may not be enough fertilizer for all needs, you can guard the fertility already in your soil, make it more available for growing crops, and, if you plow under legumes, actually add more of the most precious plant food—nitrogen.

Nature herself uses vegetation to guard soil. Recognizing this, farmers in many regions already have found it good practice to keep vegetation of some kind on the land as nearly as possible throughout the



year. Close growing vegetation shelters the soil from sheet erosion by absorbing the force of pelting rain that hits bare soil like miniature bombs.

Living or dead vegetation, when plowed under, adds valuable organic matter to the soil and helps hold it from washing and blowing. It also loosens heavy soils, firms those that are lighter, and increases water-holding capacity, thereby decreasing run-off. As organic matter decomposes in the soil, it furnishes plant food in a form readily available to crops.

Cover crops, planted to grow and occupy the land during the time between main crops, prevent the loss of fertility in drainage water. Nitrogen and certain mineral plant foods are constantly being made available, and unless absorbed by growing plants this fertility leaches or drains away. When the crop is plowed

under as green manure, its plant foods go back into the soil, readily available for future crops. Legume cover crops have the added advantages of utilizing nitrogen from the air, and of more rapid decay after turning under, due to their higher moisture content.

Start now to fortify your land with more cover crops, using the drill or seeder, plow or disk harrow you now have. The amazing job of clean covering in a breast-high thicket of sweet clover, shown above, was done by a regular Case Centennial plow with all-purpose bottoms.

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Barn manure is full of life, too. Handled without waste and spread FRESH, it can return to the soil four-fifths of the fertility contained in the feed and bedding. Well-rotted in the pile, only about one-fifth will remain after losses by leaching and especially by fermentation. Manure spread very thin and EVENLY over several acres will increase total yield twice as much as the same amount put thick on one acre. Prompt, thin spreading is easy and practical with a Case tractor spreader.

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MANURE SPREADERS, MOWERS, SIDE DELIVERY RAKES, HAY LOADERS, STEEL FARM WAGONS, CORN PICKERS, CORN HUSKER-SHREDDERS, HAND CORN SHELLERS, PORTABLE GRAIN ELEVATORS, TRANSPLANTERS

TO HELP YOUR NEIGHBOR IS TO HELP YOUR COUNTRY

SHARE MACHINES FOR VICTORY

NEW IDEA Spreaders are noted for quality. Two-wheel and four-wheel models.

NEW IDEA FARM EQUIPMENT

SAY that you saw the product advertised in **American Agriculturist** when calling on your local dealer

BUY TRACTOR PARTS NOW!
LARGE STOCK. NEW OR USED. QUICK SERVICE.
LOW PRICES. FREE 52 PAGE CATALOG.
IRVING'S TRACTOR LUG CO., Galesburg, Illinois.

In the Market for BABY CHICKS?
Be sure to read the ads in this issue on pages 15, 16 and 17.

LABORATORY TESTS
PROVE IT PAYS TO

START YOUR CHICKS RIGHT WITH THE Double-Duty DRINKING WATER MEDICINE

1 CHECKS GERM GROWTH IN DRINKING WATER

Tests show Phen-O-Sal inhibits growth of germs, even pullorum. Since many diseases, including bowel troubles, enter chicks' systems through the drinking water, your chicks need Phen-O-Sal's protection . . . especially since Phen-O-Sal is non-oxidizing—stays active longer!

2 MEDICATES CHICK'S DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

Phen-O-Sal is different! Since it doesn't lose its strength, it's distributed through the chick's digestive system—acts as an astringent where needed. Many forms of bowel troubles require such treatment. So use genuine Dr. Salsbury's Phen-O-Sal. Give your chicks its protection.

You want sturdy, thrifty chicks for all-out war production, greater profits. Start your chicks right with Phen-O-Sal, the double-duty drinking water medicine!

Since germs can enter chick's system from sources other than the water it is important to disinfect thoroughly. Use Dr. Salsbury's Par-O-San.

Buy from hatcheries, druggists, feed, produce dealers who display this sign. Our service enables them to give you sound poultry health advice.

DR. SALSBUARY'S LABORATORIES, Charles City, Iowa
A Nation-wide Poultry Health Service

Dr. Salsbury's PHEN-O-SAL

THE Double-Duty DRINKING WATER MEDICINE

BE SURE TO GET THE GENUINE

DISINFECT Your Brooder House with Dr. Salsbury's PAR-O-SAN

Safe: House chicks same day you disinfect. Certain: Kills common germs, bugs on contact. Pleasant: Non-caustic, non-irritating, stainless.

Price Ceilings for Eggs

FOR SOME WEEKS the poultry industry has been upset by the uncertainty surrounding permanent price ceilings for eggs. It was not that poultrymen were yearning for price ceilings. The point was that, if they had to have them, they wanted to know what they were going to be. Finally they found out. Price ceilings were announced February 26 to become effective March 6. Here are some of the important facts:

1. Price ceilings cover wholesale prices, but do not set a figure at the farm level except where eggs are sold at retail.

2. The country is divided into two regions. Region One includes Northeastern States, as far west as Ohio, and as far south as Virginia. Region Two includes the rest of the country. Prices vary slightly in the two regions.

3. Price ceilings vary slightly by cities, but for March, April and May the ceiling price for Grade B eggs at wholesale in the Northeast is around 41 cents. A high percentage of Northeastern eggs are Grade A with a ceiling of 43 cents. It is estimated that producers should get within 3 or 4 cents of the ceiling. On the whole, the outlook for eggs is on the optimistic side.

Yearly Average Higher

4. It is estimated that ceilings will bring an immediate slight reduction in prices to consumers, but that the year's

average will be from 1 to 2 cents a dozen higher than it was in 1942.

5. While consumer ceiling prices are not set now, they will be on the basis of a fixed mark-up allowed to handlers.

6. Grade A eggs are allowed a premium of 2 cents a dozen over Grade B, and Grade AA will be allowed a 4-cent premium; Grade C price 3 cents under Grade B. Ceilings are also on frozen and dried eggs on a comparable basis.

Prices Will Advance

7. The prices announced will not hold for the entire year. Beginning in June, they will rise gradually until the last week in November. After December 1, prices will gradually go down.

8. Producers who sell direct to retailers or consumers may charge the wholesale ceiling for the locality, multiplied by 1.17.

The men to whom we have talked feel, if ceilings must be imposed, that little fault can be found with the ceilings as announced. They should provide a fair ratio between income and feed costs.

There have been some rumors of cancellations of baby chick orders. The reasons given include uncertainty of price ceilings, the possibility that feed will be short, the difficulty of getting oil or coal for brooders, and the labor shortage. Insofar as poultrymen can meet these difficulties, there seems to be little reason for cutting down on the poultry enterprise.

CULLING HENS By L. E. Weaver

RIGHT NOW a good job of culling can be mighty important. Feed is so necessary in winning the war that none of it should be wasted. Feed consumed by low-producing birds and non-producers is wasted. Also hens sold now will bring more for their owner than if they are kept around and sold next summer.

If you stand quietly in the pen so that the hens also are more or less quiet, and then let your glance move quickly from bird to bird, noting in particular the comb and the plumage you will be able to spot about three out of every four that are not laying. Dull, lifeless combs, scanty feathering on the necks (pay no attention to bare heads, they probably are good layers) bob-tails and pin feathers on the body, these are signs of non-producers. Now the job is to catch up those birds without scaring the rest of the flock out of a week's production. It can be done with a catching hook, but you won't do it the first time you try it. Practice will make you more skillful, but I have never yet seen the man who is perfect at it. Perhaps for a while you should have a helper and round up the birds and handle them one by one. Even then you will not score four out of four. There is one type of non-producer that stumps the experts always. She is the hen with a normal ovary which makes normal yolks, but she has a defective oviduct and never completes the eggs. She loses her yellow pigment, maintains her "layers" red comb, but reabsorbs the yolks. Fortunately these birds are so rare that they are not important.

To catch the hens use a strip of poultry wire 4 or 5 feet wide and 12 to 15 feet long. Fasten one end against the wall near a corner. With the aid of your helper work a bunch of hens toward the corner and bring up the free end of the wire to pen the birds and the helper in the corner. Let the birds get quieted, then the helper can pick them up and pass them over the wire to you. Even with Leghorns this procedure does not upset the birds enough to lower production if you are

careful, move deliberately, and avoid rough handling.

You will find, when you handle every bird, that in addition to the ones that look like culls there are some that feel like culls but look pretty good. They are getting thin, or they have bloated abdomens, or there is some other evidence that is not quite right. Better take these doubtful ones out.

* * *

BROODERS SCARCE

Last week at a poultry meeting in Amsterdam, New York, it was apparent that brooding equipment is in strong demand with practically no visible supply. No doubt that situation is general and will become more serious as the season advances. Here are some suggestions that were made at the meeting:

1. *Build your own electric brooder.* A new leaflet by the Department of Agricultural Engineering at Cornell tells how to build two different types. One requires the purchase of a manufactured heating and control unit to be used in a wooden brooder four feet square which you build at a cost of about two dollars. A few of those units are still available. The other brooder is even lower in cost for lumber, and heat is supplied by two electric heating bulbs that seem to be easy to find. One man reported some difficulty in obtaining the necessary sockets and insulated wire. That leaflet is War Emergency Bulletin No. 59 and can be obtained from any New York county agricultural agent, or by writing to the mailing room of the College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

2. *Wood-burning brooders.* These were still obtainable recently from the Shenandoah Manufacturing Company, Harrisonburg, Virginia. I have never seen any wood-burning brooder stoves in operation, and was surprised at the enthusiastic reports of those who have used them. Before Al Douglass became secretary of the New York Poultry Improvement Cooperative, Inc., and chief inspector he owned and operated

(Continued on Page 15)



FREE BOOK

Contains Winning Letters
in the Massey-Harris

Farm Idea Contest

★

We're O.K. America! Your farmers, faced with the toughest assignment ever handed to any man, have answered the cry for adequate food production in '43. Entries in the Massey-Harris Farm Idea Contest show that our farmers are fully aware of the tremendous obstacles which lie ahead and are determined to meet the challenge of a labor and machinery shortage. They know that they will be fighting for production with the odds against them, but every contest entry indicates a sound thinking and careful planning that promise production of every ounce of food possible.

Thousands of farmers and junior farmers from every section of the country sent in their ideas and plans. The official judges have a big task in selecting the winners of the 34 prizes totaling \$2400 in War Bonds. As soon as all entries have been judged, the best of the ideas will be printed in booklet form. It will be highly valuable to any farmer. Be sure to get your copy.

STILL TIME TO ENTER THE CONTEST

All entries received at our Racine office or that bear postmark not later than midnight March 25, 1943, will be eligible. If you haven't a copy of the contest rules, see your nearest Massey-Harris dealer or refer to the February 27 issue of this publication.



ORDER YOUR
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Dept. 85, Racine, Wisconsin

Please mail me a copy of the Contest Book of wartime farming ideas as soon as it is off the press.

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GENERAL OFFICES: RACINE, WISCONSIN
FACTORIES: RACINE, WIS., BATAVIA, N. Y.

YOU, YOUR FARM AND THE WAR

(Continued from Page 3)

who want to work full time on farms. At Farmingdale, a class of woman farm workers has been graduated. At Delhi, a group of 17-year-old boys just graduated from high school have been training, and recently a similar group started training at Canton.

At Alfred and Morrisville, 60 men with some farm experience are arriving from Kentucky every two weeks for training. High School boys over 14 are urged to join the Farm Cadet Victory Corps. Some arrangements have been made for school absences for farm work and some schools will doubtless be closing early.

Any person who wishes to get a full time job on a farm should write to T. N. Hurd, State Farm Manpower Director, Albany, New York.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Congratulations to Governor Dewey who seems to be fully aware of the danger of a food shortage. Local Draft Boards could be of immense help by keeping every full-time skilled farm worker on the farm where at this time he can do most to aid the war effort.)

* * *

ROTENONE

The War Production Board has ordered the use of rotenone as an insecticide restricted to the following uses:

1. Peas—protection against the pea weevil and pea aphid.
2. Beans—protection against Mexican bean beetle.
3. Cole crops—other than cabbage, including: broccoli, brussels sprouts, cauliflower, kohlrabi, mustard, kale, turnips, and collards—for protection against caterpillars and aphids.
4. Sweet corn—protection against the European corn borer.
5. Use on cattle for the specific control of the cattle grub (ox warble), or short-nosed cattle louse.

* * *

SEED CORN

The seed corn situation is reported as serious. Weather last fall was none too good for curing corn, and some germination tests have been as low as 20%. If you are saving your own seed corn, make a germination test on it now. If you plan to buy it, do not wait too long before looking up and buying your supply.

* * *

ELECTRIC EXTENSIONS

In the January 30 issue, under the heading "Electric Extensions," page 21, we referred to the possibility of getting SHORT electrical extensions under certain conditions. The maximum extension allowable is 5,000 feet, and there must be at least one animal unit for each 100 feet of extension. One animal unit equals: 1 dairy cow, 10 beef cattle, 30 breeding ewes, or 75 laying hens. A farm must have at least ten animal units.

If you believe you are eligible for an extension, get in touch with your County War Board.

* * *

FARM FRONT BRIEFS

CANNING CROPS

While minimum canning crop prices are specified for states, the prices to growers in the country as a whole contrasted to 1942 are: tomatoes, this year \$24.25, last year \$19.37; green peas, \$81.50 compared to \$63.93; sweet corn, \$18.00 compared to \$13.50; snap beans, \$91.00 compared to \$75.38.

HARNESSES

A War Production Board Order provides more leather for harnesses needed as a result of drastic restrictions on the manufacture of tractors.



Chip on his Shoulder

THE god of war has a chip on his shoulder in 1943 and he's challenging poultrymen to knock it off.

A big job—but it can be done. The Government has told poultrymen how they must step up production to meet the challenge this year. Goals representing the largest food production in history have been announced.

4,780,000,000 dozen eggs and 4 billion lbs. of poultry meat—an increase of 8% and 28% respectively over last year.

Good poultry mashes helped achieve the record production of '42. Many contained CORN GLUTEN MEAL, in fact more CORN GLUTEN MEAL went into poultry rations last year than ever before. A shortage exists in two vital elements of poultry feeds—protein and vitamin A. CORN GLUTEN MEAL supplies both in good measure.

Result: the demand for DIAMOND has exceeded the supply, even on the heaviest production in our history.

If you are unable to obtain mashes containing CORN GLUTEN MEAL, get some other good mash and feed it as carefully as you can. Production of eggs and poultry meat—all you can possibly produce—is the big thing in '43.



CORN PRODUCTS SALES CO.
NEW YORK • CHICAGO

DISTRIBUTORS OF

DIAMOND
OLDEST AND BIGGEST
SELLING BRAND OF

CORN GLUTEN MEAL

Buy War Bonds

**Furs are NOW
FETCHING HIGH PRICES**
We pay the highest!

Ship your catch to us and you'll get the highest market prices, as you will see by these quotations. You'll get fair and square liberal grading. Checks mailed same day. Our references: National City Bank, N. Y. and Dun & Bradstreet.

No. 1 Ext. Lge.	No. 1 Lge.	No. 1 Med.	As to Quality
2.75 to 2.25	2.25 to 2.00	2.00 to 1.50	
12.00 to 10.00	10.00 to 8.00	8.00 to 6.00	

JAYCEE FUR CO.

Successors to
A. Morris & Son—42 Years of Square Dealing
205 West 29th St., New York, N. Y.

Robert B. Greene, Rural, Olneyville, R. I.

*Sales
Service*



Livestock breeders who are subscribers of A.A. have a special and distinctive sales service at their command. **NORTHEAST MARKETS FOR NORTHEAST PRODUCERS.** It is made available to readers of A.A. in an effort to open markets for surplus that otherwise may have to be sacrificed. For details and rates, write the Advertising Dept. of American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y.



BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING . . . Through Chemistry

**How DU PONT
helps every bird
get its share of
VITAMIN D**

**"DELSTEROL" permits perfect Vitamin D distribution
throughout feed . . . Vitamin D potency always uniform.**

POULTRY feeds adequately fortified with "Delsterol" give the fullest protection against Vitamin D deficiency. But in addition to the assurance of supplying an effective and standardized source of Vitamin D, "Delsterol" gives poultry raisers another important advantage. It enables feed manufacturers to secure perfect Vitamin D distribution throughout the feed.

For sound, normal growth and good egg production, make sure that your birds get their full share of Vitamin D. A Du Pont discovery now makes this possible. Developed after ten years' research, "Delsterol" is widely used and has proved itself both in the laboratory and on farms over the nation. It is always uniform in potency and quality. Its dry powder carrier permits thorough, accurate dispersion into feeds.

Made entirely from domestic raw materials, "Delsterol" is always available. It is highly concentrated and exceptionally stable. It will not congeal in cold weather or impart "off" tastes or odors. It provides the indispensable Vitamin D factor in poultry

feeds with chick-tested uniformity and scientific exactness.

For further information, see your feed manufacturer or dealer . . . or write to E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.), Organic Chemicals Dept. AA-42, Wilmington, Delaware.



AVERAGE EGG PRODUCTION FROM PULLETS NOW ABOVE 60%

Cheatham's Hatchery at Midlothian, Virginia, usually carries from 3000 to 3500 white Leghorn layers and has an incubator capacity of 26,000. Mr. G. M. Cheatham says: "I have been using the same feeds for a number of years, but since they have contained 'Delsterol' as a source of Vitamin D, I have noticed a marked improvement in egg production. The average production from our 2200 Leghorn pullets has, since the first of September, been consistently above 60%. Better shell texture, with fewer broken and cracked eggs, is also very noticeable."

LOOK
for the words
**"D"-ACTIVATED
ANIMAL STEROL**
(VITAMIN D)
on poultry feed
bags or tags

DU PONT DELSTEROL*

(VITAMIN D)

*DELSTEROL—Du Pont's registered trade mark for its "D"-Activated Animal Sterol

GEESE

EMBDEN GEES—BEAUTIES. P. McCULLOUGH, MERCER, PA.

TURKEYS FOR SALE

QUALITY POULTS from 5 profitable breeds. Blood-tested breeders. Prices reasonable. Circular Free. Seidelton Farms, Washingtonville, Pa.

Eddie J. Hollenbeck, R. 1, Lebanon, New Hampshire.

DUCKLINGS

Ducklings: Mammoth Pekins, White Runners. Harry Burnham, North Collins, N.Y.

FARMERS

GET THE LATEST

NEWS

ON THE FARM FRONT

BY UNITED PRESS

12:30 P. M. DAILY

Tune **W B T A** First
DIAL 1490

Remarkable Results Raising Baby Chicks

"Gentlemen: I have been using Walko Tablets for 35 years with splendid results. I would not think of trying to raise Baby Chicks without them. I also use them for my grown birds with the same satisfaction."—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Diagonal, Iowa.

You Run No Risk

Buy a package of Walko Tablets today at your druggist or poultry supply dealer. Use them in the drinking water to aid in preventing the spread of disease through contaminated water. Satisfy yourself as have thousands of others who depend upon Walko Tablets year after year in raising their baby chicks. You buy Walko Tablets at our risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you are not entirely satisfied with results. The Waterloo Savings Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee. Sent direct postpaid if your dealer cannot supply you. Price 50c, \$1.00, \$2.50 and \$4.00.

Walker Remedy Company
Dept. 400, Waterloo, Iowa.

The Question Box

SUDAN GRASS

What are the requirements necessary for growing sudan grass successfully? Can it be pastured?

Sudan is a form of sorghum. It is a warm weather plant, and is put in about the same time as corn or a few days later. It can be sown as late as July 1 and still get a good crop if the weather is not too dry. Any land that will grow good corn will also grow good sudan.

Where seed is broadcast, it takes from 20 to 25 pounds of seed to the acre. You get more feed and higher protein content if you plant a mixture of sudan grass and soybeans. Use 15 pounds of sudan grass seed and ½ bushel of soybeans per acre. In this case, you should use a variety of soybeans recommended in your state for hay and not a variety recommended for grain. It is difficult to keep soybeans and corn mixed properly in the planter. A good way is to plant the soybeans and then drill the sudan grass at right angles to the beans. Sudan grass makes excellent pasture during August and early September. It is advised that pasturing should be stopped as soon as killing frosts occur as some cases of forage poisoning have been reported.

—A. A.—

OLD COW

We had a Guernsey cow we thought was ailing because of old age (14 years). She acted as though it was difficult for her to get up on her feet for some time. She had a calf four months ago, and about two months ago her milk started to get less and less. Then one day we went to milk her, and she could not get up. The trouble seemed to be in the hind legs. She laid there for ten days, but had a very good appetite. We killed her this week, and the meat and everything inside looked all right. However, I noticed when we sawed through the bone that there did not seem to be any marrow. In its place was a very soft substance, orange in color and resembling vaseline. Was there something wrong with her bones? Is this meat good to eat?

Judging entirely from your letter, there was nothing at all wrong with your cow, and there is no reason why her meat is not all right. The reason you found this condition in the bone was simply a matter of old age.

You cannot anticipate that a cow 14 years old will have much, if any, marrow in her bones; and the vaseline-like condition is simply another form of old age marrow which you do often get in this aged animal. You will also find that her bones were very white and very hard; but, unless you found abscesses and puss pockets on the inside of her and around her lungs (and you do not mention any of these things), I would judge, again entirely from your letter, that there is nothing wrong as far as the meat for food purposes is concerned.—J. F. Roberts.

—A. A.—

HORSES AND SPRING WORK

What can be done at this time to get horses into condition for spring work?

If the horses are thin, they need to be given more feed. A horse that is idle can do with 18 to 25 pounds of hay and no grain. Start the horses on some sort of light work or regular exercise as soon as you can and give them a little grain—say 5 or 6 pounds a day. As they get into hard spring work, you can reduce hay to 13 or 15 pounds, and increase grain to 15 or 20 pounds. In addition to feed, the main thing is to see that you work them in gradually so that they do not have to start heavy work in soft condition.

The next thing to do is to check over the harness so it will be in shape.

Every horse should have his own collar, fitted so it will have full contact with his shoulders. There should be room enough at the throat to run your hand under the collar, and up the side so you can run your fingers under it when the collar is pressed firmly against the horse's shoulders.

A frequent cause of sore necks is a bad adjustment of traces. They should be adjusted so that the point of draft is about two-thirds the distance from the top of the shoulder to the bottom of the shoulder and at right angles to the slope of the shoulder. The hames can be adjusted, and the line of draft can be changed by lengthening or shortening the traces. Where the draft is too low, it makes sore shoulders; where it is too high, it is likely to develop sores at the top of the neck.

Winter is a good time to give a little attention to internal parasites. If they are present, consult your veterinarian and follow his advice.

—A. A.—

ORPHAN PIGS

What is a good program for raising orphan pigs?

If you have several sows farrowing about the same time, there is always a possibility of distributing the pigs, where the sow has died or where she has too many, to other sows. However, this is not likely to work if the pigs in the other litter are over a week old. John Willman of the New York State College of Agriculture, suggests that all of the pigs in the litter, both the old ones and the new pigs that are added, have a small amount of a weak solution of stock dip sprayed or rubbed on their backs. This makes it difficult for the sow to detect the presence of the new pigs.

Pigs can be raised on a bottle, but it is a lot of trouble. For the first week, they need to be fed milk about six or seven times a day, and at first need to be fed with a bottle and nipple. Nipples known as lamb nipples can be bought and are best. The second week, they need to be fed five or six times a day, and four or five times a day during the third week. Be sure and keep all bottles, containers and troughs clean to prevent scours. Fresh raw cow's milk should be used at body temperature.

Teach them to drink from a shallow pan as soon as you can. A quart of milk a day is all they will need because as they get older they will make up the balance of the food they need by eating grain.

Pigs often get anemia. This can be prevented by giving them daily ¼ teaspoon of a solution of ferrous sulfate. The solution can be made by dissolving a pound of dried ferrous sulfate in a quart of hot water.

—A. A.—

DON'T MIX

Is it possible to mix soybeans in a fertilizer box and seed them that way?

The plan is not a good one for three reasons. First, there is a great probability (almost a certainty) that the fertilizer will injure the seed. Second, the fertilizer in direct contact with the seed is likely to kill any inoculating material you have added. Third, to get best results from the fertilizer, it should be drilled in deeper than soybeans should be planted.

—A. A.—

DEER DAMAGE

Deer have been damaging my small fruit trees, of which I set out about 50 last spring. Would a fence be satisfactory, or is there any repellent? If there is, how should it be used?

We would appreciate having the experiences of any of our readers with this problem. Write the Question Box.

Baby Chicks

**ULSH FARMS CHICKS**

All Breeders carefully culled & Blood Tested. Order direct from ad, or write for our new catalog. Satisfaction and safe arrival guaranteed.

Shipments Mon. & Thurs.— Unsex'd Pul'ts Ck'ls

Will Ship C.O.D.	100	100	100
White and Brown Leghorns	\$10.00	\$20.00	\$4.00
Black or Buff Leg., Anconas	11.00	20.00	4.00
Barred, White & Buff Rocks	12.00	15.00	11.00
Wh. Wyand., R. I. Reds, Red-Rocks	12.00	15.00	11.00
New Hampshire & Rock-Red Cross	12.00	18.00	12.00

SPECIAL GRADE A MATINGS

White & Black Leghorns	15.00	25.00	6.00
Barred Rocks & New Hamps.	15.00	23.00	15.00

Sexing guaranteed 95% correct. Our 22nd year.

ULSH POULTRY FARM, Box A, Port Trevorton, Pa.

SHIRK'S QUALITY CHICKS

From Blood Tested Breeders. Electric Hatched.

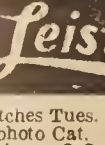
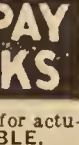
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Will Ship Cash or C.O.D. 100 100 100

Large Type White Leghorns	\$11.50	\$21.00	\$3.00
Bar. and Wh. Rocks, R.I. Reds	12.00	17.00	11.00
Red-Rock and Rock-Red Cross	12.50	17.50	11.00
New Hampshire Reds (Special)	15.00	21.00	11.00
Heavy Mixed	11.00	15.00	9.00

We specialize in one grade and one price as all our breeders are bred up to one quality, outstanding size and egg production. Order direct from ad or write for FREE Catalog giving full information of our breeders and hatchery. All chicks shipped prepaid. Guar. 100% live delivery. Hatches Tuesdays and Thursdays.

SHIRK'S HATCHERY,
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**Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS**

Hatches Tues. and Thurs. Order from ad or write for actual photo Cat. **ORDER IN ADVANCE IF POSSIBLE.**

Cash or C.O.D. Non-Sex'd Pullets Cockerels

Hanson or Large Type	per 100	per 100	per 100
English S. C. W. Leghorns	\$11.00	\$20.00	\$3.00
Black or White Minorcas	11.00	20.00	3.00
B. & W. Rox. R. I. Reds, W. Wy.	12.00	15.00	12.00
Red-Rock or Rock-Red Cross	12.00	15.00	12.00
Jersey White Giants	13.00	16.00	13.00
N. HAMP. REDS (AAA SUP.)	15.00	20.00	12.00

H. Mix \$11; HEAVY BROILER CHIX, no sex guar., \$10.00; Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D., 100% live del. Post Pd. AMER. SEXORS ONLY. 95% Accuracy.

C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

SUNNY SLOPE CHICKS

We Specialize in Sexing. 100 100 100

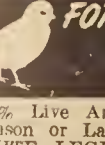
Shipped Prepaid Parcel Post. STR. PLTS. CKLS.

R.O.P. SIRED LEGHORNS	\$12.00	\$22.00	\$5.00
Large Eng. White Leghorns	11.00	20.00	4.00
Bar. Rocks & R. I. Reds	12.00	16.00	10.00
Wh. Rocks & N. H. Reds	13.00	18.00	11.00
Special N. H. Reds direct from N.E.	14.00	20.00	12.00
Rock-Red Cross	13.00	18.00	11.00
Anconas	13.00	22.00	4.00

Mixed Chicks 10.00 15.00

Better Chicks mean Better Profits. All Breeders Blood Tested. Order today or Write for FREE Circular.

Sunny Slope Hatchery, Dept. A, Thompsonstown, Pa.

**FOR PROFIT Ebsasser's QUALITY CHICKS**

100% Live Arrival Guar. 100 100 100

Hanson or Large Type S. C. Str. Plts. Ckls.

WHITE LEGHORNS	\$11.00	\$20.00	\$3.00
SPECIAL Matings U. S. R.O.P.			
SIRE S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS	12.00	22.00	4.00
Barred Rox & R. I. Reds	12.00	15.00	10.00
White P. Rocks & N. H. Reds	13.00	16.00	10.00
Heavy Mixed	11.00	13.00	9.00

PROMPT SHIPMENT. Breeders Bloodtested. We pay postage. Guaranteed 95% on all Pullets. FREE CATALOG. Cash or C.O.D. R. W. ELSASSER POULTRY FARM, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PENNA.

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Twenty-Six years of Breeding & Hatching Experience Assures you the highest quality. Breeders Tested. Postage Paid. Catalog FREE. Live Delivery.

Pullets Guar. 95% Accurate Unsex'd Plts. Ckls.

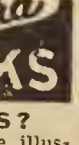
BIG R.O.P. SIRE	Per 100	100	100
WHITE LEGHORNS	\$11.00	\$20.00	\$3.00

HEAVY BREEDS—

STRAIGHT RUN ONLY.	100	500	1000
White and Barred Rocks	\$12.00	\$57.00	\$110.00
New Hampshire	14.00	67.50	130.00
Heavy Mixed	10.00	47.50	90.00

Less than 100 add 1c per chick. Also Started Chicks.

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DO YOU WANT LARGER PROFITS?

Then send a post card today for FREE 16 page illustrated catalog describing our Stock and Hatchery. Breeders Bloodtested and Culled—carefully selected for heavy weight and high producing flock averages. Why be satisfied with inferior chicks—get quality stock at no extra cost, bred for the sole purpose of producing extra profits for YOU. Write and book your order for January, February, and March delivery.

MCALISTERVILLE HATCHERY,
Edgar C. Leister, Owner, Box 20, McAlisterville, Pa.

HILLSIDE HATCHERY

Hatches Mon. & Thur. 100 100 100

100% live del. Postpaid. Str. Plts. Ckls.

R.O.P. Sired Wh. Leg.	\$12.00	\$22.00	\$4.00
Large Eng. Wh. Leg.	11.00	20.00	3.00
Red-Rock Cross	12.00	15.00	11.00
N. Hamp. Reds (Special)	15.00	20.00	11.00
Id. & Wh. Rks., R.I. Rds.	12.00	15.00	11.00
Heavy Mixed	10.00		10.00

Pullets Guar. 95% accurate. Terms: Cash or C.O.D. Write the Old Reliable Plant for Free Catalog giving full details of our flocks. All Breeders Bloodtested.

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STONEY RUN CHICKS

100% live del. P.P. STR. PLTS. CKLS.

From Bloodtested Breeders. 100 100 100

Hanson Sired W. Leghorns	\$12.00	\$22.00	\$3.00
Large S. C. Wh. Leghorns	11.00	20.00	3.00
Barred Rocks	12.00	17.00	11.00
Special N. H. Reds	16.00	25.00	10.00

H. Mix, \$11.-100. Sexed Guar. 95% true to Sex. Catalog FREE. Reserve your chicks today for future del.

STONEY RUN HATCHERY,
R.M. Leister, Owner, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

CULLING HENS

(Continued from Page 12)

a poultry farm in Vermont. According to him you can dig out green wood 24 inches long from under the snow, put it in the stove still covered with snow, and go on your way without a worry. The chicks will be comfortable, there is no danger of fire, and that wood will last for 16 to 24 hours. Mr. Birch was more restrained but equally insistant about the merits of the wood-burning stove. He has used them in Saratoga County.

These men explained that what actually happens is that these stoves first turn the wood into charcoal, then burn the charcoal. That is the reason for the even heat which is produced with no flame. A possible point of superiority over coal or oil brooders is that all the space under the hover is evenly heated and occupied by the chicks, not just a ring at the outer edge of the canopy.—L. E. Weaver.

—A. A.—

A FEW CHICKENS

I haven't raised chickens for some years, but I am going to buy some this spring. The situation looks to me something like this. There isn't the slightest chance of raising more food than we need; and anything I can do to help, perhaps multiplied by thousands who are in about the same situation as I am, will help to shorten the war and save a few lives.

In addition to increasing the food supply, there is the question of saving transportation. I figure that any part of the family's food that I can raise saves that much transportation and handling of food products, and certainly we are going to need every bit of transportation available. I suspect also, that we will find less food on the grocery shelves in the coming months; and if my plans work out, we will need to buy less than usual.

WHEN TO BUY—The first question I have to decide is when to buy the chicks. If I were to look up the answer in a bulletin, I would find that I should have to buy them early—maybe in January. Looking at the problem from my own point of view, I am waiting until mid-May. It is quite simple to raise chicks in January if you have the equipment, but I do not have it. A little later there are several ways I can handle the chicks. If those small brooder heating units can still be bought, I will get one. If not, I can pen off a corner of the garage and use a couple of light bulbs for heat. Later in the season they will not need it for very long.

WHERE TO BUY—The next question is where to buy them. I realize that chicks are going to cost more money this year, but I am not going to save money by buying the cheapest ones I can find. I am going to buy from a man who has a reputation for fairness and for producing good chicks. When I buy, I will realize that my success will depend on the care I give them, and that any overheating or chilling which may bring trouble is my fault and not the fault of the man who sold the chicks.

WHAT BREED?—If I were planning only for meat, I would buy cockerels. However, I have a building that has been used for a tool shed that can be fixed up for hens by using some old lumber that I have on hand, so I plan to buy straight-run chicks and have some eggs next winter. While personally I lean toward Leghorns as egg producers, the fact that I will have the cockerels for meat means that I will buy either one of the general purpose birds or cross-bred chicks.

HOW TO FEED THEM — When it comes to feeding, I am going to stick

(Continued on Page 17)

Macy's

the world's largest store
launches its new

Victory Barnyard



with complete stocks of chicks,
feed, equipment, accessories.

Now, when you urgently need dependable supplies, Macy's comes to the rescue! The resources of the world's largest store, backed by 85 years of merchandising experience, are now at your service.

★ If you need chicks, in any popular breed or cross, in quantities of 25 or 25,000 . . . Macy's has them!

★ If you need equipment for your brooder house, range or laying pens, anything from leg bands to portable houses or electric incubators . . . Macy's has it!

★ If you need feed, grit, or vitamin concentrates to assure complete, balanced ration for chicks, growing stock or layers; a bag or a carload . . . Macy's has it!

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A well-known poultry specialist of broad experience is at your constant command. You can talk with him in person at Macy's, or write him about your problems.

Come see Macy's Victory Barnyard!

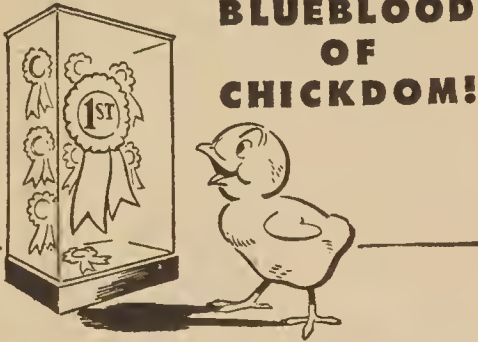
★ If you can get to New York, come in and see Macy's amazing new poultry centre, which covers 5000 square feet on our 5th Floor. See live adult specimens of 36 different breeds, and chicks in all commercial breeds and crosses.

★ If you can't visit us in person, write today for complete Chick Price List. Ask about feeds, accessories, or equipment in which you are interested. We will send detailed descriptions and quote prices. Address your request to: Macy's Victory Barnyard, Herald Square, N. Y. C., Dept. T-150.

Before You Buy Baby Chicks

read every baby chick advertisement in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Remember, no advertiser of baby chicks can guarantee that his chicks will live,—but every advertiser of baby chicks in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST guarantees to stand back of his ad and we stand back of him. So you can do business with him with confidence, safe in the knowledge we guarantee our advertisers. But to take advantage of our guarantee, when you order your baby chicks, you must say "I saw your ad in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST", and use the box or department number or letter appearing in the ad in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. The advertiser puts it in his ad to check on his sales. It is the only way he has of telling that you read his ad in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and that you wish us to receive credit for the sale. It is the A. A. key. USE IT. It helps us.

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Kerr Chicks win scores of prizes for high egg production. It's in the blood! Kerr breeders—all blood-tested for Pullorum (B.W.D.) on the 240-acre Kerr farm—produce chicks that bring you more profits. Co-operating with the national program for more chicks—at no sacrifice of quality. Write or call for Poultry Raisers' Guide, price list and advance order discount offer.

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100% live del. (Postpaid) AS HATCHED PLTS. CKLS.
Cash or C.O.D. (Prompt Shipment) 100 100 100
Large Eng. S. C. White Leghorns \$11.00 \$20.00 \$2.00
U. S. R.O.P. Sired S. C. Wh. Leghorns 12.00 22.00 4.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks 11.50 14.00 10.00
W. Rocks, R. I. Reds, Rox-Red Cr. 12.00 15.00 10.00
New Hampshire Reds 13.00 16.00 10.00
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All Chicks are modern Electric Hatched under proven fumigation and sanitary methods. All hens under years of B.W.D. testing and improvements. (Catalog Free). (Plts. 95% guar.) 1 personally do all sexing.
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WILL SHIP C.O.D. Unsexed Pul'ts Ckls.
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95% GUARANTEE ON ALL PULLET CHICKS
100% live del. Every Breeder Blood-Tested. Order direct from this ad or write for Catalog.
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HANSON OR ENGLISH LARGE Unsexed Plts. Ckls.
TYPE WHITE LEGHORNS 100 100 100
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Heavy Mixed 9.00 13.00 9.00
From Free range flocks. Sexed Pullets Guar. 95% accurate. Order from ad or write for Catalog.
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100% Live del. Guar. 100 100 100
Cash or C.O.D. Postpaid. Unsexed Plts. Ckls.
Eng. White & Brown Leghorns \$9.00 \$18.00 \$2.00
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N. H. Reds, Buff Orps. & Rocks, W. Wy. 11.00 14.00 8.00
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Hanson Sired Wh. Leghorns \$11.00 \$20.00 \$2.00
Large Type Wh. Leghorns 10.00 20.00 2.00
Bar. & Wh. Rox, R. I. Reds 12.00 15.00 10.00
H. Mix \$9.00. Breeders Blood Tested. Free Cir. Postpaid.
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Raise 200-332 egg R.O.P. Sired Chicks. U. S. Approved, pullorum tested, vitamin-fed breeders. Leading breeds. Four new World Records. U. S. Egg Laying Contests. Save Money—Reasonable farmer chick prices. Free Catalog.
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COLONIAL IS FIRST

In total number chicks sold because of LOW PRICES, HIGH QUALITY and SERVICE. All leading breeds, sexed or straight run. BIG four-color catalog FREE! COLONIAL POULTRY FARMS, Marion, Ohio

WRITE — For our amazing low prices and early order discount. 10 leading breeds. Chick catalog explains all. FAIRVIEW HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, Box 54-AA, Zeeland, Michigan.

From Skeff's Notebook

THE OPA has raised price ceilings on apple boxes in the East, not including New England, to 24 cents. Previously box makers contended that under existing price ceilings they could not operate in the black, and that because of priority regulations they had to operate on government work. Somewhat similar raises have been made to provide western boxes and latest information is that if New England box makers cannot operate under present ceilings they are invited to file new prices.

Several months ago it appeared there would be few new boxes for apples, and the outlook was about the same for some other fruits and vegetables. The industry was told to use old containers, and there was intimidation in official circles that fiberboard containers would be substituted to save lumber. Growers and storage men contended that in the moist atmosphere of cold storage plants the paper boxes would crumble and sag; that it would be impossible to stack them, and that much loss would result.

Canvass Undertaken

The New York, New England Apple Institute took the lead in calling a conference of northeastern state horticultural societies at Springfield, Mass., early in December. It was agreed that in each state the society would undertake a canvass to determine growers' minimum needs in the way of new apple boxes, and that the institute would press for action at Washington. Bruce P. Jones, society president, represented New York. Later a canvass was undertaken with Mark Buckman of Sodus and Wessell TenBroek of Hudson directing it. It was disclosed that New York and New England apple growers needed nine and one-half million new boxes this year.

John Chandler, institute president, correlated results of the canvass in the various states and participated in the presentation of the evidence at Washington. Now, says Chandler, "we are not sure we have everything under control, but we feel that the government has recognized our problem and is moving to alleviate it."

It was disclosed that one farmers' cooperative in New York State normally delivers about 200 carloads of apple boxes annually. This year it reported that it could deliver only about 60 carloads because it was necessary to operate its mills at 85 per cent capacity on high priority work, otherwise ammunition cases. The cooperative said that even the 60 carloads would be made at a loss under the old price ceilings.

May Standardize Boxes

The old question of when is an apple box a bushel box may be settled officially at any moment. The industry and the government have been moving toward standardization of packages, and this move has been accelerated by the war. The western bushel box and the Michigan box, of approximate bushel size, are expected to be decreed standard for the apple industry, and there is possibility that one so-called eastern box may be included.

At present the so-called New England box holds 1 1/5 bushels and the Western New York box a bushel and one-eighth, resulting in much confusion. Each section has opposed giving up its pet box. Now Uncle Sam is expected to issue an order settling all arguments.

The oversize box came into being to hold the contents of a bulged bushel basket without bulging the box. Later a larger box appeared, intended to hold the contents of a bulged box. Soon there were all sizes and types of boxes. Northeastern apple growers, in the

main, are reported agreeable to compromising on a box with cubic size of one and one-eighth bushels. It is felt that this will allow proper cushioning of tender varieties like McIntosh and Cortland and give full measure.

* * *

Freeze Takes Peaches

There is little doubt that a large part of the peach crop will be missing this year, due to severe freezes. Many of the trees that escaped the first severe cold spell were caught later when thermometers dropped 'way below the danger level. In practically all sections of the state damage is reported, with Wayne and Monroe counties being reported as hardest hit.

* * *

Low Down on Subsidies

Samuel Fraser, secretary of the International Apple Association, has been doing some figuring on government payments to farmers. For 1942, he says, government payments to agriculture averaged \$20 to each person on a farm or an average of five cents per day. The figures are taken from reports of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. They show the average income per person on farms, including rent of farm house and commodities furnished from the farm, was \$369, or \$1.01 per day. Government payments lifted the total to \$389 annually and \$1.06 daily. Non-farm people had more than two and one-half times as much income.

* * *

To Legalize Hort Society

There is a bill in the Legislature, which is expected to pass without opposition, to "ratify, confirm and approve" acts of the officers of the New York State Horticultural Society. It seems that years ago the Western New York Horticultural Society and the New York State Fruit Growers' Association merged to the satisfaction of everybody, but apparently without due process of law. The former society earlier had been incorporated as the "New York State" society, but reverted to "Western New York."

In recent years when question of incorporation was raised no one seemed to be sure, so best legal advice was that the Legislature should be asked to declare the society incorporated.

* * *

Mort Adams in New Job

Morton Adams, until recently Wayne County agricultural agent, had the experience of having three or four alluring jobs offered to him about the same time. The USDA wanted him in Washington and so did a farmers' organization, and another organization was angling for him. But Mort wanted to stay in Wayne County, so now he is with the Alton Canning Company, in charge of 800 acres of farm land. Win Tyler is the new agent, and Farm Bureau board members are chuckling that they have two "reserve" agents in the county, Adams and M. E. Buckman, now running the Sodus Fruit Farm.

—A. A.—

WAGES HIGHER THAN FOOD

Dr. Morris Bond of Cornell reports that factory workers can now purchase 25 per cent more milk for an hour's labor than during the period from 1935 to 1939, and 60 per cent more than they could during the first World War. Office workers can purchase from 5 to 10 per cent more, and school teachers from 8 to 15 per cent less.

This is just another proof that daily wages have increased far more than cost of food.

Baby Chicks

Sunnybrook Chicks

PROFIT-BRED FROM PROVEN STRAINS
NEW HAMPSHIRE, LEGHORNS, R. I. REDS, BARRED and WHITE ROCKS, CROSS BREDS.

Pullorum tested since 1921. 95% livability guar. to 3 wks. Bred for low mortality, early maturity, high aver. production. Also sexed pullets—95% accuracy guaranteed.

Broiler Chicks Hatching every week of the year. Write for Prices. Hatches year around.

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95% Guar. Pullets. 100% Live Delivery.
1943 CAT. FREE. Non-Sexed Pullets Chks.
Large Type Hanson Per 100 Per 100 Per 100
Sired White Leghorns \$12.00 \$22.00 \$3.00
Large Type Leghorns 11.00 20.00 3.00
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Bar. and White Rocks 12.00 16.00 12.00
Red-Rock Crs., R. I. Reds 12.50 16.50 12.00
N. H. Reds 14.00 18.00 12.00
H. Mixed, Non-Sexed, \$11.00 per hundred. Heavy Mixed, no sex guarantee, \$10.00 per hundred. We have been satisfying a steady list of prosperous poultrymen for years. All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. Parcel Post Prepaid.
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Pay Postage. Cash or C.O.D. 100 100 100
Hanson Strain Wh. Leghorns \$12.00 \$22.00 \$3.00
Large Type White Leghorns 10.00 20.00 3.00
Bar. Rocks & R. I. Reds 12.00 16.00 11.00
New Hampshire Reds 14.00 18.00 11.00
Rock-Red Cross 12.00 16.00 11.00
White Rox 13.00 17.00 11.00
H. Mix, \$10.; H. Mix, no sex guar., \$9. Breeders Blood Tested for B.W.D. Amer. Sexors only. 95% accuracy.
Smith's Electric Hatchery. Box A, Cocolamus, Pa.

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R.O.P. Sired Large Wh. Leghorns, Bar & Wh. Rocks, New Hamp. Reds, White Wyand. and H. Mixed. Unsexed or Sexed. Write for prices and Free Circular.
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We are direct importers of Barron Leghorns. Large Hens mated with R.O.P. Males. Low Price on Chicks and 95% Pullets. Cockerels \$3.00-100. NORTH SIDE POULTRY FARM, Box A, Richfield, Pa.

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From official Penna. State Blood Tested Breeders. Large English White Leg. & New Hampshires \$12.-100; Wh. Leg. Plts. \$22.-100; Leg. Chks. \$3.-100. BEAVER'S POULTRY FARM, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa. (R.D. 2)

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RECEIPTS —	
Eggs —	
July	\$ 922.10
Aug.	1,127.72
Sept.	1,281.31
Oct.	1,098.82
Nov.	1,226.91
Dec.	1,026.05
MEAT SALES	\$6,682.91
	4,358.66
EXPENSES	
Chicks, feed, coal, litter	\$2,268.00
Laying expense - feed, etc.	3,600.00
Profit or Labor Return	\$5,868.00
	\$5,173.57

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HIGH PRODUCTION and LIVABILITY are the PROFIT MAKERS. WESTERN NEW YORK STATE CONTEST FOR 1941 and 1942 High Leghorn Hen 320 eggs.

Pen of 20 Leghorn Pullets, livability 95%, average production 229.2 eggs per bird, 8th place out of 37 contestants, 4 year average livability 96.2%.

Satisfaction Guaranteed for 30 Days. OFFICIALLY BLOOD TESTED. Chicks guaranteed Pullorum free. Write for illustrated catalog describing WHITE LEGHORNS, BARRED ROCKS, NEW HAMPSHIRE, RHODE ISLAND REDS, ROCK-RED CROSSES, and RED-ROCK CROSSES.

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REMEMBER NEW HAMPSHIRE

For MORE EGGS, MORE MEAT, with LESS WORK, get Moul's U.S.-N. H. Approved pullorum-clean chicks bred for high livability and productivity, from our own 18,000 breeders—New Hampshire exclusively. Also Moul's rugged cross-breeds.

Write for FREE helpful catalog. MOUL'S Brentwood Poultry Farm Box A, Exeter, New Hampshire

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LARGE TYPE BREEDERS MATED WITH HANSON R.O.P. PEDIGREED COCKERELS from hens with records of 300 eggs and over. Also Barred Rocks, White Rocks and New Hampshire, Day Old and Started Chicks. 4 week old Pullets. Price list and Booklet Free.

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White Leghorn Baby Chicks

Sires from dams with 250 egg records and better. Dams 2 years old or older—selected from heavy laying pullet flock. Breeders Pullorum Negative Tube Test. TARBELL GUERNSEY FARMS, Smithville Flats, N. Y.

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from high record trapnested, bloodtested stock; imported and bred this strain for 27 years. Sexed or Unsexed chicks. Free circular. DAVID M. HAMMOND, Rt. 3, Cortland, N. Y.

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Pedigree built "Mammoth" New Hampshire. Larger eggs, 8-pound hens. Easy to raise. U.S.-N.H. approved. Cir. SPRINGBROOK FARM, Westmoreland Depot, N. H.

A FEW CHICKENS

(Continued from Page 15)

to a commercial ration and use it as the manufacturer directs.

Although I have not raised chickens for some years, I am no stranger to them. If I had no experience, one of the first things I would do would be to lay in a supply of bulletins from my State College covering all angles of chicken raising, and I would follow them to the letter. I would avoid getting bulletins from several colleges, realizing that there is more than one way to do the job but that it is bad practice to mix several methods together. The thing to do is to choose one method—probably that recommended by your own college or a feed manufacturer and stick to it.

I expect that many American Agriculturist readers are making plans similar to mine. While there is always an opportunity for commercial poultrymen to increase production, it seems to me that the biggest opportunity to increase the production of eggs, broilers and roasters is in the keeping of a few chickens by thousands of additional people.—H. L. C.

—A. A.—

BROILERS

As an amateur chicken raiser, I need help. I have all of the catalogs from Missouri to New Jersey, and as usual I am thoroughly confused. One breeder offers a Cornish mixture for broilers that rather appealed to me, but I cannot convince myself that these are any better than the other mixtures for the same purpose. What can you tell me about this? I want to get the best. I am also interested in some good layers to be bought as chicks—about 200 of them. I am rather partial to New Hampshire Reds.

If you want broilers for use on your own table, you will like the Cornish crossed with Reds or New Hampshire. They are plump, meaty birds. If you are thinking of broilers (not roasters) for market and as a means of producing an income, you will do better with Barred Rocks, Barred crosses, or New Hampshire. The Cornish grow too slowly. Mrs. Harry Little of Camillus has been specializing for years on a broiler-type New Hampshire with light-colored quills that pick clean and make an attractive dressed broiler.

—L. E. Weaver.

—A. A.—

DUCKS

A subscriber recommended that I write you in regard to cannibalism in my ducks. Is it common? Can you advise me what to do to prevent it? Is the feed insufficient in vitamin content? I am feeding a special duck ration, which I purchase at a local grain store, supplemented by green vegetables and, until recently, raw beef.

In reply to your inquiry, I am quoting from a Cornell bulletin written by Professor L. M. Hurd:

"Feather eating or quill pulling is a habit which frequently gives trouble in the larger flocks. This is usually remedied by giving the ducks more room or access to water. During heavy laying, some birds may become ruptured much the same as hens. If cannibalism starts as a result of this, the control is the same as for chickens."

—L. E. Weaver.

—A. A.—

HATCHING EGGS

What is a safe length of time to hold hatching eggs before they are incubated?

Most breeders think two weeks is about the practical limit, while others prefer ten days. The length of time the eggs are held is, of course, not the only angle. Hatching eggs should be gathered frequently, taken at once to a cool room where the humidity is good, and turned every day. An easy way to turn hatching eggs is to pack them in cases and have a rack with notches so the case can be put on its corner. Every day these can be picked up and given a quarter turn so the other corner is in the notch.

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- March 17 5th Garden Spot Holstein Sale, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.
- March 18 Logcabin Branch Farm Holstein Dispersal, Union Bridge, Md.
- March 22 Grand View Farms All-day Public Holstein Sale, Middletown, Pa.
- Mar. 22-25 Annual Farm and Home Week, University of Maine, Orono.
- March 25 Western Pennsylvania Guernsey Sale, Washington County Fair Grounds at Arden, Washington, Pa.
- March 26 Henry W. Thrust Holstein Dispersal, Chambersburg, Pa.
- March 27 Crystal Brook Farm Holstein Dispersal, Pine Plains, N. Y.
- April 1 154th Earlville Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
- April 1 Harry L. Mumma Farm Guernsey Dispersal Sale, Landisville, Pa.
- April 14 Maryland Hereford Sale, Frederick, Md.
- April 15 Eckert's Guernsey Sale, Mechanicsburg, Pa.
- April 19 Louis Merryman's 38th Semi-annual Guernsey Sale, Timonium, Md.
- May 5-6 155th Earlville Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
- May 10 Dispersal of J. O. Canby Holstein Herd, Hulmeville, Pa.
- May 12 New Jersey State Holstein Sale, Trenton, New Jersey.
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water in house and barn, never failing springs in pastures, wood lot, electricity, telephone, excellent alfalfa land, hard road, near church and school.

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Large farm estate one hour from New York City. Beautiful new house. Plain cooking and housecleaning for family of 2 adults and 2 children. Private bedroom, bath, living room. Near good school. Courteous treatment assured. \$75. per month. Write full details and enclose photo.

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Farmer Wanted: Must have several years of

general farm experience. Must be able to operate tractors and modern farm machinery. Must be familiar with poultry, cattle, hogs, horses. Must be good worker and all around mechanic. Prefer soter married man. Good living quarters and salary. Farm located near Hudson, N. Y. In reply state complete detail your practical experience, draft status, salary required. **FRANCIS CHILSON, 101 West 31st St., New York, New York.**



By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

RIGHT now, the past, present, and future mistakes in Government handling of our livestock and meat situation seem to be uppermost in the minds of all livestock men.

The first mistake (as the Washington Boys were told) was the ceiling placed on packers' products, right between the producer and consumer with no chance to control prices of either.

The second mistake, to rectify the first, was a ceiling on the retailer, another place where there is no control over either consumer or producer. Again, the 'Boys' were told that it would produce a black market foundation which would operate with an abusive squeeze on all business, the producer and the consumer. It is now operating just that way.

Now we hear that the next mistake will be that of correcting all these other mistakes — livestock ceilings. When and if that happens, it will be the granddaddy of a long and fruitless line. Livestock raisers will then be at the mercy of the bootlegger, there will be no possibility of increased production or anything but the liquidation of our food animals, with our hungry boys scattered all over the world.

These things were inaugurated to stop inflation. Every farmer is an owner and a possessor, and he wants inflation less than any other class. He also knows how important production is, and how the continuation of these mistakes and curbs by incompetent, inexperienced, political upstarts can and will lose the war right here at home, if not stopped. He also knows that some inflation will not lose the war.

For example, from Government figures, if 130 million people have an income in 1943 of 130 billion dollars, but 30 million of these people are farmers with an income of 15 billion dollars, then farm income is running almost exactly half the average income for the people of the country; and yet these farmers are feeding themselves and furnishing all the food for everyone else. On this basis, people are spending only slightly over ten per cent. of their income for food. Inflation then, because of food price increases, would seem to be a long way off. And food

prices would have to be almost twice as high as they are now in order for farm income to be on an equal basis with other classes of income.

Freezing labor on farms will not work. Who wants a frozen man on his farm anyway? Deferring farm boys won't do much either, for they also feel the Army and Navy urge to enlist.

(Editor's Note—Leaving trained farm workers on the farm is no "cure-all", but it would help.)

Playing around with these things that are so vital must stop. Tell your Senator and your Congressman, in no uncertain terms how dangerous and serious such experimentation is already proving and will prove to us all.

There is a solution. Treat labor, the farmer, and industry exactly alike. If the farmer has to work ten to fourteen hours a day to protect our food supply and our boys then the laboring man must also work those hours and not at time and one-half or double time pay either. If the farmer has to sell his production on an open market and the laboring man has to sell his services as best he can, then industry must sell its production in the same way and not be given a "profit plus", for everything it does.

Americans were brought up on a basis of fair play. Favoritism and unequal, ruthless orders and directives deplete our energies, but above everything else they make us "mad", and we are in a war that won't be won by being "mad at each other."

— A. A. —

BROWN SWISS NOTES

The New York Brown Swiss Breeders' Assoc., drafted a 10-point program for the coming year at their recent annual meeting held at Cornell.

John B. Harris of Watertown was re-elected President; Earl Merrill of Webster, Vice-President; and Charlie Goodwin, Guilford, Secretary-Treasurer. Three Directors were re-elected to succeed themselves; namely, D. N. Boice, Harold Magnussen, and Charlie Goodwin.

President Harris, who is now also Vice-President of the National Brown Swiss Association, gave a report on the national meeting in Beloit, Wis., and also the regional meeting held in New Brunswick, N. J. After his explanation of the Eastern District Brown Swiss Sales Organization, it was voted that New York would join and take part in this new group.

— A. A. —

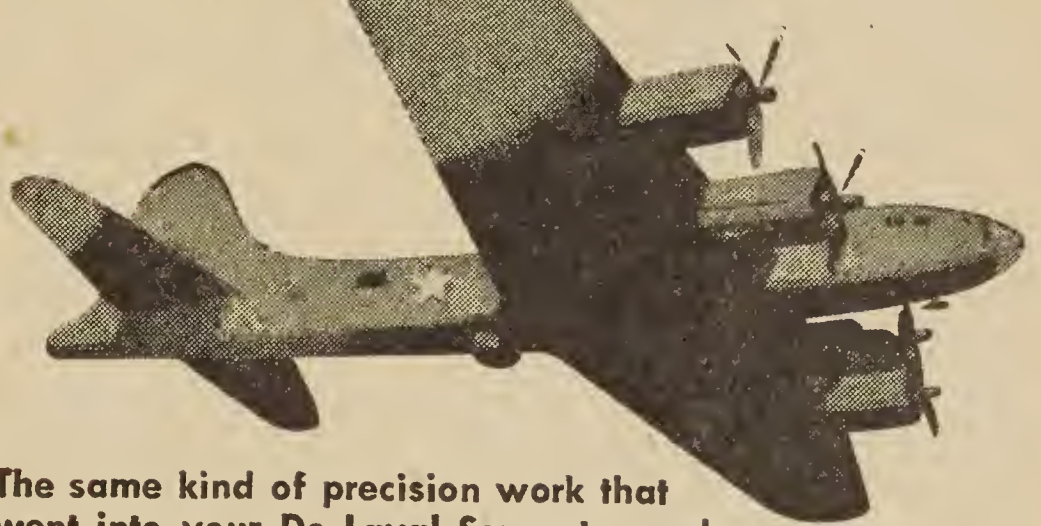
ABERDEEN ANGUS SALE APRIL 17th

The 7th Annual Sale of the Northeastern Aberdeen Angus Breeders Association, formerly held at Cornell, will be held Saturday, April 17th, at the Fairgrounds, Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, N. Y. 77 head of modern type, well bred, young cattle will be offered. The popular families represented include Hartley Elines, Barbara McHenry, Elba Ericas, Ballindalloch Blackbirds and Queen Mothers among others.

The following New York breeders are consigning: Ankony Farms, Rhinebeck; Bethel Farm, Inc., Pine Plains; Blackbriar Farm, Dover Plains; Eli Bodine & Son, Chemung; Bonniebrook Farm, Ancramdale; Briarcliff Farms, Inc., Pine Plains; Cannon Ranch, Woodstock; Cornell University, Ithaca; Craven Lodge Farm, Verbank; Fuerst Stock Farm, Pine Plains; Good Hope Farm, Old Chatham; Kenridge Farm, Cornwall; Mather-Pelton Farms, Adams; Rally Farms, Millbrook; Rufflands, Red Hook; Schoonhoven Farm, Millbrook; Stoney Ford Farm, Middletown. Connecticut consignors are: G. Edward Byers, Canaan; Ravencroft Farm, Kent; University of Connecticut, Storrs; Windsome Farm, Litchfield. Also Laurel Hill Farm, Blandford, Mass. All herds are T.B. Accredited and Bangs Free Approved.

Arthur Thompson of Lincoln, Nebraska, who has sold all previous sales, will officiate on the block, and Myron Fuerst of Pine Plains continues as manager.

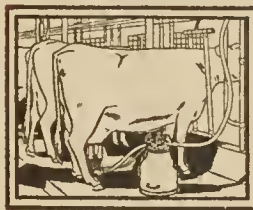
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only one of many things being done by De Laval, in addition to making as many new De Laval Milkers and Separators as our Government desires us to make . . . On thousands of farms De Laval Milkers and Separators are saving time and labor and conserving and adding to our vital supply of milk and butterfat. We must keep them running at greatest efficiency.



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UDDER TROUBLES
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I'm a war-worker and must deliver at milking time—that's why it's always Bag Balm for soothing relief and quick healing aid. Antiseptic on contact to reduce infection, beneficial for massage treatment, Bag Balm spreads right and stays on. Clean, pleasant, economical—60¢ at feed, drug or general stores or by mail.

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Absorbine is not a "cure-all" but is most helpful in checking fresh bog spavin, wind-gall, curb and similar congestive troubles. Helps prevent them from becoming permanent afflictions. \$2.50 at all druggists. W. F. Young, Inc., Springfield, Mass.

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Daughters of Cornell Pride, Cornell Blend Ollie and Cornell Prince Ormsby selling.

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Several excellent teams, sorrels, bays and greys weighing from 2700 to 3400 lbs. Good single horses weighing from 1400 to 1600 lbs. Several colts.

25 sets New Team Harness. Also a good supply of Used Farm Machinery. Mostly McCormick Deering and New Idea.

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ARE you worried because of udder trouble, breeding trouble, scours in calves or other ailments incident to heavy production in dairy cows?

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**MORE WOOL
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Gets 10% EXTRA WOOL . . . important now when War Effort NEEDS every available pound! Ideal shearing machine for the farm flock. Easy-to-use. Rugged, built-in durability. Shearmaster only \$26.95 complete with 2 combs and 4 cutters. Slightly higher West of Denver. 100-120 volts. Special voltages slightly higher. Ask your dealer. Supply limited by quota. Write for new Stewart bulletin, "Harvesting the Farm Flock Wool Crop," and FREE catalog of Stewart famous Clipping and Shearing machines. Made and guaranteed by Chicago Flexible Shaft Co., Dept. 2, 5600 Roosevelt Road, Chicago, Illinois. Over Half a Century Making Quality Products.



No Priority Rating needed for shearing. Sale not restricted by county rationing boards.

SAVING STEPS

EDITOR'S NOTE: In the January 30 issue we asked for letters from readers telling how they save labor at choretime and offering prizes of \$5.00 for the best letter and \$1.00 each for all other helpful letters we publish. Here are the winners:

PLANS PAY (First Prize)

AS I THINK about saving steps, it seems as though most of the improvements and changes I have made since coming to this farm have been for that purpose. I know, if the cow stable and surroundings were the same as they were twenty years ago, I could never do my work alone as I have done for the last year and a half.

When we came here, the barnyard, which is naturally dry and protected, was nearly all covered by the manure pile. One of the first things was to put in a manure carrier and running it back of the barn. There it can be dumped directly into the manure spreader and taken out into the fields instead of being handled over. Using the tractor on the manure spreader, I bring it around before I start cleaning the stable, and it is drawn out every day except Sunday. Usually I am able to do that all winter.

Perhaps the next in importance was the installing of water buckets, and putting in electric lights and the milking machine.

Originally the hay all had to be carried outside through the barnyard into the stable. By using a small portion of one hay mow, I put an alleyway through from the barn floor into the stable. On each side of this I also put a boxstall to use for calves or sick cows. My feed box is directly in front of the longest row of cows. The two silos are built so the ensilage is fed from this same side.

One other change which has saved many steps was moving the horse stable. It was in another barn on the further side of the house; and while there was hay over it, the horses had to be brought to the barnyard for water. By putting a small addition on the big barn, the horses can be taken care of easily and quickly.

The bull pen is on the other side of the barnyard from the stable. It took only a little while to lay a pipe and put in a water bucket, and only those who have carried water in a pail to those animals will realize how much time it saves and how much safer it is than leading them to the water.—Robert M. Reid, Salem, New York.

SAVES HALF

SOME OF MY boys, when they want to learn a piece or some Grange work, pin the same on the knee of their overalls. In that way, they can study while milking. Good idea.

Here's my step- and time-saver at milking time. The stable ties up twenty head, and the watering trough stands behind the cattle. Before I start milking, I let out two yearlings to drink. I milk one or two cows, and then tie up the first two yearlings and let two more out—and so on until I am finished milking. When I milk alone, the watering is done as soon as the milking which saves about an hour in time.

To grain the cows, I have a box on little rubber wheels which I push along the line of cows, thus saving a lot of steps as well as time. The horses drink from a tub in the cow stable. I let a horse go to drink; and while he drinks, I sweep out the cow mangers and grain the cows. When the horses are watered, the cows are grained.

I have three calves in a pen. I take a pail of water and a dish of grain.

First, I pour water into the trough and, while they drink, I feed hay to my sheep. Then I give the calves their grain. While they eat that, I give them their hay. This means four jobs done practically at the same time.

To do two jobs in one at sheep-shearing time, have your fly sprayer at hand. After a sheep is sheared, spray her and it is goodbye to any ticks or lice that may be there. This saves catching the sheep twice.

These foregoing methods are like "killing two birds with one stone." I claim I can do my chores half as quick again as a man not knowing these shortcuts.—H. C. Sanborn, Thetford Center, Vermont.

* * *

QUICK CLEANING

TO SAVE STEPS and also a lot of time and hard shoveling in cleaning my stable, I built a box scraper that runs in a cement gutter 22 inches wide. At one end of the gutter I cut a hole. My barn is so constructed that I can place a sled or spreader underneath the hole. Over the hole I fastened a pulley and ran a rope through it to the scraper. I hitch a horse on the other end, and, as the horse walks down the stable, the manure is dumped in the rig ready to be drawn to the field.—R. B. Martin, Montpelier, Vt.

* * *

GRAVITY DOES IT

WE HAVE an easy way of feeding our cows. Where we grind our feed, we have a 125-bushel bin. This bin has a chute going down into the barn where our feed box is right under the feed bin. We have our hammermill close to the feed bin. It does not take up much room. We have pipes connected from the hammermill to the feed bin. In this way, one person can grind without dust as burlap bags at the top of the bin keep the dust in. Also, bags do not have to be changed every few minutes. We can just keep right on grinding.

We do not have to run up to the feed bin every time we want our feed. The feed box downstairs stays full all the time until the feed is used up. It is right at the end of the barn in front of the cows, and is only about 2 feet wide and 2½ feet long.—Albert Roth, Corfu, New York.

* * *

NO "SECOND TRIPS"

THE FIRST STEP is to make a time schedule for different chores. Then everything seems to go like clockwork. You know what chores are to be done first, and at the same time every day. On my first trip to the barn in the morning, I carry all necessary utensils for milking. Cows, hogs, calves, and hens are fed before I go to the house for breakfast, making just one trip to the barn.

When it is time to do noon chores, I turn the cattle out to drink. I clean the stables, and feed and bed the cattle which are ready to return to the stable. Once a day I go to the second floor of the barn, and put enough hay ensilage and bedding down for two feedings. A push cart saves many steps in feeding ensilage.

At night I follow the same schedule as in the morning. When everything is secure for the night, I return to the house for the evening meal. Everything is done for the day, with only three trips to the barn.

I have merely mentioned barn chores, but at different times of the year there are many different jobs to be done. Whatever job it may be, always plan to have steps by taking hammer, nails, staples, etc., the first trip.—C. A. Holley, Essex, Vermont.

Pre-Milking *By E. S. Harrison*

IN RECENT YEARS, a number of statements by various dairy authorities have appeared in the press advising pre-milking as a general practice. There are, without a doubt, cases where pre-milking is advisable, but they do not justify recommending it as a general practice.

Pre-milking is simply a measure to relieve a condition of the udder, but does not remove the cause of the condition. It is an established fact that if a cow or heifer is fed large amounts of a heavy concentrate mixture during the latter part of the dry period, pronounced udder congestion will result. On the other hand, if a light bulky concentrate mixture is fed during the last month of the dry period, udder congestion will be less acute. In a large percentage of the cases, this change in feeding practice will be sufficient to remove the need for pre-milking. It is perfectly normal for the udder of a high producing cow (especially a heifer) to show some congestion at calving time. As long, however, as the udder remains reasonably soft, pre-milking is not necessary.

Conditions Where Pre-Milking is Advised

1. When the udder shows signs of becoming hard and tight, pre-milking should be started. Once milking is started, however, it must be continued as regularly and as carefully as though the cow had freshened. In addition to milking, it is advisable to shower the udder with cold water just before milking. This relieves the congestion and makes it much easier to milk the udder dry. After milking, the udder should be rubbed with some material designed to soften it. A mixture of equal parts of cod liver oil and rubbing alcohol has been used with good results. White

liniment (which can be secured from any veterinarian) thoroughly rubbed into the udder once a day is also very effective in reducing the congestion.

2. At the first signs of udder trouble (mastitis) milking is advised. It is best in these cases to milk the udder dry five or six times daily. Prompt and careful milking in many cases will prevent the loss of a quarter.

3. If the udder fills with milk and starts leaking, it should be milked.

Objections to Pre-Milking

There are several objections to pre-milking as a general practice.

1. The calf never gets the colostrum milk and, therefore, frequently gets off to a poor start.

2. With mature cows that are subject to milk fever, pre-milking may result in fever before calving, a condition which can be serious.

3. Unnecessary pre-milking represents a needless use of labor.

Eliminate the Need of Pre-Milking By Breeding

Certain females and families of females do not show any marked degree of udder congestion before calving regardless of feeding. There is no evidence that the absence of acute congestion is associated with a lack of productive ability. Cows that calve without pronounced udder congestion are much less likely to have udder trouble than cows with acute udder congestion. Further, their udders wear longer and in general they maintain higher production over a longer period of years.

This fact suggests that a great deal might be accomplished through breeding to eliminate this undesirable factor.—Reprinted from "The Dairy Herd Improver."

WATCH OUT FOR CATTLE LICE

Delousing cattle would be a fairly simple matter, says H. H. Schwardt of the Entomology Department at Cornell, if there were only one kind of lice. The little red louse, the commonest one, is easily killed, but the two kinds of blue lice and the short-nosed louse can survive many of the common treatments. With rotenone's use for louse powders now restricted, satisfactory treatments for all lice present problems until substitutes for rotenone are found.

Wettable sulfur makes a satisfactory control for red lice when the animal is thoroughly treated. The lice are not as quickly killed however, as with the former rotenone and wettable sulfur mixture. Wettable sulfur is obtainable at most places selling spray materials.

As other lice remedies, the United

States Department of Agriculture suggests hand applications of: (1) Cottonseed oil and kerosene, equal parts; (2) Kerosene, one-half pint mixed with lard, 1 pound; (3) Crude petroleum; (4) Any of the coal-tar creosote and nicotine dips, diluted in the same proportions as for dipping.

Oils and greases, however, the Department warns, should *not* be used in very warm or very cold weather. These preparations should be applied uniformly to the affected parts, particularly on the neck, shoulders, and at the root of the tail. A brush or cloth can be used. For best results, treatments should be repeated in 15 or 16 days.

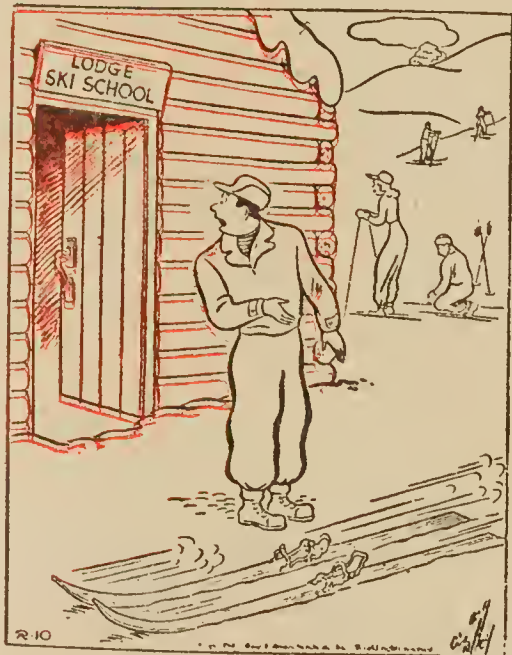
It is possible, that some dealers may still have effective louse powders on hand containing rotenone. These, if obtainable, are to be preferred for lice control.—From "The Dairy Herd Improver."

—A. A.—

DETECTING MASTITIS

It is apparent that some dairymen do not recognize the presence of Mastitis until the condition becomes serious. Because a bad case damages udder tissue, the best time to treat Mastitis successfully is in the early stages.

There are two simple ways to detect the trouble in its early stages. The first is the use of a strip cup covered with a fine mesh screen. Two or three streams of foremilk from each quarter are drawn into the cup. If Mastitis is present small flakes will be caught on the screen. The other method is the Bromthymol Blue Test. You can buy blotters to which a chemical has been added. A drop of milk from each quarter is put on the blotter and if the color changes to green, Mastitis is present.



"Oh, Hans, here comes Mrs. Gibson's skis in, empty again!"

HERE'S WHY YOUR COWS *Need* A MEDICINAL SUPPLEMENT



To Fortify Cows for CALVING and to Promote Peak Springtime Vigor

Within a few weeks most cows will reach the lowest point of their year, in digestive and milk-making vigor. Months of the heavy grind under barn-fed conditions take a terrific toll in natural resistance. With an under-par cow even the change to pasturage is a hard adjustment to make without productive let-down. For cows due to freshen in Spring a medicinal-conditioning period is simple "horse sense."

Kow-Kare is a formula of Iron, Iodine and botanical drugs selected for their known use in promoting vigor in the digestive and assimilative organs of dairy cows. By keeping these key organs in robust full-working order the danger from special strains such as freshening is lessened. Cows can give more of their bodily strength to consuming and converting more feed into milk. More profitable cows, better calves and

fewer health lay-offs are found in the barns where winter conditioning is a regular procedure.

For Spring Freshening

Every cow due to freshen within several months needs careful watching. Not all weakened conditions are visible before actual breakdowns occur. Heavy demands of winter diet have reduced to a low ebb many of the natural functions upon which healthy calving depends. For several weeks before and after freshening add Kow-Kare to the grain and you will have done much to ward off or prevent the various disorders that so often arise at this critical time. Healthy digestion is too important to leave to chance.

Kow-Kare is sold by drug, feed, general stores and some seed and hardware stores. \$1.25 and 65¢ sizes.

FREE BOOK—"Home Aids to Cow Health"

This 32-page fully illustrated book is written by an eminent veterinarian for your guidance in the home measures you can safely employ—and tells you when to call in your veterinarian. It includes chapters on the home-mixing of grain rations best suited to the roughage of your own region. A valuable book to keep always on hand.

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promotes

- APPETITE
- DIGESTION
- ASSIMILATION



Use Left-Over Fats

By Mrs. Grace Watkins Hockett

NOW IS the time for all good cooks to come to the aid of their country by making the best possible use of kitchen fats! Not even a teaspoonful should be wasted, for fats are a vital war material. You can use them in these three ways:

1. *For cooking.* Saves buying cooking fats.

2. *For making homemade soap.*

3. *For fat salvage campaign.* Four weeks after you take your waste fat to the butcher, it may be firing an aircraft cannon. Gunpowder is made from glycerine, which comes from fats, and our government is urging women to help provide this vital war material. If every household would salvage half a pound of kitchen fat a month and see that it gets to the fat salvage campaign, that would be enough to "keep 'em firing!" Most farm households can do even better than that because of their home supply of fats.

This salvage fat does not have to be edible fat, but it should not be overheated or rancid. It should be strained and kept cool until you have about a pound. Use a tin, not a glass container. A coffee can or a No. 2 fruit or vegetable tin is about right. When a convenient amount has been saved, take it to your butcher, who will pay you a few cents a pound for it.

How to Render Fat

For kitchen uses, we think of fats as being hard or soft.

Hard fats: These are chiefly beef suet and lamb fat.

Soft fats: These come from pork products, either fresh or salt, roasts, stews, bacon, ham, sausage and salt pork; also, from chicken and other poultry.

Aside from the softness or the hardness of fats, there is the matter of flavor which has to be considered in planning how to use them. If the home supply of fats is sufficient, the different fats may be kept separately. But where miscellaneous fats accumulate in small quantities, it is far more desirable to combine them and make a good medium fat for general kitchen purposes — frying, seasoning, and shortening. By "rendering" the different kinds of fat together, the harder ones are made softer and the stronger flavored ones are made more acceptable.

Chop the fat into fine pieces, or run it through a meat grinder. For each pint or pound of fat, allow one-half cup of milk (sweet, sour or buttermilk). Cook all together in the top of a double boiler or in a kettle set over hot water until the fat is melted. Strain through several thicknesses of cheesecloth or fine mesh cloth laid over a strainer. Let cool, drain away all liquid and store the fat in a cool dark place where it will not absorb unpleasant odors.

Fat may be tried out without the milk, but milk improves its flavor and texture. If tried out in a heavy frying pan directly over heat, the temperature should be kept very low; otherwise the fat may be worthless. *Never let fats get smoking hot.* Otherwise, they will give a disagreeable flavor to food and may render it indigestible. Also, fat that has been burned turns rancid rapidly.

If lard is to be rendered in large quantities, a large kettle is needed. The fat is cut into bits about one inch square, all particles of lean meat being removed since they would give an un-

pleasant burned flavor to the lard. The pieces of fat are put into the kettle with about a quart of water to keep the fat from burning until some of the lard is melted. The kettle is kept hot until cracklings brown and rise to the top, but constant watching is necessary since lard burns easily. The cracklings are skimmed off and lard that remains in them is pressed out. Then the melted lard is drawn off and a little baking soda added to help whiten it. Stirring the lard while cooking increases its whiteness. The best grade of lard comes from the layers of fat lying inside the abdominal wall; the next best is made from the backs, sides and pieces trimmed from the various cuts; the poorest comes from the intestinal, stomach and pluck fats. As with other fats, lard should be stored in a cool, dark place.

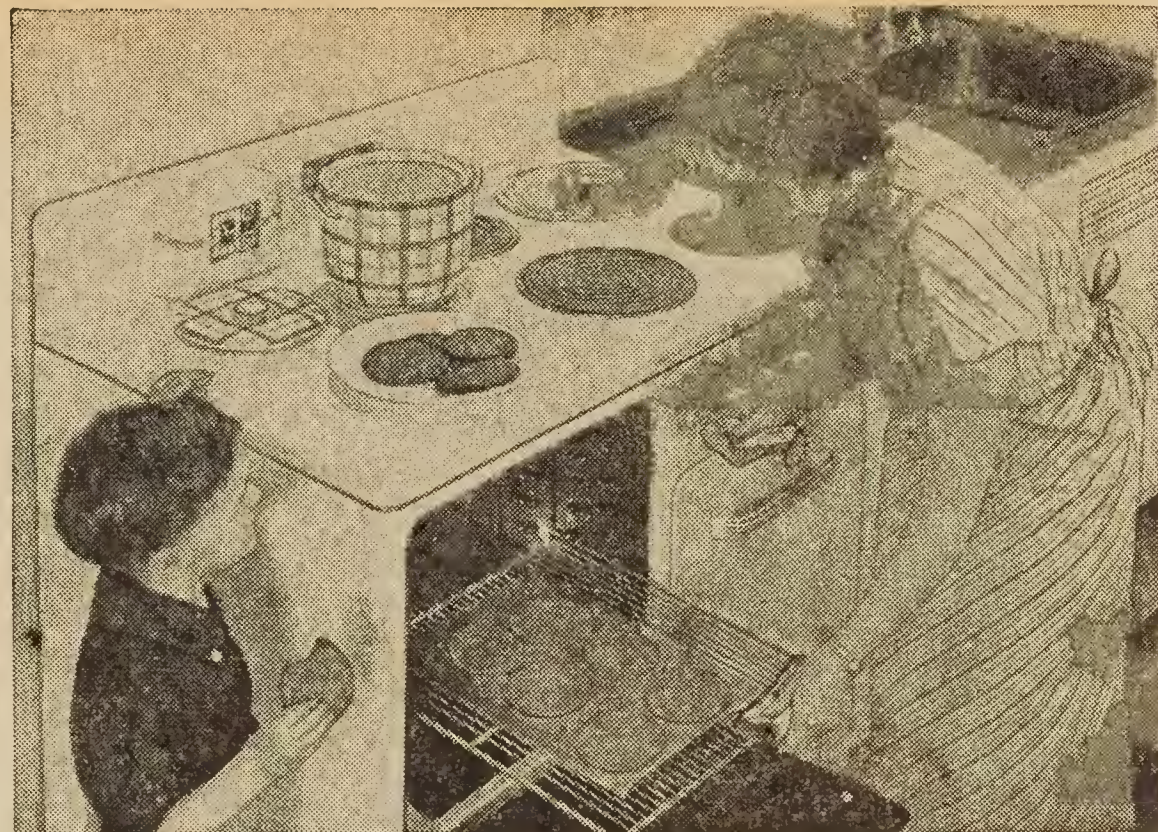
Chicken Fat

The best *chicken fat* is tried out in double boiler, over hot water, strained and chilled. However, it may be done in a heavy frying pan directly over low heat. When chickens are being canned there is apt to be a surplus of fat and it is good management to can it at the same time, processing just the same as the cans of chicken.

Use chicken fat in place of butter in any recipe, except that four-fifths as much chicken fat should be used. This is because chicken fat is 100% fat, whereas butter contains some liquid. Chicken fat is particularly good in cream sauces, breads, cake and cookies. The fat which is obtained from stewed, boiled or roasted chicken is stronger in flavor than that made by the double boiler method; hence it is better if used in a recipe which contains molasses, spices or chocolate. This also applies to bacon fat or others which have a pronounced flavor. This pronounced flavor may be a real asset when the fat is used for *frying* and for warming up foods.

Pork Fats

Ham or bacon fat imparts a good flavor to eggs cooked in it, also to most cooked vegetables; mix the melted fat into the drained vegetables at the end of cooking. Ham fat seems to have an affinity for dried-bean soup or bean dishes. Any of these fats go well in a white or brown sauce to be used over vegetables or in a casserole dish; or bread crumbs may be browned in bacon or ham fat and sprinkled



The family will never know the difference if you use clarified leftover fat in place of butter next time you bake a batch of chocolate or molasses cookies!

over any green vegetable after putting it into the serving dish.

Greater care must be exercised about using bacon fat in doughs and batters, because it has a stronger flavor than chicken fat. However, if it has not been allowed to smoke and has been strained after cooking the bacon, it may go into muffins, cornbread, cakes, gingerbread and cookies. Also it is wise to use these foods within a day or two, or the bacon flavor may get too strong.

Lamb and Other Fats

Because of the strong flavor of lamb fat, its uses are limited to browning potatoes or to combining with other fats to make a medium cooking fat for frying or seasoning.

Fats from fish should be used in the recipe if possible; use it in the cream sauce to serve with hot fish or in cooked salad dressings for fish salad, or to moisten fish for sandwich fillings. Do not throw it out, as the natural oil from fish contains valuable vitamins.

Cracklings

Cracklings are the brown, fat-flavored pieces of tissue which rise to the top when rendering fat. Oftentimes they are of good flavor and color and may be sprinkled over or mixed into potato dishes, or used as shortening in cornmeal or graham flour mixtures.

To Clarify Fat

Fat which has been used for frying needs to be clarified to free it from disagreeable tastes, odors or colors. For each pound or pint of fat, cut one small potato in 1/4 inch slices, start to-

gether cold and heat gradually until the potato pieces are well browned and the fat ceases to bubble. Strain through fine meshed cloth over a strainer, cool and store in a dark, cool place. Some of the sediment sticks to the potato, which is not edible of course, and the rest settles to the bottom of the kettle.

Softening Hard Fat

Lard or vegetable oils will soften the harder fats such as beef suet or lamb fat, and will temper the pronounced flavor of the latter. A satisfactory proportion is one of the softer fats to two of the harder. They may be tried out together or mixed after rendering.

Recipes for Leftover Fats

Gingerbread

1 cup milk	1/2 cup sugar
3 1/2 cups sifted enriched flour	1 cup molasses
1/2 cup clarified fat	1/2 teaspoon salt
1 egg	1 teaspoon ginger
1/2 teaspoon soda	1/2 teaspoon cloves
4 teaspoons baking powder	1/2 teaspoon cinnamon

Mix and sift dry ingredients; beat eggs slightly and add to the other liquid ingredients; stir the liquid into the dry ingredients and add the melted fat last. For a shallow loaf, pour into two loaf pans and bake in a moderate oven (350° to 375° F.). If the mixture is to be used for muffins, bake at 400° F., 15 to 20 minutes.

Variations: If sour milk is used instead of sweet, increase the soda to a scant teaspoon and decrease the baking powder to two teaspoons.

Crackling Bread

1 cup sour milk	1/2 teaspoon soda
1 egg	1 teaspoon baking powder
1/2 teaspoon salt	1/4 cup cracklings
1 cup cornmeal or 1/2 cup cornmeal and 1/2 cup flour	

Mix the sour milk and egg in a bowl; to this mixture add the sifted dry ingredients; when well mixed add the cracklings and cook in well-greased hot muffin pan.

Molasses Cookies

2 3/4 cups enriched flour	1/4 teaspoon cloves
3 teaspoons baking powder	2 1/2 cup molasses
1/2 teaspoon salt	1/3 cup brown sugar
1 teaspoon ginger	1 egg beaten
1 teaspoon cinnamon	1/2 cup clarified leftover fat (melted)

Sift together the flour, baking powder, salt and spices. Mix molasses with brown sugar, egg and shortening and add dry ingredients to make a soft dough. Chill one hour. Roll on floured board and cut with floured cutters. Bake on greased cookie sheet in moderately hot oven (375° F.) about 12 minutes. If no cutters are available, flour hands well, shape into balls and flatten to make patted cookies.

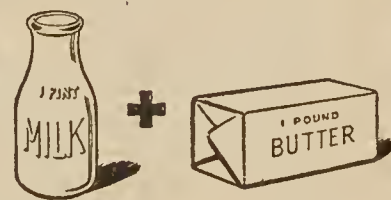
French Fried Sandwiches

Sandwiches	Egg beaten or egg batter
Deep fat or shallow layer	

Prepare sandwiches in usual manner (plain, egg, parsley, cheese, meat, (Continued on Page 25))

WIN ON THE HOME FRONT!

No. 8—Stretch Your Butter.



HERE are a few tricks to extend the butter flavor as far as possible. When butter is scarce, these spreads are very acceptable indeed:

NUMBER 1: One pound butter plus one pound margarine; soften butter but do not melt; beat together until thoroughly mixed.

NUMBER 2: One pound butter plus one pint milk; heat the milk and pour over butter and beat thoroughly.

NUMBER 3: One pound butter, one tablespoon gelatine, 1/4 cup cold water, one 14 1/2 ounce can evaporated (irradiated) milk; divide butter into small pieces, place in a dish over hot water until quite soft but not melted. Dissolve gelatine in cold water and gradually whip it with the milk into the butter with a heavy hand beater or electric mixer. Keep beating until well blended; add salt to taste. Keep butter in cold place.



LOOK YOUR BEST

No. 2525. You will want to look your best in your new spring suit so make a smart blouse to go with it. Sizes 12 to 48. Size 36, 2 1/4 yds. 39-in. fabric.

No. 2599. Several blouses will keep you looking fresh and will add a note of interest to your suits. Sizes 14 to 44. Size 36, for the long sleeved blouse, 2 1/4 yds. 39-in. fabric; and for the short sleeved blouse, 2 yds. 39-in. fabric.

No. 2707. A coat is one of the most important items in your wardrobe and this is one that you will treasure for years. Sizes 12 to 40. Size 16, 2 7/8 yds. 54-in. fabric.

No. 2713. A hat and bag to match will complete your ensemble. The hat is cut in 22" headsize and adjusts easily to any headsize. For hat and bag, 7/8 yd. 35-in. or 5/8 yd. 54-in. fabric.

No. 2043. Any little girl would be pleased with this cute coat and dress for her Spring outfit. Sizes 1 to 4 yrs. Size 2, for the dress, 1 1/2 yds. 35-in. fabric and 1 yard ruffling; for the coat, 1 1/4 yds. 54-in. fabric.

No. 2016. Beloved shirtwaist frock to see you through almost any occasion. Sizes 12 to 48. Size 36, 3 3/4 yds. 35-in. fabric.

No. 2060. With jumpers at the high peak of popularity you will certainly want this one with its cute button trim. Sizes 12 to 20. Size 16, for the long sleeved blouse, 2 yds. 35-in. fabric; for the jumper, 2 7/8 yds. 35-in. fabric.

No. 2066. With a suit as the basis of your wardrobe, you will be dressed to go anywhere. Sizes 12 to 48. Size 36, for the matching skirt and jacket, 3 1/2 yds. 54-in. fabric with 1/4 yd. contrasting, and for the separate jacket, 1 1/4 yds. 54-in. fabric.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c. Address Pattern Dept., American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Spring is in the air and our **SPRING FASHION BOOK** is ready for your selection. Bright, new pattern designs are all shown in gay colors and there are clothes for all sizes, all ages, and all occasions. Send for your copy now. Price just 12c; or send 25c for the Fashion Book and a pattern of your own choice. Address Pattern Dept., American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Enticing Egg Dishes

By "H. R."

Ham and Egg Souffle

1 cup fine bread crumbs 4 eggs
3/4 cup milk 1/2 cup minced cooked ham
1/2 teaspoon salt Dash of pepper

Soak bread crumbs in milk to moisten, add ham and seasonings. Beat egg yolks until thick and lemon colored and add. Beat egg whites stiff but not dry and fold them into the mixture. Pour in greased casserole, set in pan of hot water and bake at 325° F. for about 35 minutes.

Egg Sandwich Spread

3/4 lb. cheese 1 tablespoon onion juice
7 hard cooked eggs 1/2 cup chopped sweet pickle

Put cheese and eggs through food chopper, add onion juice and pickle. Mix and add mayonnaise to moisten well, with salt and pepper to taste.

Easy Omelet

5 eggs 2 tablespoons butter
5 tablespoons cream 1 teaspoon salt
Dash of pepper

Beat yolks until lemon colored, add cream and seasonings and fold in stiffly

beaten egg whites. Melt butter in heavy skillet, pour in omelet and cover. Cook over low heat 15 minutes. Crease and serve on hot platter. Vary by spreading omelet with well-seasoned leftover meat, fish or vegetables before creasing.

Calico Eggs

6 beaten eggs 1 tablespoon red pepper or pimiento (chopped)
3 tablespoons ham or bacon fat 1 teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons green pickle Dash of pepper or pepper (chopped)

Melt fat in double boiler, add eggs and seasonings. Cook slowly until creamy, stirring often.

Never-Fail Custard

3 slightly beaten eggs 1/4 cup sugar
3 cups scalded milk 1/2 teaspoon vanilla
1/4 teaspoon salt

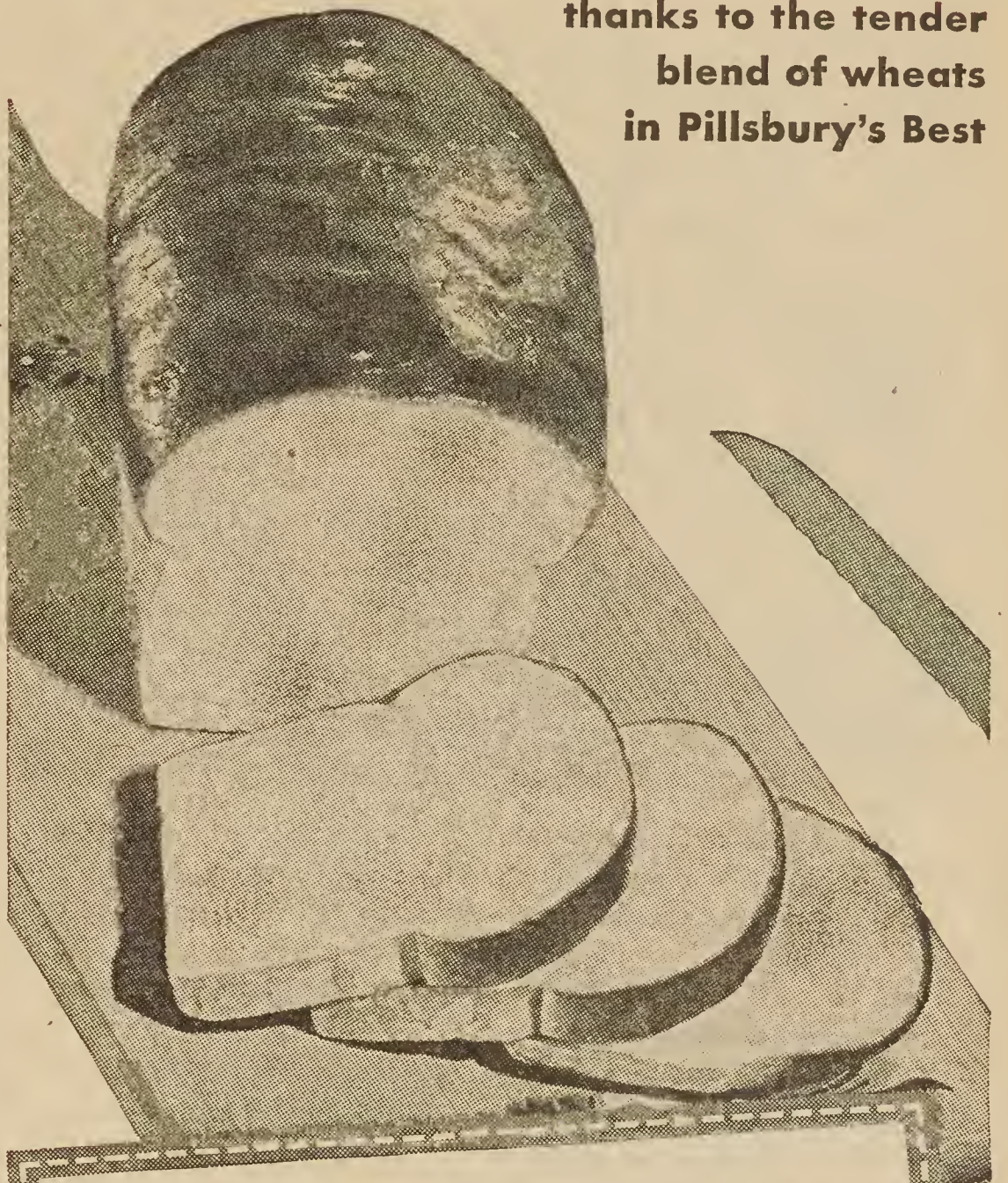
Combine ingredients in order given, stir well, pour into custard cups and set in warm water. Bake at 325° F. about 40 minutes until set.

— A. A. —

My children were always losing their rubbers and overshoes until I hit upon the plan of using a spring clothes pin to clamp a pair together. —B. O.

It melts in your mouth yet sticks to your ribs...

thanks to the tender
blend of wheats
in Pillsbury's Best



Recipe for PILLSBURY'S HOME-MADE BREAD

makes 6 big loaves

...with a full, firm texture yet so deliciously
tender it melts in your mouth

TIME: about 45 to 50 minutes

TEMPERATURE: 400° F.

- 4 cups scalded milk
- 1/2 cup sugar
- 3 tablespoons salt
- 6 tablespoons lard

- 2 cakes compressed yeast
- 4 cups lukewarm water
- 6 quarts (6 lbs.) sifted

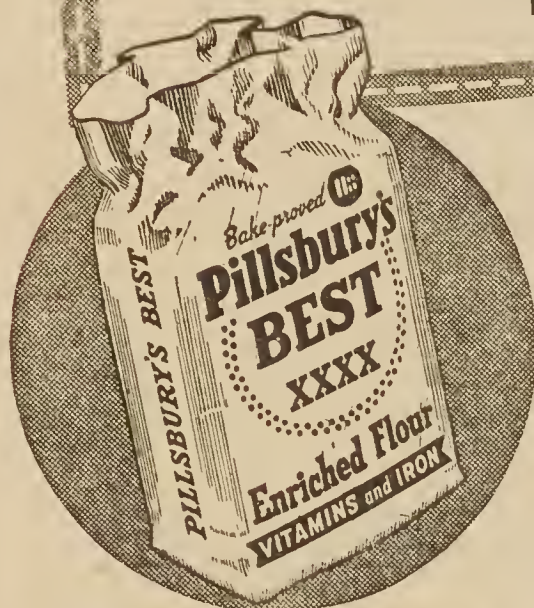
PILLSBURY'S BEST Enriched Flour

1. Combine scalded milk, sugar, salt, and lard; stir till dissolved and lukewarm. 2. Soften yeast in 1/2 c. lukewarm water. Add yeast and remaining water to cooled milk mixture. 3. Sift flour once, then measure. Add 1/2 to yeast mixture; beat well. Add rest of flour; blend well. 4. Knead on floured board about 10 minutes. 5. Place in greased bowl, cover; set to rise in warm place (80° F. to 85° F.)

about two hours (till impression of finger stays in dough). 6. Punch gas from dough; cover; let rise again for about 1/2 hour. 7. Put on floured board; flatten out. Cut and mold into 6 balls; let rest (closely covered) for 15 min. Shape into loaves. 8. Place in greased 9x5x3-in. loaf pans; cover; keep in warm place till dough fills pan and center rises above top (about 2 hrs.). Bake in hot oven. Store when cold.

Notice one thing particularly about the bread you make with Pillsbury's Best. It is not only full-bodied, hearty, and substantial; it is so tender it fairly melts in your mouth. The full-bodied, sturdy elasticity comes from certain types of fine wheat; the delicate tenderness from others. By balancing one type of wheat with another, we get what we call the "tender blend" of wheats in Pillsbury's Best. See for yourself how this fine all-purpose flour adds the quality of unusual tenderness to all your baking—from bread to cakes and the most delicate pastry.

For special dry-yeast bread recipe, write to
Pillsbury Flour Mills Company.



FOOD RATIONING HINTS

Make your rationed foods go further by serving, plentifully, baked goods and bread to keep meals satisfying and nourishing.

For example: Bake meat pies with fluffy biscuit topping. Stretch the meat ration with flour-thickened gravy. Serve meat steaks with tender dumplings. Stretch canned vegetables in soufflés or with flour-thickened sauces. Stretch canned fruits in puddings, cobblers, shortcakes.

Remember that when you use enriched white flour—which fortunately is plentiful—you further your government's nutrition program.

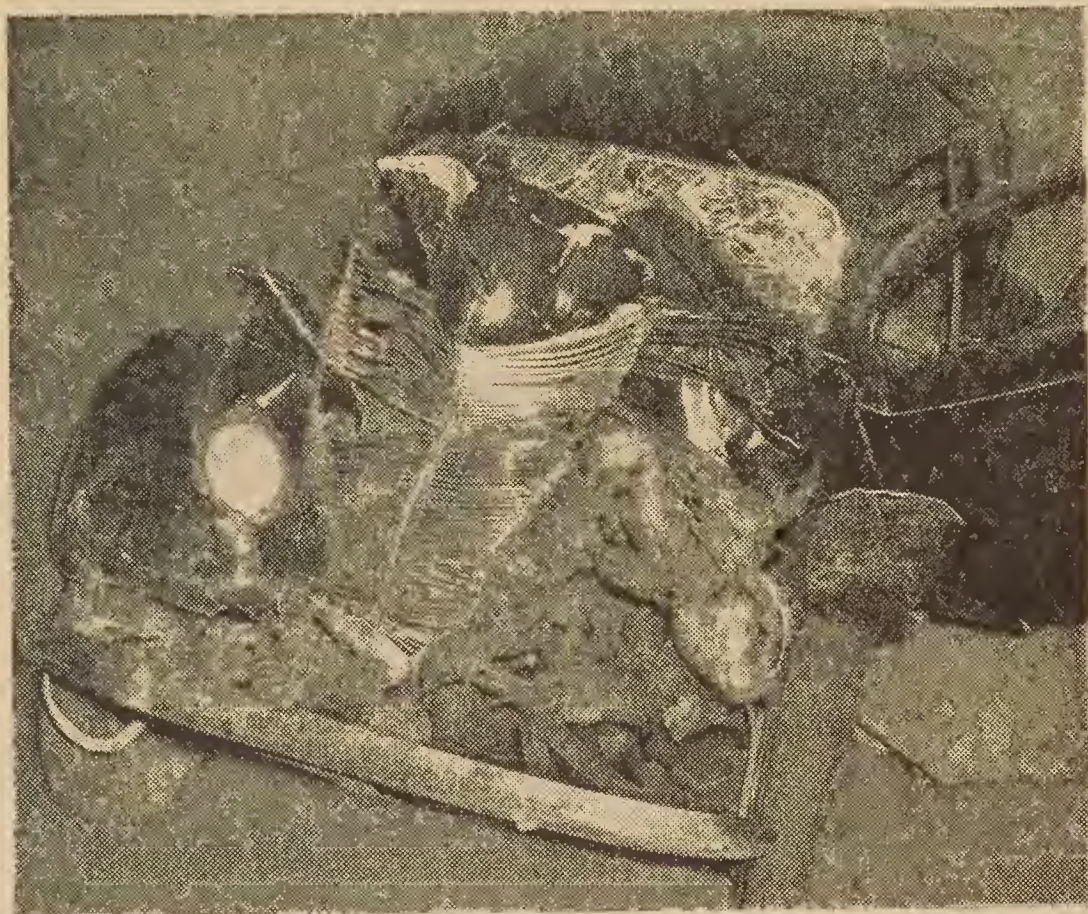
Enriched flour contributes additional calories of food-energy, two B-vitamins, and iron. Combined with milk, it provides body-building protein.



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milling industry to
Pillsbury's Springfield, Ill., Mill

Buy War Savings Bonds and Stamps

Both Car and Driver Crippled For Life



Michael Mizerak, Little Falls, N. Y., was all but killed in this accident. He was hurled and smashed around the inside of a car when a tractor truck hit it head-on in a terrific collision. Many bones of his body were broken, causing great loss of blood. His shattered body is still suffering from the pain of the accident.

Mr. Mizerak received weekly benefits for loss of time as provided for in his Travel Accident Policy. The insurance money he received can not relieve the physical pain, but it does relieve some of the mental worry and strain, by helping to pay the hospital and doctors bills.

BENEFITS RECENTLY PAID

Lizzie VanKleeck, R. I., Kerhonkson, N. Y. \$ 25.00	Roy B. Smith, Est., Charlestown, N. H. 1000.00
Wagon accident—injuries	Struck by auto—mortality
G. Vivian Hegeman, 56 Grove St., Ilion, N. Y. 20.00	Lila N. Phelps, R. I., Jefferson, N. H. 130.00
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Raymond Saddlemire, Owego, N. Y. 34.28	Hiram S. Stone, Est., Plainfield, N. H. 1000.00
Hit by auto—fract. skull, brain concussion	Struck by auto—mortality
James Seymour, Jr., R. I., Malone, N. Y. 12.86	Guy O. Kenney, Colebrook, N. H. 78.51
Auto accident—contused knee and chest	Wagon accident—injuries
Homer G. Nellis, LaFargeville, N. Y. 115.71	Wm. M. Tobin, Etna, N. H. 30.00
Auto accident—fract. patella	Auto accident—bruises and cuts
John R. Maxwell, R. 2, Franklinville, N. Y. 20.00	Albert F. Collins, Damariscotta Mills, Me. 20.60
Hit by auto—cut head, bruised neck	Auto accident—bruised shoulder, cut leg
Gladys I. Bailey, R. I., Ontario, N. Y. 30.00	Grace M. Yeaton, R. 2, Mechanic Falls, Me. 45.00
Auto accident—bruised side	Auto accident—bruised knees and ankle
Ansel R. Williams, Unadilla, N. Y. 20.00	Conrad A. Woodruff, Est., Bangor, Me. 500.00
Auto accident—bruised head	Auto accident—amputation leg
John E. Neidlinger, R. 3, Bainbridge, N. Y. 85.71	Marilyn B. Sutherland, Waterville, Me. 10.00
Wagon accident—injured knee	Auto accident—injured stomach
William A. Selover, Tully, N. Y. 61.43	Mrs. Sophia Sutherland, Waterville, Me. 20.00
Auto accident—concussion brain	Auto accident—body bruises
Gerald B. Lanning, So. Dayton, N. Y. 10.00	William B. Sutherland, Waterville, Me. 20.00
Auto accident—fract. ribs	Auto accident—wrenched back
Berton Watkins, Est., R. I., Brewerton, N. Y. 500.00	Albert Lavigne, Est., Saco, Me. 500.00
Truck hit bus—mortality	Auto collided with train—mortality
Marguerite E. Williams, Unadilla, N. Y. 31.43	Richard A. Towne, R. I., Pittsford, Vt. 120.00
Auto accident—bruises and inj. back	Auto accident—injury to knee
Edwin Mehlenbacher, R. 3, Cohocton, N. Y. 30.00	Ernest White, R. I., W. Danville, Vt. 130.00
Auto accident—inj. chest and cut face	Cart accident—fract. heel
John Mackavage, Est., Jordan, N. Y. 1000.00	Emerson Safford, Enosburg Falls, Vt. 100.00
Truck collided with trailer truck—mortality	Auto accident—injury to wrist
B. Harry Heiman, Utica, N. Y. 40.00	Walter S. Goodwin, Bomoseen, Vt. 30.00
Auto accident—concussion head, chest, back	Auto accident—fract. ribs and bruises
Charles Clauss, R. I., Chittenango, N. Y. 34.28	Earl Batchelder, Peru, Vt. 130.00
Wagon accident—sprained back, cont. chest	Sled accident—fract. leg
Florence B. Loomis, Greene, N. Y. 60.00	
Auto accident—fract. rib and bone in hand	
Roscoe J. Barnard, Fulton, N. Y. 10.00	John H. Williams, 6 Brown, Adams, Mass. 130.00
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Arland Boyce, Sunapee, N. H. 90.00	Mrs. Harriet B. Taylor, Colchester, Conn. 60.00
Auto accident—fract. skull and cuts	Auto accident—bruised knee, inj. shoulder
Mrs. Ida Mankinen, R. I., Newport, N. H. 8.57	J. Stanley Dilts, 10 S. Clark, Somerville, N. J. 30.00
Auto accident—sprained muscles	Auto accident—cut face and bruised legs

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Oldest and Largest Exclusive Health and Accident Company in America
N. A. ASSOCIATES DEPARTMENT POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

MY SONS HAVE GONE TO WAR

(Continued from Page 1)

Democracy is not going to fail. To save it, your son and my sons have gone to war. To save it we wade through blood and tears, and we at home will work and go without, as we have never worked or sacrificed before, to make certain that the greater sacrifice now being made by our sons shall not have been in vain.

Yes, we are going to do our part to win this war no matter what we are, where we are, or how difficult the problems that have to be overcome. We pledge ourselves to make the munitions, pay the taxes, collect the scrap, buy the bonds, and above all to raise the food that we must have to win.

We fathers and mothers are determined to do our part, but that is not all of it. We are equally, sternly determined that others shall do theirs.

We shall insist that the leaders of this nation and of this war stick to certain fundamental principles in order that all the blood and tears shall not be in vain.

First. Finish the War so that it Stays Finished.

We want no revenge, but the first World War was not properly ended. Political leaders and the "softies" would not permit the allied armies to carry the war to Berlin. The German and Japanese people live by the sword. This time their military power must be forever destroyed so that never again can they raise their ugly heads to war on coming generations. Even now the Nazis and Italians have gone whining to the Pope about allied bombing of their cities. This, after what they did to London.

Second. Beware of a too Large Standing Army.

Germany is a good example of a country ruled by the military. America cannot hope to govern all the world. We should not try. We can cooperate with other countries in maintaining world peace. But there is no politician or set of politicians wise enough to govern one country well, to say nothing of sticking their noses into the home affairs of other countries.

In times of peace we want no American soldiers in other lands. Neither should we have a too large standing army in this country, because of the danger of a military dictatorship.

Even in this time of world war we may be building an army so large that it will drain the manpower back of the line so that we cannot feed and equip our boys and our Allies and ourselves.

My sons are in the Service. If yours are not, let me never say that your boys are not doing their full share. Some men must be left behind to make food and munitions. I want to be sure my sons are fed and equipped.

Third. We Demand that Our Leaders Concentrate on Winning the War.

We parents of soldiers demand that this war shall not be used as a screen or opportunity by schemers in or out of the government to sabotage our form of government and our liberties by new and untried schemes, including efforts to lift the unworthy, lazy, and worthless by their own bootstraps. Poverty among able-bodied men is not a social disease. It is an element of inherited character. Divide the wealth equally, and in a few years it will have left the spendthrifts and the lazy and be back again with the workers and the savers. Lincoln said that the test of our institutions would come when the people thought they had found a

way to live without working.

Charity for the sick and aged, yes of course. But this growing idea of taking from the workers and savers to give to the shiftless will destroy initiative and thrift and our whole economic system.

Fourth. We, the Parents, Demand that the Unholy Alliance Between Organized Labor and Government Be Broken.

We believe in organized labor, but we insist that it receive no special privileges from government as it does now, and that its leaders be accountable to its members and to the laws as other citizens and organizations are.

We declare that those participating in labor strikes are guilty of treason. We further declare that it sabotages the war effort, particularly the great job of raising food, for labor to be paid time and a half for above a forty hour week, while farmers are comparatively poorly paid for sixty hours. Politicians and bureaucrats who refuse farmers the skilled labor, machinery, and prices for their products that will insure an adequate food supply are guilty of sabotage.

Fifth. We Demand a Government of Laws Made By Our Representatives and a Cessation of UnAmerican Orders from Bureaucrats.

To this end we shall insist that the trend toward centralization of government cease, and that the control be returned to the communities and to the people.

We are resolved that our sons and ourselves shall not pay the huge cost of this great conflict to win liberty in some other part of the world and lose it here in America. When my sons come home I want them to feel that they have a country worth coming back to, I want them to feel proud that they did their part to maintain the principles that their forefathers fought for down through the generations, such principles as initiative, thrift, and personal responsibility, the right to live their own lives and to carve their own fortune so long as they do not interfere with the rights of others.

That is what we are fighting for. We are fighting to maintain a government for the people, not a government of people for the government. In the undying words of Abraham Lincoln, we are fighting "that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth."

— A. A. —

TOUGH SOD

(Continued from Page 5)

farmers crowded forward to shake hands with Director Mitchell and to congratulate Al, who stood near the front door of the court room where most of the crowd was passing out. In order to get out, Ezra and Helen had to pass directly in front of Al. As Ezra went by, he threw his head back, squared his massive shoulders, and glared directly into Al's face, clamping his mouth into a hard straight line. Al tried to catch Helen's eye, but she stared blankly at him, turned her head away, and marched out with her father. (Continued in next issue)

— A. A. —

WAR COSTS

In January this year, daily war costs were \$240,500,000. In January a year ago the daily figure was \$81,200,000.

N.Y. Farm Conference Board Makes Recommendations

The New York State Conference Board of Farm Organizations meeting in Albany on February 19 went on record favoring return to eastern standard time and legalizing standardization of milk.

Milk standardization was discussed by the Conference Board at length. The Board approved no specific bill but went on record favoring the general principles of milk standardization with proper safeguards for farmers.

In the afternoon the Conference Board met with Governor Dewey and discussed in detail the legislative recommendations of the Conference Board.

Recommendations discussed included:

Release of school students 14 years of age and over up to 30 days for work on farms;

Permissive Saturday sessions in schools to shorten the school year and provide more out of school time for work in food production;

That the state assume the cost of blood test as well as vaccination in the calfhood vaccination plan for Bang's control;

That agricultural research and education be maintained at a high level as fundamental to agricultural development;

That the state adopt a long term plan of secondary road improvement as an ideal postwar public works program;

Reduction of license fees on light trucks;

That women be permitted to work in canning factories during night shifts to help meet the critical manpower shortage;

That the state use its every influence toward abandonment of any production restrictions on feed grains;

Continuation of the farm machinery repair program as a means of helping to meet serious shortage in new farm machinery;

That appropriations be increased to implement the official pullorum control plan;

That state institutions be permitted to serve oleomargarine to inmates under the same conditions as is available to civilians;

That the policy of electing district school superintendents by school directors for a limited term of office in contrast with life tenure as provided by amendment of the educational law in 1942 be restored;

That the next vacancy on the Board of Regents be filled by a well qualified farmer;

Enlargement of the staff of the College of Home Economics so that more New York State girls seeking training in this field may be accommodated;

Enactment of legislation to set up a New York Market Authority to build and operate a new and modern terminal fruit and vegetable market in New York City;

That funds be made available for biological control of the Japanese beetle which has become a serious pest in southeastern New York and threatens to advance upstate.

—E. S. Foster.

—A. A.—

USE LEFT-OVER FATS

(Continued from Page 22)

etc.); dip in beaten egg to which ¼ teaspoon salt and speck of pepper and ¼ cup milk have been added, or use batter with two eggs, 1 cup milk, ½ cup flour, ½ teaspoon salt and speck of pepper. Cook dipped sandwiches in fat until nicely brown. Bacon or ham fat would give a fine flavor to the sandwiches.

White Sauce (Medium)

2 tablespoons clarified Pepper
leftover fat 1 cup liquid (meat or vegetable stock or milk or a combination of stock and milk)
2 tablespoons flour
½ teaspoon salt

Melt fat, blend in flour, salt and pepper; lift off heat and add enough cold liquid to make a paste. Then add the rest of the liquid all at once, return to the heat and cook until thick, stirring constantly. Use over vegetables, in cream soups, or in casserole dishes.

Variation: Browning the flour in the fat gives a slightly different flavor and a pleasing appearance.

—A. A.—

If you want to forget the War and remember the happier days of your youth, read *Growing Up in the Horse and Buggy Days* by E. R. Eastman and C. E. Ladd. Send \$2.50 for a post-paid copy to *American Agriculturist*, Ithaca, New York.



DO THIS FOR Night Coughing

WHEN A COLD stuffs up the nose, causes mouth breathing, throat tickle and night coughing, use this time-tested Vicks treatment that goes to work instantly... 2 ways at once!

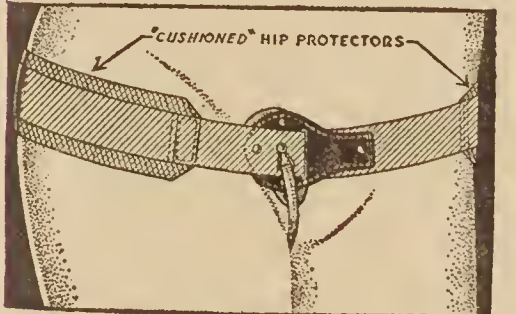
At bedtime rub good old Vicks VapoRub on throat, chest and back. Then watch its PENETRATING-STIMULATING action bring relief from distress.

It PENETRATES to upper breathing passages with soothing medicinal vapors. It STIMULATES chest and back surfaces like a warming, comforting poultice... and it keeps on working for hours, even while you sleep—to ease coughing spasms, relieve muscular soreness and tightness—and bring grand comfort! Try it to-night... Vicks VapoRub.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

If Ruptured Try This Out

Modern Protection Provides Great Comfort and Holding Security. Without Torturous Truss Wearing



An "eye-opening" revelation in sensible and comfortable reducible rupture protection may be yours for the asking, without cost or obligation. Simply send name and address to William S. Rice, Inc., Dept. 71-E, Adams, N. Y., and full details of the new and different Rice Method will be sent you Free. Without hard flesh-gouging pads or tormenting pressure, here's a Support that has brought joy and comfort to thousands—by releasing them from Trusses with springs and straps that bind and cut. Designed to securely hold a rupture up and in where it belongs and yet give freedom of body and genuine comfort. For full information—write today!

DARLING—YOU HAD THAT CHURCH SUPPER BEGGING FOR MORE!

JOE: Even the school cooking teacher said they were the best rolls she ever ate.

MARY: She should know the new way I made them! No kneading, mind you... and extra vitamins in them, too, when you use Fleischmann's Yeast!

TEACHER: When it's so easy, Mary, to put Vitamins A and D, as well as B₁ and G, into bread... why not use Fleischmann's? It's the only yeast with all those vitamins.

I'M FREE! SEND FOR ME. FLEISCHMANN'S NEW 40-PAGE BOOK OF 60 GRAND RECIPES. SCADS OF NEW BREADS, ROLLS, DELICIOUS DESSERT BREADS. BUT DO IT NOW—TODAY!

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GREETING CARDS, SPECIAL* 10 Beautiful "All Occasions" 25c. Parmington, A1329 Culver, Rochester, N.Y.

If You Suffer Distress From **Monthly FEMALE WEAKNESS**

Which Makes You Cranky, Nervous—

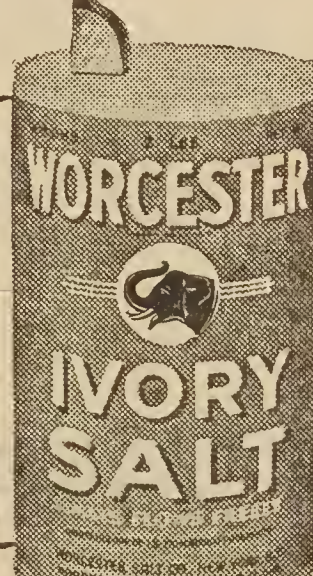
If at such times you suffer cramps, tired, nervous, cranky feelings, distress of "irregularities"—due to functional monthly disturbances—start at once—try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—so helpful to relieve such distress because of its soothing effect on one of woman's most important organs.

Taken regularly—Pinkham's Compound helps build up resistance against such symptoms. Also a finestomachic tonic. Follow label directions.

For free trial bottle tear this out and send with name and address to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., 857 Cleveland St., Lynn, Mass.

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In remodelling or repairing your home be sure to use reliable equipment and good materials. Patronize American Agriculturist advertisers and you will be satisfied.



No wonder Worcester Salt makes your food taste better—it's vacuum evaporated for utmost purity

WORCESTER SALT



Farm production must be increased ...

"As the United Nations' offensive progresses, we shall have the added responsibility of furnishing food for the peoples of countries freed from the Axis yoke. We shall need to use our food to rehabilitate the people in these countries so that they will be able to join us in the war against the aggressors."

Claude R. Wickard
Secretary of Agriculture
and Food Administrator

Quoted from his announcement of
the 1943 Food for Freedom goals.

GET HIGH PRODUCTION BY CONVERTING TO HIGH COMPRESSION



*Altitude pistons plus gasoline give
up to 30% more tractor power*

THE FOOD FOR FREEDOM program for 1943 puts a tremendous responsibility on every American farmer. To meet the quotas the government expects of you—in spite of shortages of manpower, fertilizers and farm equipment—you must make the most efficient use of every machine you have.

One way to do this is to use the most efficient fuel. By using gasoline and converting your tractor from low compression to high compression you can gain as much as 30 per cent in power. If you are putting your tractor in for an overhaul this month, ask your dealer to install high altitude pistons and make the other adjustments needed to take full advantage of gasoline's extra power.

Even if you do not need an overhaul this spring, you can increase

the power of your tractor up to 12 per cent by using gasoline and making a few simple adjustments. Set the manifold to "cold" position, install "cold type" spark plugs, and adjust the carburetor for gasoline.

If you are having your tractor overhauled this year, why not convert it to high compression? It costs little or nothing extra and the additional power will help you get bigger crops. For complete information, see your implement dealer or write to the Agricultural Division, Ethyl Corporation, Chrysler Building, New York City—manufacturer of antiknock fluids used by petroleum refiners to improve gasoline.

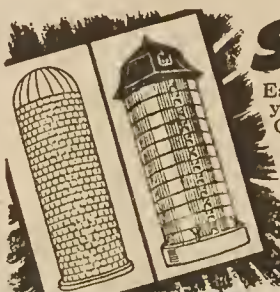


FOR VICTORY



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Irving C. Bond, R. I., Hamburg, N. Y.



SCARCE!

Early order may secure for you one of the reliable Craine-built silos! But—don't wait—if you will need a silo this year—order now, while limited supply lasts!

Write for Prices.
CRAINE, Inc.
323 Pine St.
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**CRAINE BETTER
BUILT SILOS**

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw
it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

I LEARN from Washington advice that the close cooperation between all of the national farm organizations, except the Farmers Union which is definitely affiliated with labor, may break up. This is the worst thing which could happen to you and me as farmers at this time.

From long experience in farm organizations, I have definitely drawn the conclusion that when farm groups do not work together it is likely to be the fault of all concerned. If the leaders of the organizations which represent you and me in Washington will not make the necessary concessions and be big enough to support a solid farm front, then there is just one thing for us to do. We shall have to put men in charge of our organizations who will cooperate with each other.

SICK SOWS

There seems to be a law of agriculture which will always protect good farmers. It works to prevent the multiplication of the success of small units of operation. One of the best examples of this law is the production even a rank amateur will get from a flock of fifty to one hundred hens. Yet when the same man builds his flock up to a thousand or more he will often fail miserably.

Right now we are having something of this sort of experience with our hogs. For years we have run along with two or three brood sows quite successfully. But now that we are in the midst of a program to produce at least two hundred hogs for market each year, we are beginning to have our troubles.

For example the hogs we are slaughtering this winter are showing a heavy infestation of internal parasites. Last fall we lost one whole litter of pigs because their mother didn't come to her milk. Our latest experience is with three fine Yorkshire gilts, one with a litter of ten pigs and the other two about ready to farrow. These sows suddenly came down with what appeared to be pneumonia although they were housed under almost ideal conditions.

The veterinarians we called were as much at sea as we were about what made the sows sick. They went completely off feed and breathed very hard. We gave them up for lost but apparently they have pulled through. One of them farrowed six pigs while she was sick and to date we have saved all of her litter.

What I am trying to bring out is that agricultural production simply cannot be pyramided on paper. Even under the most skillful management, when flocks of poultry and herds of hogs and cattle are increased, inevitably the risks also increase and in my experience the average production sooner or later will always decline.

WINTER TOP DRESSING

I continue to receive letters about winter top-dressing of meadows with stable manure. The practice seems to be one which a lot of farmers have thought about and in regard to which they have come to different conclusions. For your benefit I print below the observations of a couple of individuals who have arrived at somewhat different observations from their experience:

S. T. Davis, Friendsville, Pa.

"It has been my experience that where the snow and ice melt with sunshine there is apparently very little loss from runoff. While there is more loss by washing

if the snow goes off with rain, I think that the loss by washing is more than offset by the benefit of the mulch during the freezing and thawing in the spring."

J. C. Lambert, Trenton, N. J.

"This is in regard to spreading manure on snow, ice or even frozen ground. I would like to tell you of an observation I had in my early years of farming—a sight that made an indelible impression on my mind that I have never forgotten. It was on a warm Sunday morning in early spring over forty years ago;—we were returning from church service.

"The road led us up a grade. I noticed the gutter on the left was running swiftly with water—a dark chocolate color while the right gutter was perfectly clear. On reaching the table land at the end of the grade, there was a level field that had been covered with manure sometime previous and the soluble part was on its way to the ocean.

"Just how much of the manure value was going I could not say but it sure was plenty; my guess would be fifty per cent or more. It set me to thinking and the result was that I built a long shed—just a gable roof set on poles with open sides and with a carrier track in the top. The cow and horse manure I tried to mix evenly, treading down after each day's deposit. This prevented burning.

"This shed was cleaned in the early fall and spread on sod, either for pasture or mowing. Then no more hauling until the corn ground was plowed in the spring. I then put two mule teams to the spreader and a man 'with a good back' at the shed. We cleaned that shed in a jiffy. Then I put the four mules to a disc harrow and worked it in and planted late in May. The result? A crop of corn far above the average.

"This corn was put in silos, the ground disced again and, without plowing, planted to wheat. In early spring the field was sowed with clover seed. The result was a good crop of wheat and the following year a good hay crop—both above average with but one plowing.

"This routine gave good results for us at a minimum cost. I bought land at \$10.00 per acre with the fertility exhausted completely; weeds would hardly grow—and in three years corn would grow to 16 ft."

* * *

DOWN MEXICO WAY

By H. E. BABCOCK, Jr.

The season is starting out quite dry so far. While this condition does not affect the irrigated farms to any great extent, it is becoming quite serious for the ranchers who are already faced with a shortage of cottonseed meal in a section where cotton was plowed under last summer by government order. The ceiling price on cottonseed meal does not help the situation for there is simply no cottonseed meal available to meet the large feeding needs.

We are, this week, sowing the first of 130 acres of oats. Because of the dry season, we are about a week behind on this work due to the slowness with which the ground took the water. I had anticipated fast watering. To the contrary we have had fast drying due to hot winds. Temperatures above 70° every day have been the rule. One thing offsets another, however; the ground will be well warmed and the oats should get off to a fast start.

We finished cotton picking last week and now have the stalks cut ready for plowing. Before plowing, however, I plan to subsoil the cotton ground, a practice which has been growing in favor here. By subsoiling at three foot intervals the whole top surface of the ground eighteen inches deep is loosened up. Water soaks deeper and stays longer for the deep rooted cotton plants. The problem of baked ground and fast watering is thus overcome.

All of our ground with the exception of the cotton ground is now plowed and

(Continued on opposite page)

SERVICE BUREAU

By H. L. Cosline

UNORDERED

"Just before Christmas of '41, I received a packet of unordered Christmas cards with a request for \$1.00. I sent this \$1.00, at the same time asking that they take my name off the list as I did not approve of this kind of business.

"Last December, I got another package which I have not paid for. I have not used them, and still have them. Must I return the merchandise which the firm keeps sending me, even though I asked that my name be taken off the list?"

"You are under no obligation to return these cards. Neither, of course, do you have any right to use them. You can write the sender you have them, and would be glad to give them the package in case anyone calls in person. If everyone would follow that practice, it would soon stop this unordered merchandise nuisance.

—A. A.—

KEEP THE MONEY

"I am enclosing a letter from a song publisher asking me to submit some poems. I do write some poems which might be set to music. I don't know how they got my name. About 10 years ago, I answered a similar ad and they sent me a contract asking for \$50.00 to pay for services including copyrighting."

We have every reason to believe that the company sending this letter will also want you to advance money. In our opinion the chances of profiting from any such agreement is practically non-existent. Therefore, we advise your sending no money to any such concern.

—A. A.—

NOT SIGNED

"I am asking your help in getting pay for some eggs shipped. I have a letter from the daughter of the man I shipped to saying her father was better, and that they received the two cases and would send a check as soon as her dad returned."

Up to date, we have been unable to get payment for these eggs. We are still trying. We mention this case to bring out a common occurrence. The letter from the debtor was signed only by a typewriter, and should the case come to Court, there would be no way of proving who actually wrote it.

Another common practice of certain concerns is never to sign the name of any individual, but to use only the company name. While there are exceptions to every rule, we think it is a good idea to view as suspicious, anyone who seems "nervous" about signing his name.

—A. A.—

BEAN PRICES

"I have some white kidney beans I want to sell. Is there a price ceiling on them? I can sell them either for seed or to eat."

There is a ceiling on white kidney beans. For U. S. choice hand-picked, \$7.95 a hundred; for U. S. No. 1, \$7.85; U. S. No. 2, \$7.70; for U. S. No. 3, \$7.45. This is the price the first coun-

try buyer can get, therefore, he cannot pay you quite that amount. Ceiling prices do not cover seed, therefore if you can sell them to some farmer for seed, you do not have to adhere to these price ceilings. If you sell for eating purposes, your problem is to get prices as near the ceiling as you can. I might add, if you sell to a retailer or consumer, you will be allowed to charge a price which includes the usual mark-ups allowed.

—A. A.—

RENT

"Last August, I rented my tenant house to a colored man for \$9.00 a month. I told him rent would have to be paid in advance, and if I needed the house, I would give him one month's notice. He is behind in his rent, though he has been on a defense job getting \$1.00 an hour. When I asked for the money, he said he did not have any; and when I told him I wanted the house for farm help April 1, he objected because I did not give him notice January 1. He says he does not have a car to look up a good place to live. Can I force him to vacate the house?"

Certainly, I would take every legal step necessary to gain possession of this house. Food production is just as essential as defense work. I can see no reason why you should not require this tenant to vacate on April 1.

—A. A.—

SHORTAGE

"Am writing to find out if there is any way to get more than one or two cans of evaporated milk at a time. I live eight miles from town and it is impossible to drive in every day. I have a doctor's certificate for a two-week's supply of milk for my baby but the store manager says he cannot fill it. Wish you would let me know if there is any way of getting milk for children or if not, tell me how people are going to keep on raising children without milk."

We know of no Government restriction on the amount of canned milk sold. Of course, many stores are restricting the amount of canned milk bought by individuals and milk products may be rationed soon. Restriction of sales is a voluntary attempt by a store to supply all the customers with at least some canned milk. At the same time, store managers certainly should give some consideration to customers who live at a distance and cannot drop in every day or several times a day.

—A. A.—

FARM JOB WANTED

A farmer now living in Georgia but formerly of Wayne County, New York, wants a job on a farm or a place to run on shares in the Northeast, preferably in Wayne County. He is handicapped by the loss of part of his left arm, but says that he can operate tractors, farm machinery, drive horses, and do most farm work except milking. If you are interested, write W. J., American Agriculturist, Box 367, Ithaca, New York.

by the man. Most of the families now have a small flock of hens.

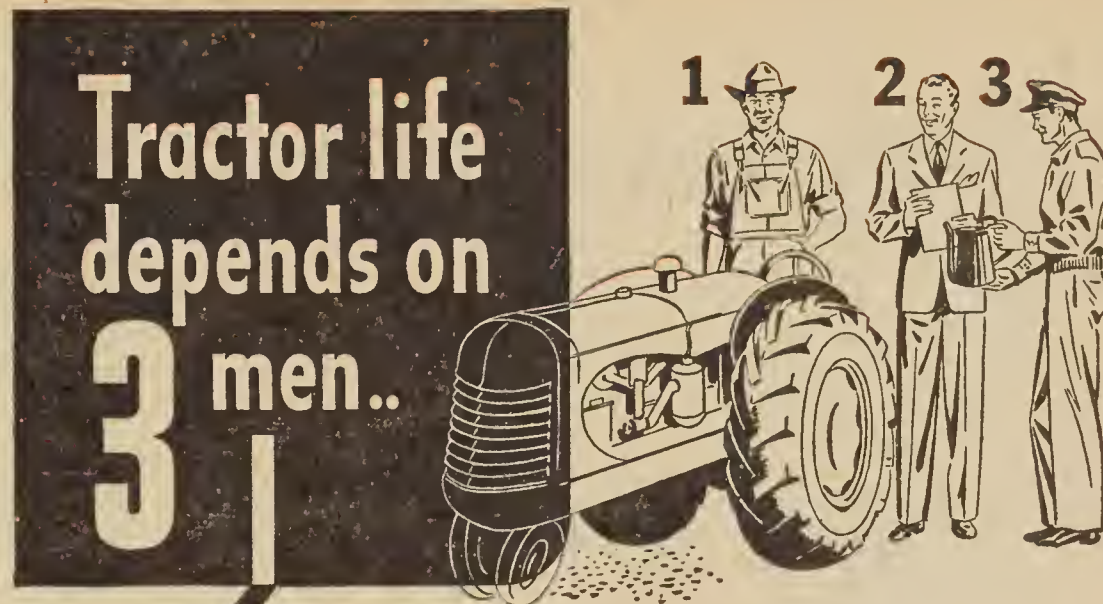
This country is now almost entirely devoid of alfalfa hay with several months of feeding yet to go. Prices have gone to \$28 a ton here and with trucking costs added. This same hay is selling for \$42 a ton 200 miles away. Because of ceilings on corn, farmers for the most part are refusing to sell their corn at prices which elevators can pay, and as a result tons of feed are still stored in the country, awaiting the inevitable day when the ceiling will have to be raised.

KERNELS, SCREENINGS AND CHAFF

(Continued from opposite page)

will be ready for planting whenever the time seems best. Our crop program calls for 130 acres of oats, 120 acres of wheatland maize, 200 acres of cotton, and 140 acres of alfalfa. Scattered here and there wherever it seems most advantageous will be several small gardens.

For the first time in the history of the farm, every family has its own cow which is fed by the farm but owned



It will take *three* men to keep your tractor in shape to do all the work demanded of it this year:

Man No. 1 is you. It's up to you to give the proper care and attention to your machine.

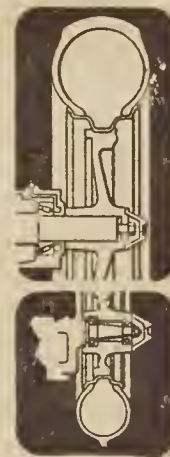
Man No. 2 is your tractor dealer. Dealers all over the country are doing almost superhuman jobs in keeping tractors at their peak efficiency.

Man No. 3—and don't underrate his importance—is your Good Gulf man. He'll gladly help you with any farm lubrication problem. And he'll help your tractor by supplying Gulf Motor Oil, a *premium* oil at a *thrifty* price. He can help with these Gulf Farm Aids, too:



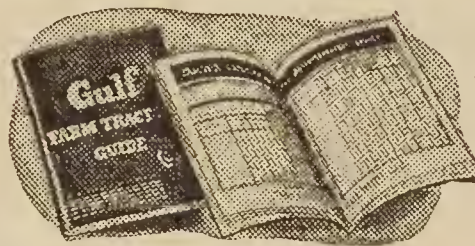
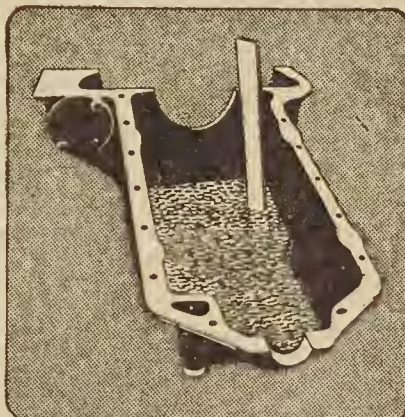
Gulf Transgear Lubricants E. P. 90 and 140 form an extremely tough film on the gear teeth and bearings of transmissions, final drives, power take-offs, etc. Gulf Transgear Lubricants do not break down under heavy service...are highly resistant to the formation of gum and sludge...do not expand or foam excessively in gear cases.

Gulflex Wheel Bearing Grease has been made possible only by the development of special manufacturing methods. Extensive laboratory tests show this product will give as much as three times the protection of ordinary greases. Lubricated with Gulflex Wheel Bearing Grease, the wheel bearings of tractor, truck, and passenger car run cooler. Thus, the life of both bearing and lubricant are lengthened.



HOW TO DO IT, by R. J. S. Pigott
Gulf Research & Development Company

Don't blame crankcase dilution on your oil. It is caused (more readily in cold weather) by unburned fuel working past the piston rings. Dilution will impair the oil's ability to protect surfaces from metal-to-metal contact... may result in serious wear. This danger will be eliminated by draining and refilling your crankcase at proper intervals.



TRACTOR MANUAL—
60 PAGES—FREE

It would cost a dollar—if it were for sale—this tractor encyclopedia, written in non-technical language by Gulf lubrication engineers and tractor experts. It is a complete, authoritative guide to operation and maintenance and it will be sent *free of charge* to tractor operators only. Send a postcard to Gulf Farm Aids, Room 3800, Gulf Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. On your card, state the type or types of tractors you operate. Better do it right now.



Gulf fuels and lubricants are available at your Good Gulf Station and at Gulf distributing plants. Gulf Spray, Gulf Livestock Spray, and other Gulf products for home and farm are sold at Gulf stations, grocery, drug, hardware, variety stores... at milk gathering stations, and by feed stores.

OIL IS AMMUNITION—USE IT WISELY!

\$100 will be paid in 10 years to today's buyers of \$75 War Bonds

Government Has Done a Fine Job

Helping the War Factories . . .

Why Not Use the SAME METHODS to Boost FOOD PRODUCTION?

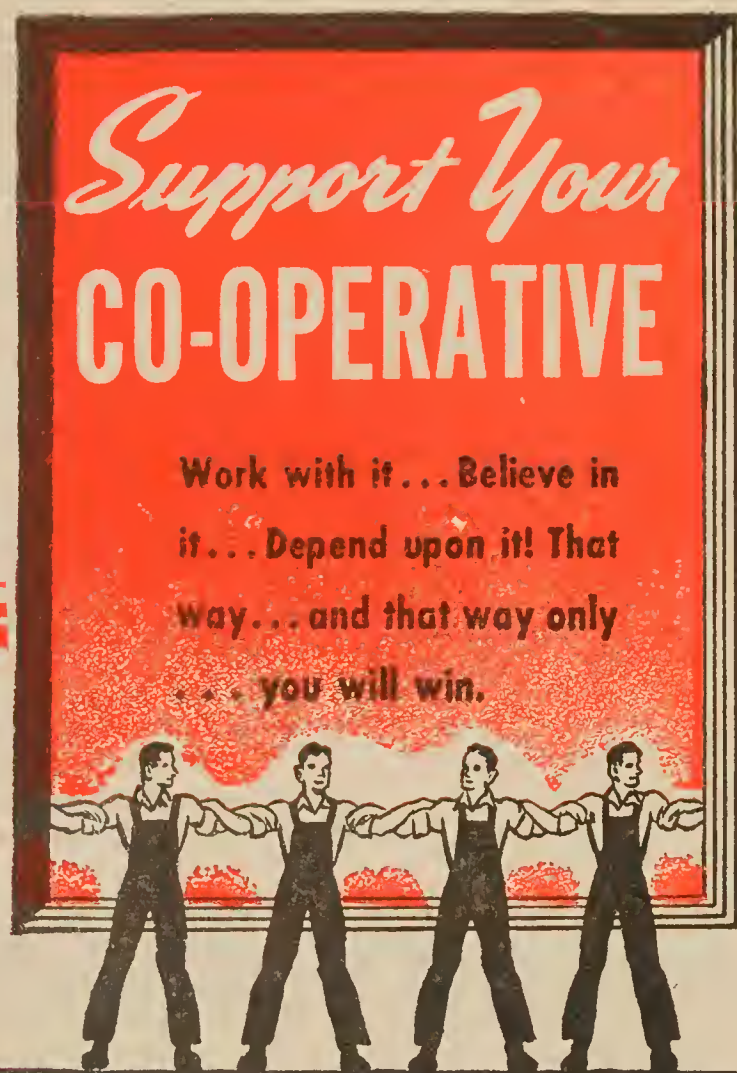


STARTING 10 years behind the Axis nations, American industry has caught up with them in production of planes, guns, shells, ships, tanks and other war munitions. But everybody knows that war production started slowly until government did 3 things: —

1. Set up cost-plus contracts that assured industry a satisfactory profit.
2. Deferred workers from the draft and provided a plentiful labor supply by encouraging high wages, plus overtime for any work week longer than 40 hours.
3. Set up priorities that gave essential industries their full needs in machines, materials, repair parts and transportation.

By lifting repressive ceilings and encouraging industry, government has got the arms production it needs, but . . .

Why Doesn't Government Lift Repressive Ceilings on Farmers to Boost Food Production?



Sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. The government needs food as much as it needs guns. It says farmers **MUST** produce more food. All right, then, treat farmers as reasonably as you have treated capital and labor, and **FARMERS WILL PRODUCE ENOUGH FOOD TO MEET REQUIREMENTS.** Give dairy farmers a \$4.00 price for milk—and even with today's shortages and high production costs—we'll get enough helpers, and pay them enough so that they'll work the overtime necessary to produce the food. Give us enough machinery to take the place of the men already gone . . . give us enough fertilizer to revitalize our fields . . . and give us enough gasoline and rubber so that we won't have to move at a horse-walk! Give us these things, and we too **WILL AMAZE YOU** by the amount of food we will produce.



Published by THE THOUSANDS OF FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

MARCH 27, 1943

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

PUBLISHED
EVERY OTHER WEEK

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

HOW TO DOUBLE

IF YOU don't know by now that we face the worst food shortages in modern history, then this garden issue is not for you, and don't waste any time reading it. But if you realize that garden and other home-grown food products may determine whether or not you will eat well during the coming year, then you will find the information in this issue of *American Agriculturist* answers in brief, boiled-down form, almost every question and problem that will arise as you attempt to grow the best garden in your experience.

This special garden issue is for two kinds of gardeners: first, for farmers and others who have plenty of land for a garden; and second, for those who have only a small piece of land with no chance of changing or enlarging it.

FOR THE FARM GARDENER

A large number of farmers have planted a garden on the same place year after year un-

Too much hand labor takes all the enthusiasm out of gardening. Farmers should tear down the old weed and disease breeding fences around the gardens and lay out long rows, wide apart, so that the garden can be worked by farm machinery. Even the small gardener should plan to eliminate all hand weeding possible. To learn how to do this, read this garden issue.



Your

til it has become thoroughly seeded with every weed known to this climate. These farm garden spots also too often are surrounded by fence borders infested with weed seeds and disease, and frequently you will find a row of pie plant or berry bushes growing right up through the middle of the garden, which makes another weed-breeding spot. The result is that it is impossible to work such a garden spot with machinery, and it takes too much hand work to control the



GARDEN YIELD

weeds. Labor is the scarcest commodity there is.

When a man comes in at night after working all day in the field he is too tired to fight weeds. All that hand work is too much of a job for the farm wife. No wonder some farmers think a garden doesn't pay.

Therefore, on many farms to have a good garden, perhaps the first thing to do is to change the garden spot. Keep it near the house, of course, but eliminate all the fences, lay it out in long rows at least three feet apart, and plan to do almost all of the work on it with the regular farm machinery, the same as you take care of any other crop.

Land is cheap, so even small stuff should be planted so that it can be cultivated by a tractor or horse. This one suggestion, if followed, would double the products in the farm gardens in the Northeast.

FOR THE SMALL GARDENER

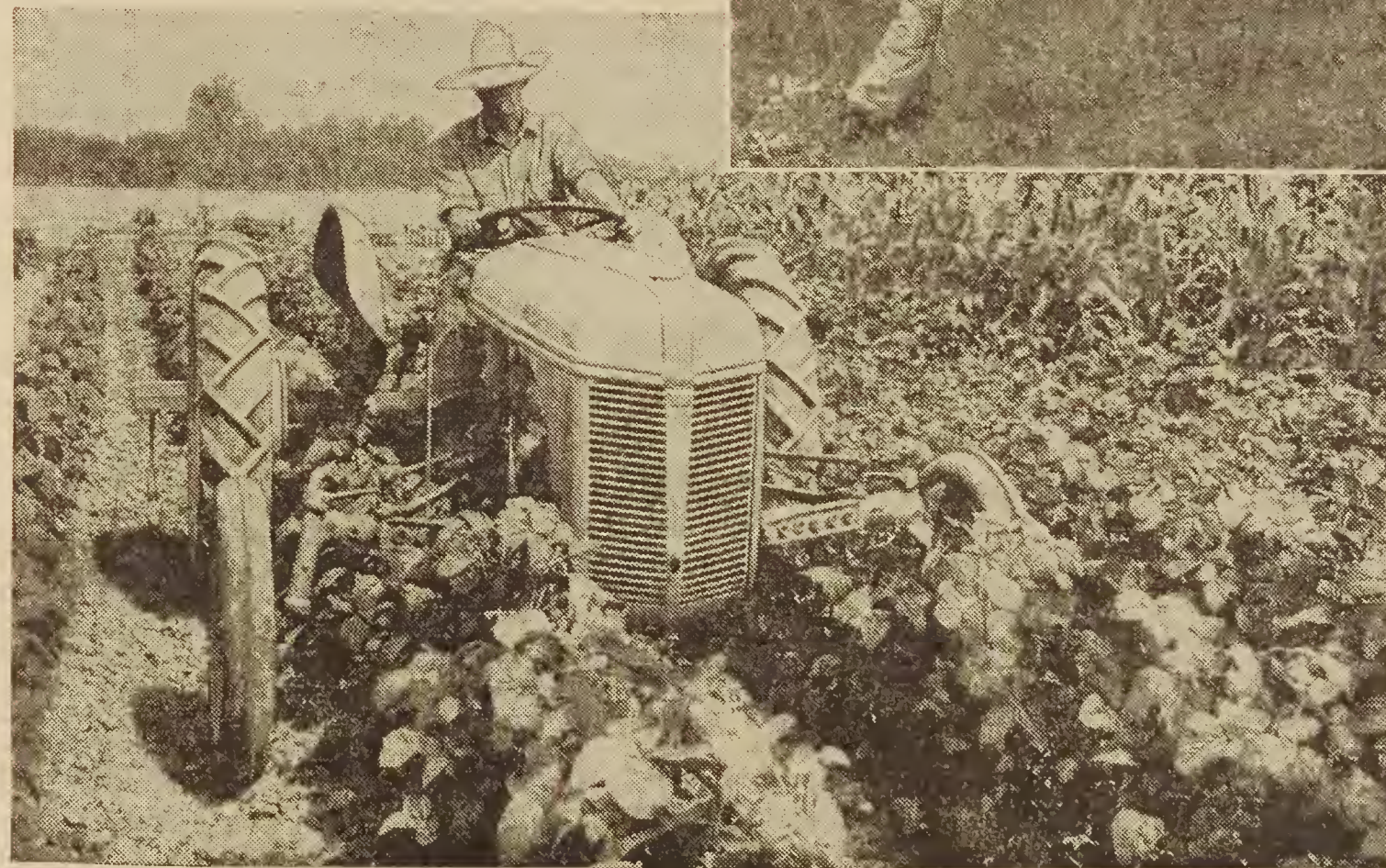
Of course, the gardener with only one available garden spot cannot change his garden. He can, even in a small garden, reduce the pulling of weeds by hand to a minimum by harrowing or raking the land several times before it is planted and by the generous use of the hoe, garden rake, and wheel hoe.

If the garden is not large enough to have it plowed, you can spade it yourself. Remember that you don't have to do it all at once. If there is sod now on your garden spot, you will find it hard work to spade this up, but it can be done. Be sure to shake all of the dirt out of the sods and take them off the garden.

KILL WEEDS BEFORE PLANTING

Another way for both the farmer and the small gardener to save work is to let the weeds sprout and kill them off before you plant.

Drag, harrow or rake the garden time after time before you plant a thing, until it is as mellow as a dry ash heap. If possible leave it then until (Please Turn to Page 3),



IN THIS ISSUE

GARDEN GUIDE, Pages 4 and 5; YOU, YOUR FARM AND THE WAR; Page 7; EGG PRICE CEILINGS, Page 12; SPRING FASHIONS, Page 18; IN PLACE OF MEAT, Page 19; FARM NEWS ITEMS, Page 20; MARKET NOTES, Page 21; NEW YORK VEGETABLE GROWERS PROTEST TO OPA, Page 22; SERVICE BUREAU, Page 23.

The basis of a sound business cooperative is voluntary use by fully informed patrons

This is the year to

GROW MORE FEED



MORE GRAIN

Corn for grain will produce more feed per acre than any other grain. Takes more labor, but much labor can be saved by better harvesting methods. Select varieties that will mature in your locality, and from sources that have record of yielding ability. If you use your own seed, test germination. Since corn is a heavy user of nitrogen, the practice of plowing sod for corn is more important this year.

Oats—early planting is the secret of success. Use recommended seed varieties, treated to control smut. Barley takes better soil than oats, but under right conditions will produce more digestible nutrients per acre. Oats and barley when grown together will produce more than when grown separately—this practice facilitates harvesting, provides better straw.

Soybeans produce more protein per acre than any other grain. Cayuga or Seneca dry beans will mature for grain in most sections of G.L.F. territory. One advantage—can be pastured off or harvested for hay if needed.

The Voluntary Protein Conservation Program limits the amount of protein used in dairy feeds.

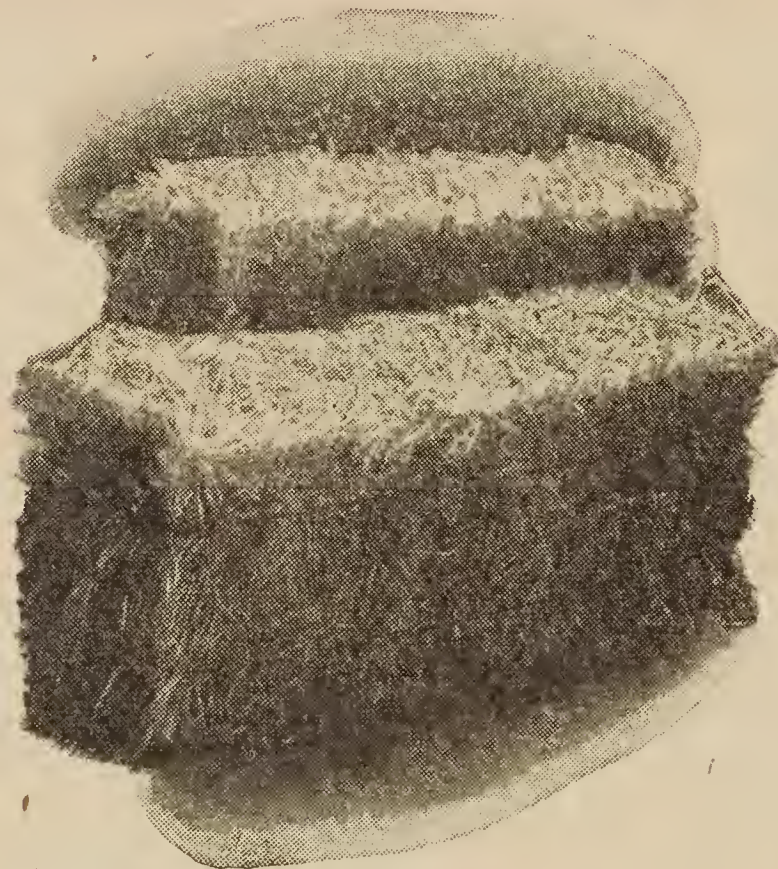
It provides adequate nutrition without waste.

Most feed makers—both private and cooperative—are supporting the program which aims to divide up the scarce protein ingredients so that *all* our livestock will be better fed longer.

But conserving protein alone is not enough.

Demand for *all* feeds is growing. Every dairyman should aim to produce as much of his own feed as possible this year.

Use your cooperative for information—for help—for supplies.



BETTER ROUGHAGE *and more of it*

Early cut hay contains more protein. Cows like it better—eat more of it. This stretches out total feed supplies. By starting haying in early June—average hay quality will be higher, even though some of the early hay may get wet. Increases the chances for good afterfeed

Plenty of midsummer pasture will save feed this summer and help fit the cows for next winter. Suggestions:

1. Top dressing pasture with manure gives better growth in midseason. Pasture that is top-dressed late should be fenced off so cows will have to graze it.
2. Sow sudan grass or sweet clover if land is suitable.
3. Seed pasture mixture with oats and graze off the oats. Include a perennial legume—alfalfa or ladino—in seeding.

For silage get better yields by sowing a better variety of corn—preferably a hybrid—and less per acre.

EXCHANGE DAIRY The tag on G.L.F. Exchange Dairy —for more than twenty years a 20% feed—now reads "18% protein." A similar reduction has been made or will soon be made by practically all feed mixers large and small, private and cooperative, the country over—in line with the Voluntary Protein Conservation Program worked out jointly by the Feed Industry Council and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The demand for high protein feeds has grown faster than the supply. To assure feed for all our livestock, some form of rationing is needed—either a voluntary program or a compulsory one. The feed industry and the U.S.D.A. agreed to the voluntary program which is now going into effect throughout the nation.

Dairymen who have good hay will have no difficulty feeding an 18% or even a 16% mixture. What if the hay is poor? One state college says, "When the non-legume hay is of poor quality an 18% total protein will meet the protein requirements of milking cows if fed at a somewhat heavier rate than has been customary with a 20% mixture."

★ ★ ★

DON'T COUNT ON MORE FARM MACHINERY The War Production Board has issued an order allocating more steel to manufacturers of farm machinery. That sounds like good news. Unfortunately, however, the new WPB order won't relieve the machinery shortage very much in the immediate future. By the time the equipment is manufactured and distributed, farmers will probably be planning for 1944.

As far as any machinery that has to do with cultivating is concerned, farmers will have to get along with what they've got, plus the few implements allowed under the county machinery quotas. The same is true for poultry equipment. On small tools, quotas are so low that only one farmer in ten can break a pitchfork

★ ★ ★

WATCH CORN GERMINATION The New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva warns farmers—who have saved their own seed corn—to make a germination test before planting. The station reports that seed corn germination is the lowest in fifteen years. Professor M. T. Munn, State Seed Analyst, says that tests of seed corn up to the end of last month showed many lots with as low as twenty per cent germination. Wet weather last fall when corn was maturing, followed by an early freeze in most sections, didn't give the corn time to dry out before it froze. Germination suffered accordingly

Farmers who plan to use their own corn for seed should immediately make germination tests, or have their State Experiment Station make the tests for them. In selecting corn for the tests, Professor Munn suggests—"Take two kernels from the butt of each ear, two from the tip, and two from the middle. Pick the kernels from 50 ears at random, from various parts of the cornpile. This will make 300 kernels altogether, and be a representative sample."

This spring, with the feed situation what it is, it's pretty important to make sure you plant seed corn that will grow.

How to DOUBLE Your GARDEN YIELD

(Continued from Page 1)



the weeds sprout, and then harrow or rake it again. Then start to plant your earliest stuff on one side. Before making more plantings, harrow or rake the rest of the garden again, thereby doing your cultivating and weed killing as much as possible before anything is planted on the ground. By the time you reach the other side of the garden and complete your planting, you will have made a good start on weed control, at least on the last part of your garden.

SEED TREATMENT

You can buy any one of several dusts with which to treat seed before it is planted. The object is to kill molds or other fungus growth which kill the plants before they come up. You can buy these at most stores selling seeds. Spergon is recommended for peas. Most other seeds can be treated with red copper oxide or zinc oxide. If you cannot get zinc oxide from the store where you buy your seeds, get it at a drugstore. A small amount of this dust, dipped up on the tip of a knife, is enough for a package of seed; and you can put the dust right in the package and shake it up. For larger seeds, use a teaspoonful to a pound of seed. Put both the seed and the dust in a fruit jar and shake it.

Red copper oxide may delay germination of radishes, cabbages, and other plants of the cabbage family such as cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, and broccoli. For these seeds use zinc oxide.

INOCULATION

Legumes, such as peas, beans and edible soybeans, will (if the right bacteria are present) grow nodules on the roots which collect nitrogen from the air. Seeds can be inoculated by adding material containing bacteria. This is especially important on soybeans, and many seed houses sell inoculant right along with the soybeans. This is less important with other crops, but may be worth while with peas.

The inoculating material and the spergon to prevent rotting can be applied to the seed at the same time.

LAYING OUT OR MARKING ROWS

If you have a large farm garden, use a potato or other field crop marker to lay out the rows.

For a small garden, run a string between two sticks across your garden. Then mark the row under the string. Measure off the proper distance to where the next row should be, swing the sticks over, and repeat.

GARDEN TOOLS

If you are a farmer, work your garden as suggested above by machinery.

For the small garden, a wheel hoe is a great tool if you can get it, but it is not essential. Two tools ARE essential—a garden hoe and a garden rake. You will also need a ball of good cord and a couple of stakes to line out your rows and make them straight.

You will want to buy a hand sprayer or a hand duster IF YOU CAN, but in a pinch you can apply dust to control insects and diseases by putting it in a cheesecloth bag and shaking it over the plants.

A garden rake is just about the

handiest small tool you can own. Use it to smooth off the garden before you plant, to cover seed, and then use it to control weeds. It is no good for this purpose if you let the ground get hard and the weeds well started, but raking the ground between the rows every day or two will kill weeds just as they begin to sprout and will keep the soil loose and workable.

MANURE AND FERTILIZERS

Plants must be fed. Work put on ground that will not grow even a good crop of weeds is wasted. Even the best garden needs manure or fertilizer (or both) every year; and if you are starting a garden on a new plot, the problem is just that much greater.

Manure, either cow or poultry manure, is important because it adds humus as well as plant food. Horse manure is usually too strawy to use on a garden unless it is plowed under in the fall. The disadvantage of manure, unless it is well rotted, is that it is likely to add millions of weed seeds. Another disadvantage, if you have to buy it, is that it is expensive—that is, if you can get it at all.

Manure, applied at the rate of twenty tons to the acre, is not too heavy. It is easy to figure how much you will need for a small garden. Just pace it off or measure it with a tape measure, figure the number of square feet, and add manure at the rate of a pound per square foot.

For the home garden, there is a special grade of commercial fertilizer. It is called 5-8-7, which means 5% of nitrogen, 8% of phosphoric acid, and 7% of potash. You can buy this at farm supply stores without unwinding any red tape. Use it at the rate of a ton to the acre (5 pounds per 100 square feet).

A good way to apply the fertilizer is to broadcast half of it on top and plow or spade it under. Then put the balance in the rows as you plant the garden, being careful that the fertilizer does not come in direct contact with the seed. You can dig a furrow a bit deeper than you want to plant the seed; then sprinkle the fertilizer in the

furrow, and rake a little dirt over it. If the garden is already plowed, you can broadcast half the fertilizer before the land is fitted, and then put the other half in the rows when you plant the seed.

Farmers are allowed to use part of any commercial fertilizer they may buy on the home garden. They are not restricted to the use of the 5-8-7 garden fertilizer.

SEVERAL PLANTINGS

Also included among crops planted late will be carrots, cabbage and beets for storing, and lettuce and radishes for fall use.

TRANSPLANTING

Many gardeners buy plants for crops such as tomatoes, cabbage, broccoli and celery, rather than to try to grow them. The way you transplant them has a big effect on your results.

First, soak the soil around the plants in the flat thoroughly so you can transplant them without losing all of the dirt around the roots. About a week before you transplant them, cut the soil with a knife between the rows of plants in the flat, both lengthwise and crosswise. This will give the roots in each block of soil an opportunity to branch out, and you will lose less soil from the roots.

Set out tomatoes considerably deeper than they were growing in the flat. Roots will develop along the stem, and you will get a faster growth. However, most plants need to be set out just about the same depth they grow in the flats, or just a little deeper.

It is important to get the plants in the ground without doubling up or crowding the roots. Set plants out in the garden in the evening rather than in the heat of the day; and, if the soil is dry, pour about a cupful of water around each plant.

PROTECTION

It is fun to have crops maturing a few days earlier than your neighbors. There are two ways you can do it. First, you can take a chance and plant a little seed a week or ten days earlier than you think is safe, and then plant the remainder at the usual time. If the season is favorable, you will win; if the crop freezes, you will not lose much.

The other way is to protect the plants. You can buy little paper tents. Plant corn and put one of these little tents over each hill. It helps the soil

GARDEN PLANNING

WHILE planning a garden on paper beforehand may be helpful to some, it is seldom the gardener follows these early plans because they are usually so complicated that they are of



little value when you come to actual planting. Here are some simple suggestions for planning and laying out a garden based on a lifetime of experience:

1. Look over the catalogs and determine the vegetables you want to grow, the varieties, and the quantities of each desired. In this issue of *American Agriculturist* you will find full information to answer all these questions.

Then order your seed, and your gardening planning is two-thirds done. (If you haven't ordered already, better do it immediately.)

2. As soon as the ground can be worked, plant the earliest, hardiest vegetables on one side of your garden. In this issue you will find a description of the vegetables listed in order of hardiness or earliness of planting. Leave vacant space next to each vegetable for successive plantings later. (Use information in this issue to determine how many feet of each vegetable you need for the size of your family.)

Keep unplanted portion of the garden thoroughly raked or harrowed to kill weeds as they sprout. This will save much hand work later.

3. Continue to plant less hardy later vegetables until the garden is fully planted.

Plant high growing vegetables like sweet corn at one side of your garden. This could well be on the side opposite from where you started planting your early hardy vegetables. If possible put tall crops on the north side of the garden so they won't shade smaller crops next to them. If you have the land, leave plenty of room for cultivation.

That is about all there is to garden planning.

DAYBREAK IN THE COUNTRY

By Bianca Bradbury.

In the town, the day comes in,
An ancient slattern with a broom,
And cobwebs in her slattern hair.
And furtive in the graying gloom,
She lifts the window shade to peer
With old, tired eyes into the room.

But here, she comes on running feet,
A running light upon the hills,
Cool and young, immaculate.
And where her thoughtless laughter
spills,
A thousand little chanting birds
Are nesting at the window sills.

to warm up faster, and the seeds will germinate sooner. You can do the same with cucumbers and melons. Also transplant a few tomatoes a few days earlier than you think is safe; and, if it looks as though there is going to be a frost, you can protect them with newspapers.

PERENNIALS

No home garden is complete without a few perennials. Because it yields food so early in the season, asparagus is important. It takes from two to three years to get good production, but you can never start a bed any earlier than this spring. For an average family, buy 100 roots. Set them from 6 to 8 inches deep, 1½ feet apart in the row, with rows about 4 feet apart. Spade or plow the soil deep and add plenty of manure and fertilizer.

Another old standby is rhubarb. If you do not have it, buy a few roots, set them in one side of the garden, and you will be able to harvest some rhubarb a year from this spring.

SMALL FRUITS

Set out 200 or 300 strawberry plants, 50 raspberry bushes, and 25 blackberry bushes; and you will have home-grown fruit a year from this coming summer.

If you live in an area where frosts hold off sufficiently long enough in the fall, three or four grape vines will, in a couple of years, provide a welcome addition to your fall diet.

FLOWERS, TOO

Many flowers are just as easy to grow as vegetables. On one side of your garden, where they will not interfere with the vegetables, and near the house where you can enjoy them, try



sowing a couple of short rows each of some of the following:

Marigolds, zinnias, asters, calendulas, nasturtiums, coreopsis, cosmos, and annual phlox. A row of sweet peas if planted early and bushed will give you cut flowers all summer. If you have something for them to climb on, morning glories are a source of joy.

Be sure to work up a good seed bed, sow the flower seeds in rows far enough apart so you can work in between them. When they come up, weed them out so those left have plenty of room in which to grow. Be sure not to get flower seeds in too deep. Follow the directions on the packages.

We have named only some of the flowers that are easy to grow. Of course there are dozens of others. Any good catalog or seed store will have good varieties.

Garden Guide for Beginners



How to Use This Garden Guide

SOME TIME AGO, H. L. Cosline, Associate Editor of *American Agriculturist*, and myself determined to give you in one issue a complete garden guide, an issue that would become a sort of garden bible to which you would refer time and again during the summer.

To do this, we reviewed the garden bulletins of the colleges of agriculture, the attractive, well-written catalogs of the great seed houses such as Joseph Harris, Burpee, Robson, Hoffman, Dibble and the new G.L.F. 1943 Garden Guide. Then we boiled down, reorganized and rewrote this information, checked it against our own lifetime experience in gardening, and now we are giving you the best of it all in this issue. We think we have answered nearly all of the questions of either the experienced or amateur gardener.

We are sure that if you follow this cream of the garden advice and suggestions, it will enable you to double your garden yields.

To get the most out of this Garden Guide:

1. Read the general statements on Pages 1 and 3 for large and small gardeners on how to kill weeds before planting, on fertilizers for gardens, on garden tools.
2. Study the table printed on this page.
3. Read the do's and don'ts for gardeners on the opposite page.
4. On this and the opposite page there is accurate information on nearly every garden vegetable—when to plant it, how to plant and take care of it, and the best varieties.

Save this issue and refer to it constantly. —E. R. EASTMAN.

THE following vegetables are listed approximately in the order that they are planted, with the early-season crops first, followed by midseason and late-season crops. If you have a small garden, you can plant rows of lettuce, onions, beans, radishes, carrots, beets and parsnips in rows 18 inches apart. If you live on a farm, you will save work by putting all of the crops in rows 36 inches apart so you can go through the garden with a horse- or tractor-drawn cultivator.

No matter what size your garden is, allow about 36 inches between rows of sweet corn, cabbage and broccoli. If you grow such crops as cucumbers, melons, squash and pumpkins, give them more room. Cucumbers and squash rows should be at least 3 feet apart, and you had better allow 4 feet for pumpkins, unless you want to try growing pumpkins in the sweet corn.

EARLY-SEASON CROPS

Peas

Success with peas depends on planting early so they get most of their growth before warm weather. Plant early from one to two inches deep and space rows 24 to 36 inches apart. Dwarf varieties can be grown closer together than tall growing peas. Space seed 2 to 3 inches apart in row. A good plan is to sow two rows 4 inches apart, leaving 3 feet on each side. Do not plant peas where peas were grown the previous season — it encourages root rot and other diseases. Treat seed with Spergon to prevent damping off.

Spread maturity dates by sowing early, midseason and late varieties, all at about the same time. In hot weather peas mature very rapidly. Watch them carefully so they can be picked when they are at their best.

On a farm, a good way to grow peas is to sow them broadcast as you would for the canning factory. By growing peas with short vines in the garden, the job of providing brush or a trellis for them to grow on is avoided. Thomas Laxton is a good general-purpose variety. Two late varieties are Alderman and Telephone.

Radishes

Radishes are hardy and mature quickly. They should be planted very early in the spring or in August for a

fall crop. Sow seed shallow— $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in narrow rows. Thin plants so that growth is rapid, insuring crispness and tenderness. Scarlet Globe and Sparkler reach maturity quicker than White Icicle and are less likely to be injured by worms early in the season.

Lettuce

Sow seed in narrow rows in the ground as early as the garden is ready. Thin out young seedlings when large enough to remove surplus plants. Leaf varieties should be thinned to stand 6 to 8 inches apart; heading varieties should be thinned to 12 to 14 inches apart. Sow seed shallow and very thin. Make successive plantings throughout the season except in the hot part of the summer.

Plant lettuce, radishes, etc., where they will not interfere with working main garden crops later.

Spinach

Spinach should be planted early in the spring or in late fall. It thrives in cool weather and will withstand some freezing but will go to seed during long, hot days of June and July. Soil should be fairly sweet and well fertilized. Sow seed in narrow rows as thin as possible so plants are not crowded. Good varieties include King of Denmark and Long Standing Bloomsdale Savoy.

For summer greens, plant New Zealand (not a true spinach.) New Zealand seed is large and has a hard seed coat. Soak seed in lukewarm water for 24 to 48 hours before seeding. Sow after ground is warm and place plants 10 to 12 inches apart in rows 36 inches apart. After the edible tips are cut from the ends of the branches, the plant will send out new growth, producing all through the summer.

Beets

Beet seeds may be planted as soon as the ground can be prepared in the spring. Make one or two plantings at intervals, rather than one large planting, especially if a surplus is to be grown for storage. Choose the lighter soil in the garden for beets and sow seed thinly in furrows about 1 inch deep. Thin so plants stand 2 to 3 inches apart. Beets for storage should be planted late so the bulbs are not fully mature when you pull them in

the fall. Plant Crosby Egyptian or Early Wonder for table use and Detroit Dark Red for canning or storage.

Carrots

Carrots do best in the cool season of the year and may be planted as soon as the garden is ready.

Carrots for storage should be sown as late as possible as overmature carrots do not keep well in storage.

Sow seed very shallow in rows. When plants are 2 inches high, thin the stands so plants do not crowd each other.

Chantenay, Danvers Half Long, Nantes and Imperator are good varieties.

Cabbage

Early varieties can be set as soon as the garden is plowed and fitted, followed by mid-season and late varieties set in early summer to mature in the

apart with plants 18 to 20 inches apart in the row. Cut early cabbage only as needed as it does not keep well after cutting; harvest late cabbage as late as possible before freezing.

Onions

Onions should be planted as early in the spring as possible in soil that is loose, well drained and well supplied with humus. Plant very thin and shallow in narrow rows. Best plan to save weeding is to buy onion seedlings or sets, transplanting them early in the spring, about 2 inches apart in the row.

For green onions, sets (onions grown from seed during the previous season) should be set in furrows 2 inches deep. Seedlings may be used in place of sets. Plants are ready for eating as soon as they reach the desired size.

Onions for storage must be allowed

TYPICAL GARDEN FOR FAMILY OF 5 OR 6

ANNUAL CROPS								
CROP	For 12 mo. supply —in feet of rows	YOU WILL NEED		PLANTING DISTANCES			Planting depth in inches	
		Seed	Plants	Space plants in rows, inches	Cultivation Rows, width in inches			
					Horse	Hand		
BEANS								
Snap								
2 or more plantings.....	100-200	1-1½ lb.		2-4	36	24		1-2
BUSH LIMA	100	½ lb.		6-8	34	24		1-2
Pole Lima	100	½ lb.		6-8	36	24		1-2
BEETS								
Early	50	1 oz.		2-4		14-18		½-¾
Late	100	2 oz.		2-4		12-18		½-¾
BROCCOLI	30	pkt.	15	18	36	20-24		½
BRUSSELS SPROUTS	30	pkt.	15	18	36	20-24		½
CABBAGE								
Early	50	pkt.	35	18	36	20-24		½
Late	100	2 pkts.	75	18	36	24		½
CARROTS—2 plantings	100-150	½ oz.		2		14-18		¼-½
CELERY	75	pkt.	150	6	36	20-24		¼
CUCUMBER	75	½ oz.		12-18	48			1-1½
ENDIVE	25	pkt.		12		14-18		¼
LETTUCE								
2 or more plantings.....	25-50	pkt.		8-12		14-18		½
MUSKMELONS	75-100	2 pkts.		12-18	48			½
ONIONS								
Green sets	50-100	2 lbs.		2		14-18		2
Mature bulbs	100	½ oz.		1½-2		14-18		
PARSNIP	50	pkt.		4-6	36	24		½
PEAS								
2 or more plantings.....	150-300	2 lbs.		2	36	24		1-2
PEPPERS	25-50	pkt.	18-37	18	36	24		½
POTATOES								
Early	200-300	1 bu.		10-12	36	30		4
Late	600-800	2-3 bu.		10-12	36	30		4
RADISHES								
2 or more plantings.....	25-75	1-2 pkts.		1-2		14-18		¼-½
RUTABAGA	50	pkt.		6-10	30-36	18-24		½
SALSIFY	50	pkt.		2-3	30-36	18-24		1
SQUASH								
Summer	50	pkt.		18-24	48-60	30-36		1
Fall	75	pkt.		48-60	72-96	42-48		1
Winter	125-150	1 oz.		60-72	72-96	42-48		1
SWEET CORN								
2-4 plantings	150-300	1-2 lbs.		9-12	30-36	24-30		1
SWISS CHARD	35-50	pkt.		6-8	30-36	18-24		½
SPINACH								
2 plantings	50-100	1 oz.		4-8		14-18		½
New Zealand	35-50	pkt.		18-24	36	24-30		½
TOMATOES	250-300	2 pkts.	75-100	36-48	42-48	36		½
TURNIPS	100	pkt.		4-8	30-36	14-18		½

early and late fall. Plant Early Copenhagen Market first, followed by Late Copenhagen Market or Glory of Enkhuizen for mid-season and Danish Ballhead for late or storage crops. Don't follow cabbage with cabbage—diseases and insects are more troublesome if cabbage is grown in the same area each year.

Cabbage needs abundant sunlight, moisture and fertilizer and will not do well on very acid soil. Cultivation should be shallow because most cabbage roots develop near the surface and run almost horizontally across the rows. Space rows 24 to 36 inches

to ripen before harvesting. The tops should ripen down and the outer skin of the bulbs should be dry before pulling. After pulling the onions should lie on top of the ground until tops are thoroughly dry, usually from 3 days to a week. Then cut tops off about ½ inch above bulb. Onions should then be put into crates and stored in a protected place to cure for three or four weeks more. Then they are ready to be put into winter storage quarters.

In addition to regular cultivation, onions should be hand weeded since even a few weeds will injure the crop. Good varieties of onions include

and Old Timers



Ebenezer, Early Yellow Globe, and Sweet Spanish.

Chard, Swiss

Swiss Chard belongs to the beet family but develops a large growth of leaves in place of bulbs. Very hardy so can be sown early in spring. Produces a continuous harvest all summer. Sow in rows 16 to 18 inches apart and thin plants to 6 inches apart. If the top growth gets too rank, cut off tops 2 or 3 inches above the ground and new growth will soon develop. Stalks and leaves are cooked as greens and the stalks like asparagus or celery. Rhubarb chard is especially good.

Parsnips

Parsnips are slow maturing so are usually sown in May and the crop left in place until after freezing weather or until spring. The finer and looser the soil, the better shaped the roots will be. Sow seed in shallow furrows 1/2 to 3/4 inch deep in rows. A little radish seed mixed with the parsnip will mark the rows and permit earlier weeding. Thin so the plants are not crowded. Parsnips can be dug after the first freeze and may be pulled and stored in cellars like other root crops or may be left in the ground until spring.

MIDSEASON CROPS

Beans

Beans are a tender crop, easily killed by frost. Plant *snap beans* when danger of frost is past. For bush type beans, drop seed 2 to 4 inches apart in open furrows to 1 to 2 inches deep. Rows should be 18 to 36 inches apart depending on whether cultivation is by hand or horse. Cover and firm soil over seed. Successive plantings may be made until the middle of July. Good varieties include Tendergreen, Giant Stringless, Greenpod, and Bountiful. A good way to salvage beans that get too mature is to shell and can them as green shell beans.

Pole beans should be planted about the same time as bush beans. Get poles four to eight feet long. Set them three feet apart in rows—with rows about 4 feet apart. Around each stake, plant 5 to 8 beans about 1 1/2 to 2 inches deep. Press soil down firmly. When plants come up, thin out all but four strongest plants at base of each pole. Train them to climb in one direction around pole.

Lima beans require a longer and warmer season than do snap beans. Small seeded types such as Henderson Bush are best for a short growing season. Pole varieties require the longest growing season. In Long Island, New Jersey and other sections with a long growing season, seed may be planted May 15. Elsewhere about June 1. Space seeds so plants will stand 6 to 8 inches apart in the row. Treat seed with Spergon to increase stand and insure against rotting.

Sweet Corn

Sweet corn is susceptible to frost injury and grows best in hot weather. Plant when the ground is warm and after danger of frost is past. Sweet corn seed can be planted earlier if treated with chemicals to prevent rotting.

In order to have a constant supply of corn for the table from mid-sum-

mer to frost, make several plantings of a quick-maturing variety or else plant early, midseason and late varieties at about the same time.

Plant sweet corn of one variety in 2 or 3 short rows next to each other rather than in one long row in order to get better cross pollination.

If corn is planted in hills, space 30 to 36 inches each way, thinning plants to 3 stalks per hill. If planted in rows, thin plants to stand 9 to 12 inches apart in the row. Drop seed in furrows 1 to 2 inches deep.

Good yellow open pollinated varieties are Golden Sunshine, Golden Bantam and Bantam Evergreen; recommended white varieties are Luther Hill and Stowell's Evergreen.

Hybrid types give larger yields than open pollinated and are of excellent quality. Since ears of hybrid varieties tend to mature all at one time, it is best to make one small planting followed by additional plantings later. Recommended hybrids (with earliest variety listed first) include Marcross 13:6, Carmel Cross and Golden Cross Bantam. Golden Cross is the best variety for canning or quick freezing.

Broccoli

Broccoli is similar to cauliflower, but continues to bear throughout the season and requires no blanching. The head of closely massed flowers should be cut when in the bud stage. After the main cluster is cut, small lateral clusters will continue to develop through the growing season. Early plants can be set out as early as the garden is ready. For late crops, sow seed about May 1st, and transplant when plants are 6 to 8 weeks old. Space plants 18 inches apart with rows 24 to 36 inches apart. Broccoli will stand considerable freezing weather in the fall.

Tomatoes

Tomato plants are tender and should not be set in the garden until danger of frost is past. Young plants should be protected from hard winds and dusted or sprayed if any signs of flea beetles are seen. Many gardeners buy their plants from a plant grower.

Make rows 4 to 5 feet apart with rows at least 3 feet between plants in rows if crop is allowed to grow on the ground. If plants are to be pruned and staked, rows can be closer together. Staked vines yield cleaner fruit in a wet year. But staked vines suffer more from sunscald and dry rot in a dry season.

Choose several varieties in order to have a continuous crop. Most very early varieties are not well adapted to the home garden. Pritchard, Marglobe and Rutgers are excellent varieties. John Baer and Bonny Best are recommended for regions with a short growing season.

Be sure to have plenty of tomatoes for use fresh and for canning and making juice.

Edible Soybeans

Soybeans should be planted around June 1st in much of the Northeast. Inoculate seed with bacteria culture enclosed in each package, according to directions. Sow thinly in rows 24 to 36 inches apart, depending on whether you work the garden by hand

Some Do's and Don'ts

Don't plant small garden seed too deep. Follow directions on seed packages. * * *

Buy strong, sturdy, healthy plants of good varieties from a reliable grower. * * *

If your space is limited, don't plant vine crops like squash, for they take a lot of room. * * *

Don't experiment too much this year. Keep to the things you know. * * *

Don't forget your garden after it is planted. Weeds and bugs are the great garden bugaboos. * * *

Don't forget to have at least some flowers. * * *

Give your plants room to grow. If they come up thick in the row, thin them out ruthlessly. * * *

When planting sweet corn, keep it to one side of the garden. Start with the end of the garden, then leave space for successive plantings and other varieties later. Last year we had sweet corn from the garden for over ten weeks. * * *

Remember, also, in planting sweet corn to put at least two rows of the same variety together in order to aid pollination. * * *

Watch all coming issues of *American Agriculturist* for information on how to keep your garden crops going, and how to harvest, can, freeze, and store them. * * *

If you have plenty of land, sow early and late peas broadcast and have enough for the table, for canning, for freezing. Or sow varieties of peas that don't need brushing in long double rows, three

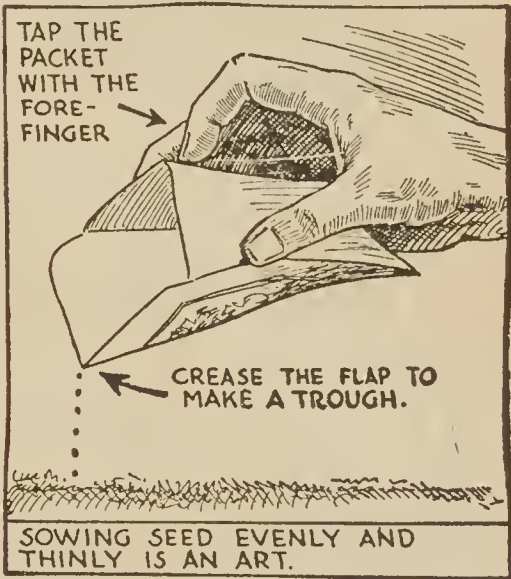
or more feet apart, and cultivate them by tractor or horse-drawn power. * * *

Plant peas early, the earlier the better. * * *

Don't use wood ashes unless the soil needs lime. Coal ashes have no value as fertilizer but will lighten heavy soils. * * *

Double Use

Garden yields and enjoyment can be almost doubled by succession cropping. There is no reason why you should not have most garden crops during the entire season instead of just for a week or two. If land is scarce, plant seeds



of fast-growing crops in the same rows with slow-growing ones — radishes with carrots, for example. Set out plants of late or space-demanding crops between rows of smaller or fast-growing ones — tomatoes between two closely-planted rows of peas for example.

Peas can be followed by late cabbage or by beets for fall canning. Don't follow peas with peas, or cabbage with cabbage.

Controlling Insects and Diseases

EVERY crop has its diseases and insect pests, but it just is not practical for the home gardener to attempt to control every one of these. There are a few that must be controlled or they will ruin the crop.

If you grow POTATOES, you must control Colorado potato beetles. Fortunately, a spray or dust containing arsenic will kill them off quickly. One spray or dust may do the trick if put on when the bugs first appear.

If Mexican bean beetles attack your BEANS, (and in many areas they will) they must be killed. A non-poisonous dust containing rotenone (one trade name is organicide dust) will destroy them. You will have to dust or spray about once a week as long as you can find beetles.

We have already mentioned CUCUMBER beetles under the discussion of that crop.

A few CABBAGE worms will not ruin the crop; but, if you see the leaves are badly eaten, use a

12 1/2 pyrocyde dust which you can buy at your farm supply store (unless government regulations come out forbidding the use of pyrethrum on this crop).

Cabbage worms also damage BROCCOLI, and are especially objectionable because they are hard to see and hard to dislodge when you harvest the crop. Weekly dusting with pyrocyde dust will handle them. Pyrethrum and rotenone are not poisonous to humans. That is why they are recommended for so many garden pests.

Bordeaux mixture, containing lime and copper, is the standard treatment for fungus diseases such as POTATO blight and CELERY blight. You can buy either a copper lime dust or you can buy dry Bordeaux which can be mixed according to directions and used as a spray.

Watch coming issues of *American Agriculturist* for more detailed information about controlling insect pests and diseases in your garden.

(Continued on Page 10)

WHAT about your Silo?

Does it need repairs? . . . Do you need a new one? Under present conditions, it's wise to decide such questions *as soon as possible*.

If you have a wood stave silo that's leaning and weakened, best thing to do is to rebuild it with Crainelox spiral wood covering. This saves critical materials and can be applied by local mechanics or farm help. Many dairymen are solving their silo problems in this way. They salvage all the value of the present staves, and get a strong, tight, well-insulated triple wall silo at extremely low cost. By all means, look into this important feed storage matter *right now*.

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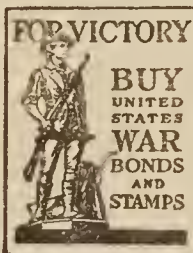
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AAM

The Question Box

RAISING PROTEIN

Considering the possibility that we might have a shortage of protein feeds next winter, should I plan to increase my acreage of home-grown grains this year?

That is a question that will depend on the amount and type of land you have and your probable supply of labor. Here are some suggestions.

1. Northeastern farmers can do a great deal in increasing the amount of protein that they grow by proper attention to roughage. Cut your hay early, and get it into the barn without having it rained on if you can. If you grow silage corn, consider growing some soybeans in it. The most common mistake here is to plant the corn too thick. The ideal is to have a corn stalk every twelve inches and about three soybean plants in between.

2. A good bin of home-grown grain is going to look good next fall. Two ways of growing more grain are to grow more acres or plan to get better yields per acre. If your soil and climate are favorable, soybeans will give you more protein per acre than any other grain. A combination of oats and barley usually give higher yields than where either are grown alone. Experience has shown that the earlier you can get oats in the ground the better your yield is likely to be. Do not sow oats that you buy for feed. Get a variety that is recommended by your State College of Agriculture for your conditions.

To sum up, take the best possible care of your roughage this year and plan to grow as much grain as you can without upsetting your rotation.

* * *

BUTTER AND CHEESE

A number of questions have come in recently about making butter and cheese on the farm. Some good information is available. For example, you can send 5 cents to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., and ask for Bulletin No. 1734-F "Making American Cheese on the Farm for Home Consumption."

New York State residents can get Cornell Bulletin No. E-269 "Butter-making on the Farm" without charge. Residents outside the state can get it by sending 5 cents to the Mailing Room, Roberts Hall, Ithaca, N. Y.

* * *

SUDAN GRASS

I would appreciate information on sudan grass for pastures and silage. What is the food value and protein of sudan and soybean silage or sudan and corn silage? Would it be advisable to put molasses with this mixture? Could the mixture be drilled solid and cut with a grain binder, and at what stage of maturity should it be cut?

Sudan grass makes excellent hay, pasture, or silage. Its protein content is similar to corn and other grasses. It is a warm weather plant which makes an excellent emergency hay or pasture crop. It can be cut for hay and the second crop can be pastured.

As a pasture, sudan gives a large amount of feed in August and early September, but pasturing should be stopped as soon as killing frosts occur. A mixture of sudan grass and soybeans is more easily cured for hay than sudan grass alone, and the mixture has a higher feeding value. Where sudan grass is seeded alone with a grain drill, it takes from 20 to 25 pounds of seed to the acre. With a mixture of sudan grass and soybeans, 1½ bushels of soybeans and 15 pounds of sudan grass per acre are used. The best way is to sow them separately.

The sugar content of sudan grass is very similar to other grasses, and the same procedure as to preservatives should be followed. Like other grasses, sudan grass is more palatable and higher in protein when cut before it gets too mature. Handling it just as you would hay would, I think, be more satisfactory than using a grain binder.

Growing soybeans either with sudan grass or corn increases the protein content. Protein content of green soybean hay is about 4%, green corn about 2%, grass from 2½ to 4% depending on maturity.—H. L. C.

* * *

PASTURES

Inasmuch as nitrogen is going to be a little short in commercial fertilizers, would you advise using part of our supply of farm manure on pastures?

Manure is one of the very best materials to put on pastures for quick results. With the farm labor situation as it is, anything you can do so that the cows will harvest more of their own feed will save you time. If you have pasture that is reasonably good, I certainly would work out a plan whereby part of the pasture would be covered with manure this Spring. You get more benefit per ton of manure if you can use a spreader and make a light application so that more ground will be covered.—H. L. C.

* * *

MASTITIS

I read somewhere about a new treatment for mastitis whereby some medicine is injected into the udder. Is this treatment effective, or is it just something to get a dairyman's money?

Some very encouraging results have been secured by the use of two or three materials injected into the udder. However, this is not a treatment that should be applied by a dairyman. Talk with your veterinarian about it. He will be glad to give you the facts. Then if you decide to go ahead, let him treat the cows.

* * *

RAISING CALVES

What is a good treatment for common scours in calves?

The first thing to do is to get the calf away from healthy calves. Give him from 2 to 4 tablespoons of castor oil, depending on his size. Do not feed the calf for 24 hours, and then give him about half his usual feeding, increasing the amount gradually. If the calf is getting milk, a tablespoon of baking soda at each feeding often helps.

If any of the calves develop white scours, the best thing you can do is to call a veterinarian.

It takes somewhere around half a million heifers a year to replace northeastern dairy cows that are sold. In general, the man who raises his own calves seems to have less trouble from diseases; and if he follows a reasonably good breeding program, the calves he raises are likely to develop into better cows than any he can buy.

* * *

FERTILIZER

I read some comments about plowing under fertilizer. Is this practical?

In general, fertilizer gives better results where it is plowed under. This seems a little bit contradictory to the information that has been given out about starter solutions on such plants as cabbage and tomatoes, but it really is not. The starter solution gives the plant a quick send-off. Where the fertilizer is plowed under, it is right where moisture conditions are favorable for its best use later in the season.

You, ★ ★ Your Farm and the WAR

SEED BEANS, PEAS

It is not necessary to surrender stamps from Ration Book No. 2 in order to buy peas and beans for planting. The exception is covered in a rationing order amendment which became effective March 8. Obviously peas and beans bought for seed cannot be used for food.

Another section of the amendment states that peas or beans unfit for human consumption, normally used for animal consumption, can be purchased without surrendering coupons.

* * *

BLACK MARKETS

To control black markets on meat three orders have been issued.

1. Anyone who slaughters and sells meat, including farmers and local butchers, must get a permit. For farmers and local butchers permits will be issued by County War Boards and in larger cities they will be issued by local USDA offices. Farmers who slaughter only for home use need not get permits.

The order becomes effective March 31.

2. All livestock dealers must obtain permits to buy and sell livestock and keep complete records on all transactions. (Farmers are asked to keep records of purchases and sales.)

3. All slaughterers operating under federal inspection must set aside certain percentages of meat for the armed forces.

Under a previous order, farmers are also restricted from butchering and selling to consumers more meat in any three-month period than they did in the same three months in 1941.

* * *

MORE SUBSIDY

Uniform prices to be paid per ton for beets and carrots for processing and cabbage for kraut are: beets, \$21.00; carrots, \$22.00; cabbage, \$12.00.

The plan is for the Commodities Credit Corporation to subsidize canners to the amount of the difference between these prices and the prices which canners paid for 1942 crops.

* * *

EARLY VEGETABLE CROPS

Reports on production from states producing fall and early vegetables give a pessimistic note to 1943 food production. Take a look at these figures. They are increases or decreases over or under 1942 production from the same area:

	Fall Crops	Early Crops
Cabbage	-32	-33
Green Peas	—	-59
Strawberries ..	—	-30
Tomatoes	+42	-13
Snap beans	-19	+31
Beets	—	-9
Carrots	+3	+26
Celery	-17	-7
Lettuce	—	-6
Early potatoes ..	+20	—
Spinach	+65	-20

(Acreage of fall spinach is small).

* * *

DRAFT

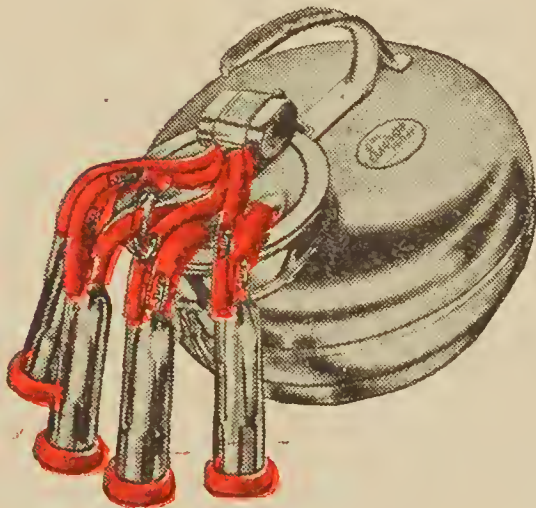
Class 4-H for men between 38 and 45 years of age has been abolished. Draft Boards have been instructed to reclassify these men. Those who are essential workers in agriculture will be put in 2-C or 3-C. Some 4-H men will undoubtedly be put in Class 1-A



He will "Keep 'em Milking"

By cutting milking time in half, the Surge Milker saves thousands of man hours seven days a week... some day we hope to be able to provide a Surge for every man who needs one.

The SURGE Milker



MORE THAN MOST MEN—a Dairy Farmer has to work! Twice a day, every day, week-days and Sundays, the cows must be milked. They have to be washed, fed and watered. Nothing can be put off until tomorrow . . . so . . . there is no such thing as a holiday on the dairy farm, and there never can be!

Beyond the need of most men... a Dairy Farmer has to *know!* Breeding, feeding, doctoring, planting and harvesting call for skills not acquired in a few months. A really good Dairy Farmer usually starts when he is about five years old and keeps right on learning all

the days of his life.

Millions of people in many lands will be happier and healthier because thousands of America's Dairy Farmers were out in their barns milking cows long before daylight this morning, and they'll be back there long after dark tonight.

The Dairy Farmer knows his country is at war. He knows it needs milk and more milk. There will be no let down on his part . . . there will be no "absenteeism" . . . no strikes . . . no faltering. The Dairy Farmer is on the job . . . seven days a week . . . to help win the war.

Babson Bros. Co. of New York . . . Syracuse, N. Y.

and will be the first men over 38 to be inducted into the Army if and when the armed forces decide that men over 38 are to be drafted.

* * *

CONTAINERS STANDARDIZED

The War Production Board has issued an order standardizing the manufacture of wooden containers for shipping fresh fruits and vegetables. In place of several hundred types and sizes of containers, we now have seventy-two, including eight types of hampers, baskets and berry baskets and sixty-four types of boxes and crates.

No longer can manufacturers, dealers or users print or stamp names, words or figures on the containers. This step is taken to facilitate the use of containers more than once. Paper or cardboard labels can still be used.

The order is expected to conserve

lumber, metals and manpower; and there is a good chance that it will help, rather than harm, producers.

The manufacture of hampers is restricted to 1/2, 5/8 and 1 bushel sizes; round stave baskets to 1/2 and 1 bushel; Climax baskets to 4 and 12 quarts; berry baskets to 1/2 and 1 pint and 1 quart.

Apple boxes will be made in the following sizes: 10 1/2" x 11 1/2" x 18", 11" x 12 1/2" x 16", and 11" x 13" x 17".

* * *

MAPLE CEILINGS

Some misunderstanding is reported relative to the ceiling prices on maple products. The ceiling on No. 1 syrup or better sold to consumers at the farm is \$3.39 a gallon. This includes the container; but if syrup is delivered to the consumer, delivery charges can be added. Ceiling for No. 2 syrup is \$3.11.

No permanent ceiling has been put

on maple sugar, but the general price ceiling order applies. This means that the ceiling for maple sugar is the highest price charged in March 1942.

The ceiling on bulk sales of syrup to packers is 19c a pound, **\$2.09 a gallon.**

* * *

LOG CHOPPERS

The War Production Board, the National Grange, and the American Farm Bureau Federation are cooperating in a Paul Bunyan Log-Chopping Contest in the Northeast. The contest is open to any farmer or farm employee, but professional loggers are barred. It runs from February 22 to April 1, and will be decided on the basis of the individual production of farm logs. Winners in each northeastern state will be announced on April 20, and each will receive a trip to Washington.

Buy War Bonds and Stamps.

TOUGH



SOD

SYNOPSIS

Things began to happen in Lanark County when Allen Clinton, a likeable young farmer, decided that the county needed a Farm Bureau. Al gets the backing of his friends, but almost comes to blows with Ezra Chittendon, local dealer, large mortgage-holder and boss of the county, who is against anything that interferes with his prosperous business.

Allen and Helen Chittendon, Ezra's daughter, have been sweethearts since childhood, but quarrel when Helen urges Allen to stop fighting her Dad and to take a job with him so that they can be married at once.

When Lanark County farmers meet in the county court house to vote on whether or not to organize a Farm Bureau, Ezra makes a strong speech against it, and for a time it looks as if he will get his way. Crowd gets mad and turns against him, however, after hearing testimony from Allen Clinton and others to the effect that Chittendon deliberately wrecked the recent apple auction; also, that he had threatened to foreclose mortgages of farmers who voted for a Farm Bureau. Meeting ends by voting almost one hundred per cent for a Lanark County Farm Bureau and elects Al Clinton as its President.

CHAPTER VI.

SEATED around the supper table in the Clinton's big pleasant farm kitchen the day after the Farm Bureau meeting were Allen, his mother, his brother Billy and sister Betty, and Hank Clark, the hired man. Most of the food on the table had been produced on their own farm. There was all the milk every member of the family could drink, baked potatoes, home-baked bread, squash, celery, baked beans browned to just the right turn, well supported with home-grown pork, apple sauce, jelly, and new pickles. In fact, the kitchen still had that spicy, hard-to-describe but delightful aroma that farm kitchens get at canning and pickling time in the fall. Handy by on the sideboard were two big pumpkin pies to top off supper with.

Hank Clark was typical of the old-time hired man who has largely disappeared. A hired man then was almost always the son of some neighboring farmer, thought of himself as the equal of the man he worked for, and lived in the home and ate at the table as a regular member of his employer's family. Often he worked for many years on the same farm, perhaps marrying the farmer's daughter. More often than not, he saved money enough to collect stock and tools to begin farming for himself.

Henry Clark had worked for the Clintons for years. No one knew much of his early history, and Hank never discussed the past. But the Clintons knew that he was a philosopher at heart and a gentleman in the rough.

However, Hank had one big fault which prevented him from being anything else but a hired man. Perhaps he thought, and rightly, that being a good farm worker was enough. But regularly three or four times a year he went on a toot, spent all of his accumulated savings, dragging back after three or four days shamefaced and licked and at a low ebb physically, to take up his accustomed tasks. One of the local stories about Hank was that one time when he was starting out on foot on one of his little "vacations," he met a friend who asked him where he was going, and Hank replied:

"I'm goin' to town to get drunk — and God, how I dread it!"

On another occasion Hank got into a fight with a peanut vendor at a circus, claiming that he had been short-changed. According to a neighbor who

by
E. R. EASTMAN

saw the fracas, half a dozen circus roustabouts came racing to the rescue of the peanut vendor, but Hank cleaned up the whole gang, and before they could pry him loose from the peanut man, he had bitten off part of his ear.

Aside from these little "vacations," Hank was one of the mainstays of the Clinton family — reliable, hard-working, with an irrepressible sense of humor.

Until they had satisfied their first hunger, little was said around the table, and then Billy opened the conversation:

"Al, the fellows in the ag class were all laughing today about how you took old Ezra for a ride at the Farm Bureau meeting."

Hank looked up, his eyes bulging a little as he hastily swallowed a too large mouthful of food.

"Yes, sirree!" he declared. "Ezry was so swelled up with rage that I thought for a spell he'd blow off all of his buttons. He sure got knocked right into the middle of next week."

Allen said nothing, but kept on eating. Mrs. Clinton looked worried.

Hank shoveled in some more food, and then broke out again:

"The men were all talkin' about it to Holland's today where we was changin' work—threshin'. Hank Wilson allowed as how this Farm Bureau fight had only just started. Said Ezra Chittendon would show the farmers around here who was who and what was what before he got through."

"What did you say to that, Hank?" asked Billy, excitedly.

Hank looked innocent.

"Nothin'," he said. "Didn't have to."

"Didn't have to? What do you mean?"

"We—ll— nobody likes that little runt Wilson, so I fixed it with Mr. Holland to put him on the tail end of the threshing. Grain was awful smutty, and before Wilson had been back of

that machine more'n half an hour he was so black that his own Ma wouldn't have known him. By the time noon came his tongue was hangin' out so far he couldn't wag it any more."

"How'd Holland's wheat turn out?" asked Al, anxious to change the subject.

"Good!" said Hank. "He claims it went 40 bushels to the acre or better."

"Funny thing," added Hank, "a man always talks about how big his acres are when he plows 'em, to show what a big day's work he's done. But when the crops are harvested, the acreage ain't more'n half as big, 'cos then he wants to show the big yields. Ain't human nature funny!"

No one made any comment, and Hank rattled on:

"Just the same, it was a good crop if it hadn't been so smutty. Say, that makes me think, Al. George Johnson on the old Jones' place was there changin' work today and he claims he ain't got any smut at all in his wheat this year. Said Green, the ag teacher, came over last September, a year ago, and he and Johnson's boy found the seed wheat full of smut. Green said it ought to be treated. Johnson told him all right, go ahead and doctor it if he wanted to, that he hadn't time to fool with it himself."

"So the ag teacher took off his coat, rolled up his sleeves, and he and the boy worked half a day puttin' for-forma- what the devil was it? Well, no matter—some darn drug on the wheat, and shovelin' it over."

"Johnson said he planted the wheat but it didn't come up when it should, and he thought the fool teacher had ruined his crop. Said he was plenty mad. Then it finally did come up and didn't have no smut in it. Said he threshed it and sold it this fall for seed for ten cents above the market price. That's why he voted for the Farm Bureau yesterday."

"After Johnson got through tellin' us about his wheat," continued Hank, with a broad grin, "I told Hank Wilson that if we'd had a Farm Bureau in this county maybe now he wouldn't

The Song of the Lazy Farmer

I'M SURELY getting full of pep, I tell the old bay team "Giddap" and I drive the spreader 'round the field, I hope to get a bumper yield to feed our boys in all the world, where'er Old Glory's been unfurled. My neighbor tells me that he's sure, if I will haul out my manure and spread it thick on ev'ry hill and never stop to rest until I get it all strewn on the soil, I'll be rewarded for my toil. He says I'll get a crop so big that it will fatten ev'ry pig, and that I'll be on Easy Street by raisin' bumper crops of wheat.

It's quite a strain upon my back to stick a fork into that stack, but now a dozen times a day I haul another load away. The pile was higher than the barn, and while I wouldn't give a darn to get it carried out of sight, I thought I'd see if neighbor's right. It may be that next year, gee whiz, I'll raise a bigger crop than his, then I'll go out to institute and tell the folks all how to do't. I'll write an article or two to tell the farmers what to do to raise themselves a bumper crop, I'll run my picture at the top and be a leading citizen, and tell those shiftless farmers when to sow and reap and cultivate to raise a crop that's full of weight. Instead of workin' for my pay until I'm prematurely gray, I'll knock on some farm paper's door and get a job as editor.



look so much like a nigger after tailin' that threshin' machine for half a day, because there wouldn't have been any smut in the grain."

"What did Hank say then?" inquired Billy, with a schoolboy's zest for details.

"Told me where to go. But I ain't goin'!"

Hank glanced at the unsmiling faces of both Al and his mother, exclaimed "Aw heck! Five dollars fine for talkin' to myself," pushed his chair back noisily, and stomped out to the barn.

After the dishes were washed, Billy and Betty went into town to attend a high school party, and Mrs. Clinton joined Al on the front porch. It was an Indian summer evening, exceptionally warm for the time of year. The early darkness of the short fall days was lightened by a great harvest moon; crickets and tree toads chirped, and on some distant farm a dog barked. The two or three frogs in the pond beyond the garden sounded like a hundred. All the country noises emphasized the peace of the evening.

Allen's mother was a slender little white-haired woman, soft-spoken but strong-willed and capable, with a character that had been developed and made strong by doing for others.

For a time mother and son sat quietly in that understanding silence that needs no words between two people who are close. Then Mrs. Clinton said:

"Allen, when you and Betty and Billy were small I tried to tell you what was right and wrong, but for the most part I've thought it the thing to do to let you draw your own conclusions and form your own judgments. It's my observation that a father or mother who continually nags and offers advice is soon taken for granted and not too seriously."

"You've always been fine, Mother. But what are you leading up to now?"

"Well, Helen Chittendon was over here this afternoon."

"What?" Allen sat up straight in his chair.

"Yes — and Allen, I'm worried. I'm wondering if you're not making a serious mistake."

"No mistake here, Mother. Helen and I just don't see alike on some fundamentals."

"Well, are they fundamentals? I know there are some things about Mr. Chittendon that none of us likes, but after all, you're not marrying him, you're marrying Helen."

"That's just the trouble, Mother. Helen wants me to marry her father, too."

"Well, now, does she really? Remember you wouldn't have much respect for her if she didn't stand up for her father."

"Guess you've heard only one side of the story, Mother. Helen doesn't think much of plain farmers. She took me to task because after we are married I want to continue on my own instead of being Ezra's little boy to boss around just like he does everybody else."

"Al, you might look at it through Helen's eyes. To be sure she's ambitious, but she's ambitious for you as well as for herself."

"She certainly must have said a lot this afternoon, Mother, for you to take this slant. It sounds funny coming from you, because I never have known a more independent person than you are. Yet you're advising me to get in a place where I never could say my soul's my own."

The mother was silent for a few moments, then she said:

"Well, Allen, I've known Helen just as long as you have. She's a high-strung girl with pride—too much pride—but at heart she's a good girl. She came over here this afternoon and in spite of all her pride she laid all of her troubles before me. It took cour-

(Continued on Page 19)

America's Biggest War Plant .. THE FARM!



*"With firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right,
let us strive on to finish the work we are now in —
to do all which may achieve a just and lasting peace
among ourselves and with all nations."*

SEVENTY-EIGHT years have passed since Lincoln spoke those words, and America is again at war. A war to be fought by the farmers, the clerks, the grease-grimed machinists, by a host of people whose names escape us, whose names will never be recalled. A war to be won by the men and women back home, the little people who can take it, give it, stick for the duration, see it through. For them there will be no speeches, no medals, no confetti from the windows, no thumping band marching up and down the town. Instead—work. Long hours of sweat and toil at the forges, the assembly lines, on the farm. Here the very sinews of war are made, the tanks,

the ships, the food that gives men strength to work and fight.

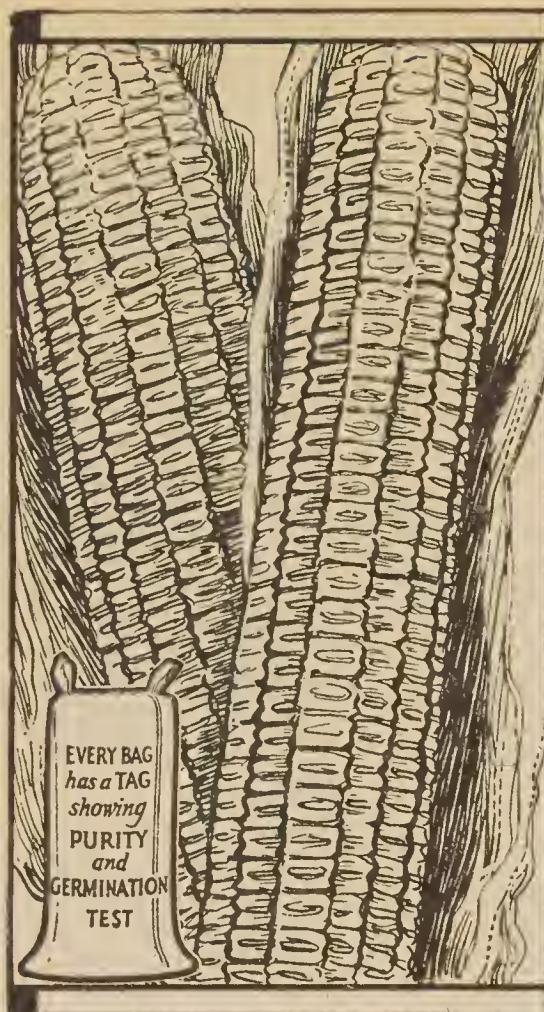
No belching smokestacks, armed guards or pennants mark this country's biggest war plant. It is out beyond the last house, beyond the last street light and the last fire hydrant, out where the fields and pastures are. *It is the American farm.* Here grows the food for half a world. Here are men with sons in uniform; men without enough help, without enough equipment, but men determined to do their job no matter what the cost. For these are not men who give up fights that have just begun. These are farmers, working, resting up to work some more, working in a mighty unison to prosecute a war.

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GOLDEN GLOW	YELLOW FLINT
CORNELL 11	SMOKY DENT
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SWEET CORN GARDEN ASSORTMENT	

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Everbearing Raspberries

and other Berry Plants which will fruit this summer. Write for free catalog.
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GARDEN GUIDE

(Continued from Page 5)

or with a horse; and plant seed very shallow. Thin plants to stand 4 to 6 inches apart in the row. Mature plants grow to 24 inches in height. Beans may be harvested in the green stage or when mature. They are easier to shell if the pods are soaked in boiling water for a few minutes, then immersed in cold water.

Bansei, Jogun or Hokkaido are suggested varieties. Give soybeans a trial.

Squash

Plant squash after danger of frost is past. Summer squash can be placed in hills 3 feet each way. Harvest while rinds are still soft enough to indent easily with fingernail. Fall and winter varieties mature more slowly than summer squash. They should be planted in hills 8 feet each way.

If you have a small garden, better buy your squashes and pumpkins.

Peppers

Peppers require a warm, long season. Plants can be purchased from plant growers. Set out of doors after danger of frost is past. Space 14 to 18 inches apart in rows 24 to 36 inches apart. Allow 8 to 10 weeks to grow plants. When gathering peppers do not pull them off as this is likely to injure the plants. Cut them with a knife or pruning shears.

Cucumbers

Cucumbers are a tender crop and should be planted after danger of frost is past. Seed may be planted in rows or hills, allowing 4 to 5 feet between rows for vines to grow. In rows, space plants 12 inches apart; in hills, at least 3 feet apart. Sow seed 1/2 to 1 inch deep, cover and pack down soil.

A few plants will produce a sizeable crop all through the season if the fruits are kept picked as soon as they reach edible size. National Pickling is recommended for the small pickle sizes. Slicing varieties also make good

pickles if they are picked at the proper time.

Vine crops, especially cucumbers, have to be watched constantly to protect against cucumber beetles. They will destroy young plants in one day. Keep plants dusted with pyrocide, ground limestone, or nicotine dust.

Try White Spine, A. & C., or Straight Eight.

LATE-SEASON CROPS

Turnips

In this territory turnips do better if grown as a fall crop. Sow seed in rows 18 to 30 inches apart in July or early August; thin plants to stand 3 to 4 inches apart. Plants may be grown in an outdoor seed bed and transplanted to the garden in August. Cultivate lightly to keep free from weeds. Turnips may be left in the ground late in the fall.

Celery

Another cool season crop, difficult to grow in most home gardens. The semi-green and green varieties are preferable because of their higher vitamin content. Giant Pascal is a good variety.

Celery seed is small and slow to germinate. If you grow your own plants, sow very shallow in flat or hot beds and cover with old burlap. When the seed has sprouted, remove the burlap. Water plants regularly.

Fall crops are easier to grow than spring crops. Set plants 6 to 8 inches apart in rows 18 to 24 inches apart. Fertilize liberally.

As the crop reaches maturity, blanch the stalks by shutting out light with heavy dark paper, boards or soil. With only a few plants, newspapers can be tied around each plant. Soil banking is practical in the fall but not in warm weather. Watch stalks carefully so they can be harvested when in good edible condition.

Packages for Vegetables

By Paul Work

SEVERAL new developments have appeared to modify the probable picture of package supply for the marketing of vegetables for 1943.

The supply of packages is likely to be critical throughout the season, probably more critical than last year. Hence every effort should be made to order supplies of new packages early, to accumulate used packages with diligence, and to take a hand in every effort to insure salvage of packages at our markets.

Among the developments of the past several weeks are these:

FIRST: Ceilings have been placed on prices of vegetable containers and container materials. These levels are presumably high enough to permit meeting costs and registering a little profit—so long as conditions do not change, but mills are already finding it more profitable to produce industrial and armed service containers.

SECOND: The priority ratings of packages for vegetables have been changed, moving most of them from lower to higher levels. How much advantage a certain priority means depends on the pressure for goods of higher priority.

THIRD: Special effort has been directed toward getting out and milling more lumber. The bottleneck is manpower and not mill capacity.

FOURTH: A War Production Board order L-232 has recently appeared putting into effect proposals that have been in development for a year and a half to reduce the very large number of variations in containers that are be-

ing manufactured. This should greatly simplify work of manufacturers and also of handlers and users of used containers.

Mr. Jules Cherniak of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets at Albany has for over a year been rendering an exceedingly useful service in getting out a weekly mimeograph release under the heading, "Timely Marketing Information". This reports the supply and demand for used containers together with prices, both upstate and in New York City and it also reports current developments in the packaging situation.

—A. A.—

BETTER GRAIN YIELDS

New York farmers could increase the yield of grain from their fields by from 10 to 25 per cent without increasing the acreage, simply by using the right varieties of seed.

According to Prof. F. P. Bussell of the New York State College of Agriculture, the farmer who picks the grain that will do best in his soil and in the usual growing season of his area will produce much more grain per acre. Oats are a good example. Early varieties ripen before they have used the full growing season to make plump kernels. Late varieties are hit by summer heat before the grain kernels fill out, and so produce mostly hulls. Midseason varieties like Lenroc, Cornellian, or Ithacan which use all the cool spring weather for growth and ripen before hot midsummer, will usually provide the most grain.



Philip Comings of Afton, Chenango County, New York, with Comyncroft First Lady Olathe, a daughter of his foundation cow. This animal produced 11,000 pounds of milk and 390 pounds of butterfat as a four-year-old.

Starting Young With Purebred Holsteins

WHEN Philip Comings started in 4-H Club work, he owned three pure-bred Holstein cows, and four head of young stock, but he really got his start as a Holstein breeder in 1928, when he was three years old. It was on his third birthday that his father presented him with the pure-bred Holstein calf, Comyncroft Lady Olathe Donsegis, which was the foundation animal of Philip's present herd of seventeen pure-bred Holsteins. It was with much regret, that after fourteen years of productive life, this grand old cow was sold for beef this autumn. Her average production for ten lactation periods was 11,424 lbs. milk, and 414.0 lbs. fat.

Philip grew up with his heifer calf and, under the careful guidance of his father, learned to take more and more of the responsibility in the care of his stock. His first year of club work found him, at ten years of age, getting experience as a dairy showman. His foundation cow won first in her class at two local fairs, and placed well in the money at the State Fair.

Philip's herd continued to increase in size, but he wished for a few more animals, and purchased from his brother another pure-bred Holstein cow, Comyncroft Lady Doris Olathe, who has just made 21,000 lbs. of milk, and 810 lbs. fat. It was this same year, when he was thirteen, that this cow won first prize at the New York State Fair, and was 4-H Champion of the Holstein breed. A junior yearling which he showed at the State Fair, also placed fourth in her class that year. The next year, Comyncroft Nancy Olathe Posch, one of his three-year-old cows, placed first at the State Fair.

It was in the Fall when Philip was 14 that he began his freshman year in High School, and enrolled in Vocational Agriculture with Mr. John Pluta as instructor. He joined the Afton Aggies Chapter of the Future Farmers of America that fall. The next spring he was elected President of this Chapter, and continued as President for two years.

During the time that Philip has belonged to the F.F.A., he has taken part in many judging contests at Morrisville State School, at Cornell Farm and Home Week, and at Delhi; has been on judging tours at State Fair, and in local contests.

Philip has other farm interests besides dairy cattle. He keeps 350 white Leghorn hens, and raises 500 baby chicks each year; he has two hives of bees, and five acres of land reforested to Spruce, pine and European larch. He has kept excellent records of all of his projects, and also of the home farm business, all of which helped to win him the Empire Farmer Award, given at the Junior State Fair last September. The Empire Farmer Award is

given for outstanding work in projects, farm records, high class records in school, and in leadership.

Beginning his Senior Year at High School, last fall, Philip had 17 head of pure-bred Holsteins, 350 laying hens, his bees, re-forestation project, a maple sugar outfit, and really is getting ready to go into farming. He and his father are forming a partnership so that they may run the farm together in a business-like way. Philip says they may buy another farm which borders theirs, so that they may have a larger business. Perhaps when two of his brothers get back from the army, they will be able to use extra help, or does Phil have other plans for another farm? Who knows?

—A. A.—

PIGS FOR THE FARM HOME

"Pigs is pigs" may have been true in the old "happy-go-lucky" days, but this year they are more than that. They are not only bringing good money as side-lines to many Northeastern farms, but the old custom of raising a pig for family use is being revived on normally "no-pig" farms. This is important not only as a source of meat supply but also because of possible shortages of fats and oils.

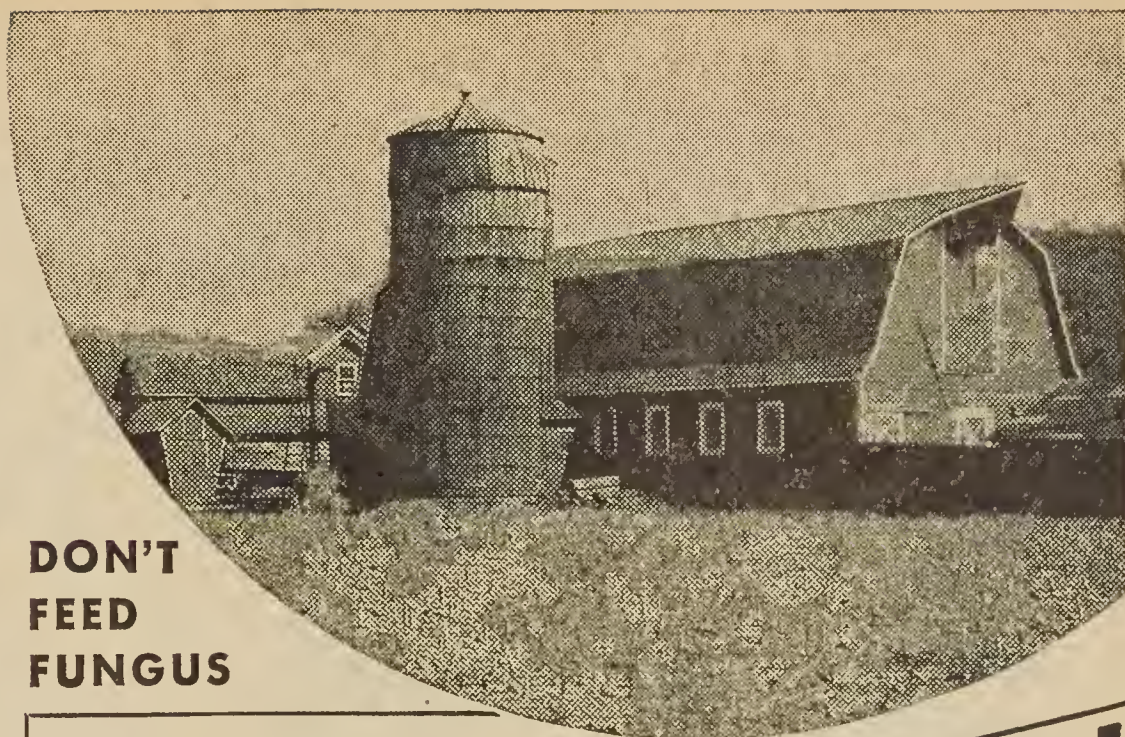
As an aid to new and old pork producers Professor C. J. Fawcett of Mass. State College suggests that pigs may make more efficient gains in weight if they are confined in clean dry pens, and fed a regular ration of some grain along with table scraps and waste farm produce.

Professor Fawcett advises a combination of 50 pounds of corn meal, 40 pounds of middlings or ground wheat, and 10 pounds of meat scrap as a ration but he suggests increasing the amount of corn in the mixture after the pig gets to be 100 pounds in weight. A mixture of equal parts of ground limestone and common salt should be kept in a box where the pigs can get at it. The amount of grain to be fed should be that which the pig will clean up readily twice a day—W.E. Piper.

—A. A.—

A NEW BOOK

One of the most understandable books on electricity and electric wiring that we have ever seen is *Electricity in the Home and on the Farm*, by Forrest B. Wright of the New York State College of Agriculture. We predict that this book will become a standard text book in high school departments of vocational agriculture, and that it will be purchased by thousands of farmers who need the information to keep their wiring and equipment in shape. It is published by Wiley & Sons, and the price is \$2.75.



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EGG CEILINGS

By J. C. Huttar

THE PRICE ceilings put on eggs by the Office of Price Administration were a long time in coming. When they arrived, they proved to be less objectionable than ceilings on some other farm products.

I have read the whole egg ceiling order very carefully. I feel that I understand it. I know what is meant by the different grades and sizes it covers. I'm fairly familiar with the dealers' margins in candling and merchandising eggs. So I hope my interpretation of the ceiling order in terms of actual returns to producers may be helpful.



J. C. Huttar

THE OUTLOOK

Now, I don't say that actual market prices will always stay right at the ceiling. But I'm saying to the folks in Washington that they don't want to drop very much below it if they expect farmers to produce the quantity of eggs we should have. The returns to farmers when egg prices are at the ceiling should leave him about the same money for his labors as he got last year. This is on the assumption that feed and other costs won't go up any faster in 1943 than they did in 1942.

Egg farmers may not be entirely happy with this state of affairs but I'm convinced they're patriotic enough to "do their darndest" on this basis. It would be both unfair and risky for the government (which can control prices at will) to expect poultrymen to do more.

PRICES

Here are the highest net returns producers are likely to get this year for their eggs. Ceiling prices actually change from week to week after June 1st and the two figures in the first column are the low and the high for the months listed to their left. In the second and third columns the actual returns of last year are also given on the same basis (the high and the low for the months on the left).

Grade A Extra Large (Over 60 lbs. gross per case). (Most eggs graded "Large" by Northeastern Producers are in this class).

The figures are in cents per dozen.

MONTHS COVERED	CEILING RETURNS THIS YEAR	ACTUAL RETURNS LAST YEAR FOR WHITES	ACTUAL RETURNS LAST YEAR FOR BROWNS
Mar., Apr., May--	41	32-36	29-34
June and July--	43-48	36-42	34-42
Aug. and Sept.--	49-56	43-53	44-51
Oct. and Nov.--	54-58	52-54	50-51
Dec. and Jan.--	46-51	36-53	36-51

Grade A "Large" (57-60 lbs. gross) would bring 2c a dozen less than the above.

The average increase in this year's ceiling returns over last year's actual returns is:

MONTHS COVERED	CEILING RETURNS THIS YEAR	ACTUAL RETURNS LAST YEAR FOR WHITES	ACTUAL RETURNS LAST YEAR FOR BROWNS
March, April, May--	7c	4c	6c
June and July--	6c	5c	6c
August and September--	5c	3c	5c
October and November--	4c	5c	5c
December and January--	4c	5c	5c

Grade A "Medium" (52-56½ lbs. gross per case).

MONTHS COVERED	CEILING RETURNS THIS YEAR	ACTUAL RETURNS LAST YEAR FOR WHITES	ACTUAL RETURNS LAST YEAR FOR BROWNS
Mar., Apr., May--	35	26-32	28-32
June and July--	37-42	33-39	29-34
Aug. and Sept.--	43-50	38-44	35-39
Oct. and Nov.--	48-52	42	38
Dec. and Jan.--	40-46	32-42	32-38

The average increase on "Mediums" in this year's ceiling returns over last

year's actual returns is:

	WHITES	BROWNS
March, April, May--	6c	6c
June and July--	4c	6c
August and September--	5c	9c
October and November--	8c	12c
December and January--	6c	8c

Feed prices are up 12% over a year ago, which just about matches the increase in returns. One nice thing about this picture is that the greatest increase on large eggs is allowed when the most are being produced and the greatest increase in mediums is allowed when this size is most plentiful.

THE FLOOR

As I said above, we have no guarantee that market prices will be up at the ceiling all or even most of the time. But, at least we can say that ceilings will not hold prices down to an unprofitable level.

The federal government, of course, is continuing its purchases of eggs for Lend-Lease and feeding the troops. This purchasing has put a floor under prices in the past two years and will probably do so again this year.

The floor level at times may be more important to farmers than the ceiling. I have seen no definite announcement of any floor price for the Northeast. The Agricultural Marketing Administration announced one for the southern states a short time ago. If their price for the Northeast shows the usual differences found in egg prices for the two regions, it won't be too far below the present ceilings.

18% MORE CHICKS

About a month ago I wrote to 63 hatcheries and breeders in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, asking about their chick orders and hatchings.

An Open Letter to Northeastern Farmers

I AM TAKING this method of making a personal appeal to you on a problem that next to food is the most important in winning the war.

Last fall farmers and other citizens were asked to make an all-out effort to collect scrap out of which munitions were made. There was a splendid response from everyone, most of all from farmers. Tremendous quantities of scrap were collected and finally forwarded to the munition factories.

Like farmers, the munition manufacturers also have done a great job, and the huge quantities of scrap which we collected last fall are now mostly in the hands of our boys in the armed services in the form of munitions of war.

The supply of scrap in the hands of manufacturers is nearly exhausted.

Somehow, somewhere we must find another pile or the whole war effort will be slowed down. Between now and the first of July it is necessary to find 13 million tons more scrap iron in America, nearly 1 million of which must be found in New York State alone, with proportionate amounts in other northeastern states. By far the largest amount of this scrap must come from the farms.

It has been decided that this new scrap pile will be collected in northeastern states during the month of April. The exact days or dates in April will be announced locally. But you can of course, get it together anytime.

You may think that you don't have any more scrap. Maybe you didn't last fall. But with another thorough search you will almost certainly find at least a little. More liberal allowances of steel for replacing parts of farm machinery have been granted. Perhaps you have been withholding some old worn-out machines just to make sure that

Forty-four replies came back which showed a total increase in chick orders of 18% over last year on the same date. There was little indication that orders were being cancelled because of the quick drop in the egg market last month or for any other reason.

I'm glad to see this, because I figure it this way: The egg and poultry price outlook is all right. If anything should develop that may be unfavorable the poultryman should still come out with a profit by selling the birds for meat.

—A. A.—

HANDY SHORT-CUTS IN THE HENHOUSE

Time-Saving

I fixed a water fountain on the pullet range so I could fill it and have it last two days. I took an old barrel and fixed it up with a short length of pipe and a float valve. I used a shallow pan from which the pullets could drink, and arranged the barrel so the float valve would open and shut as the water in the pan was used.

I built two range feed hoppers, one to hold 300 pounds of mash and the other 300 pounds of grain. They are the self-feeder type, and have a roof large enough to cover both the hopper and the trough. I can fill these once a week and have feed in front of the chickens all of the time.—David Huntington, Westford, N. Y.

Ingenuity

I wish to pass along a tip to those who may want, as I did, to raise a few chickens for the farm flock or for the kiddies to buy their own War Savings Stamps and Bonds. Two years ago we put in a bathroom, so before my baby chicks arrived, I had my husband get a piece of half-inch mesh long enough to cover the bottom of the crate in which our bathtub came. We covered (Continued on Page 14)

you had parts. You can now release these old machines for scrap. In every state farm equipment manufacturers will ship many carloads of repair parts. This will replace broken parts so that there may be an almost equal amount of scrap which should be headed immediately into the war.

After you have got the scrap collected, pile it up somewhere and telephone the chairman of your town scrap committee. There is a committee in nearly every township. It will be up to the chairman to get the scrap and send it on its way to help win the greatest cause in which America has been engaged.

No one knows better than I how busy you are in the spring food campaign. I know how you have been bedeviled with regulations and rules to do this and not to do that. But this scrap business is something else again. A supply to keep the munition factories going is fundamental to winning the war, and I know that you will do what you can just as you and your farmer ancestors before you always have done in times of crisis.

Sincerely yours,

E. R. Eastman

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A Joint Statement

by

CLAUDE R. WICKARD, *Secretary of Agriculture*, and
J. A. McCONNELL, *Chairman of Feed Industry Council*.

NEVER IN history has there been such a demand by the whole world for all the foods that the farmers of America can produce.

Of all these foods, the most needed are milk, eggs, and meat. These are the high protein foods.

To produce high protein foods efficiently, high protein feeds are needed

continued high production of milk, eggs, and meat.

(2) Spread fairly the available supplies of our high-protein concentrates over the more plentiful grains so that there is no waste.

Feed manufacturers and dealers, both private and cooperative, realizing that war emergencies demand the unusual, organized a Feed Industry Council to deal with this situation. It represents every segment of the feed industry. This Council, after making a thorough study of the situation, and after many consultations with the Department of Agriculture officials, worked out a program for conserving ani-



CLAUDE R. WICKARD,
Secretary of Agriculture.

—such as soybean meal, cottonseed meal, tankage, fish and meat meals. On a tonnage basis, these feeds make up only about three per cent of the total livestock feed supply of the country other than roughage. But from a production standpoint the high protein feeds rank number one, for when used rightly they step up the efficiency of all other feeds.

This season about 10½ million tons of the high protein feeds are available. This is slightly more than a normal supply. Yet the urgent need for these materials for feeding poultry, dairy cows, hogs, and beef cattle—in order that farmers may produce as they have never produced before—has created a need and a demand for these high-protein concentrates far beyond our present supplies. Such a situation calls for cooperative action on the part of the farmer, his government, and his suppliers of poultry and stock feeds.

To deal successfully with this wartime problem we must have a program that will:

(1) Provide, as far as possible, for



J. A. McCONNELL,
General Manager of the G.L.F., and
Chairman of the Feed Industry Council.

mal and vegetable proteins in livestock rations. (See program below.)

The Council sat down with the nutrition specialists and other representatives of the Department of Agriculture, and the Department's recommendations and the Council's recommendations were brought into agreement.

The program agreed upon limits the amount of protein going into any livestock feed to the minimum requirements of the animal to be fed. It is based on voluntary action on the part of feed dealers, feed manufacturers, and farmers in cooperation with the United States Government.

The Department of Agriculture through the USDA War Boards and the Agriculture Colleges will conduct a program to:

(1) Explain the plan to farmers and
(Continued on Page 21)

HERE'S THE PROGRAM

SPECIFICALLY the voluntary conservation program, which is designed to permit maximum production of meat, milk and eggs with available supplies of high protein ingredients, places these percentage limits upon the animal protein used in feeds:

POULTRY: All-mash growing or laying diets, 1½%; chick and duck starters and broiler mashers, 2%; all-mash broiler diets, growing or laying mashers fed with grain, 2¼%; turkey starters, 2½%; breeding mashers fed with grain, 4½%; and poultry supplements and concentrates as follows: 26% protein, 3.375% animal protein; 32% protein, 4½%; 36% protein, 5%.

SWINE: Hog fatteners, 1.5%; sow and pig feeds, 2%; hog supplements fed with grain, 3%; sow and pig feeds fed with grain, 4%.

CALVES: Calf starters, 3%; calf starters fed with grain, 6%.

"All protein ingredients, whether animal, marine, or vegetable," the program states, "should be mixed with other feedstuffs to obtain maximum results and more complete utilization of the protein and should not be fed separately."

It calls for limiting total protein content of dairy feeds to 16 per cent as fed to cows, except in cases where only grass hay, cereal hay or fodders, or silages made from the same crops are available, when 18 per cent is permissible, with tolerance not to exceed 1 per cent.

Where legume hay is available, the protein content of the dairy feeds as fed to the cows should be limited to a grain ratio containing from 12 to 16 per cent protein—depending upon the quality of the hay.



"MISSION ACCOMPLISHED" and safe return! Both depend heavily on aircraft spark plugs. So, those which AC produces for the Army Air Forces must be built like the finest watch.

AC has been building quality and performance into spark plugs for more than 34 years. It was only logical, therefore,

that AC should make aircraft plugs for Army planes.

But, a pilot's success requires still more. Those plugs must be kept in peak condition. Consequently, ground crews check, clean, and adjust aircraft spark plugs after a specified number of operating hours.

Expert Care for YOUR Spark Plugs

These days, your spark plugs should be given similar care. And this is easy—through the Conservation Service which America's mechanics are rendering. This is now being augmented by contacts from AC, carrying to all service organizations the latest and most practical methods of diagnosis and repair of AC products.

The service which spark plugs, and the eight other AC products, should receive is briefly described in the panel below. Help to conserve vital materials—and gasoline, oil, and rubber—by following the suggestions given.

When replacement is needed, select AC—and be sure of complete satisfaction.

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OIL FILTERS—Slow driving accelerates formation of soot and carbon in engine oil. This dirt will clog piston rings, cause increased consumption of oil and gas. Replace your oil filter element whenever your dealer's AC Oil Test Pad shows that your oil is dirty.

SPARK PLUGS—Dirty or worn plugs waste up to

10% on gas. They also cause hard starting, weaken your battery. Have your plugs cleaned and adjusted every few months.

AIR CLEANERS—A dirty air cleaner chokes down the flow of air into the carburetor. Your air cleaner should be rinsed whenever your car is lubricated.

FUEL PUMPS—Practically trouble free. But, if yours has been in use thirty or forty thousand miles, a check-up may be due.

DRIVING INSTRUMENTS—Speedometer, gasoline gauge, oil pressure gauge, ammeter and temperature gauge seldom need service. But, if they give trouble, have them cared for at once.



Spark Plugs



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Fuel Pumps



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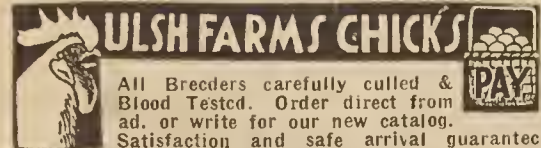
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Large Type White Leghorns	\$11.50	\$21.00 \$3.60
Bar. and Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	12.00	17.00 11.00
Red-Rock and Rock-Red Cross	12.50	17.50 11.00
New Hampshire Reds (Special)	15.00	21.00 11.00
Heavy Mixed	11.00	15.00 9.00

We specialize in one grade and one price as all our breeders are bred up to one quality, outstanding size and egg production. Order direct from ad or write for FREE Catalog giving full information of our breeders and hatchery. All chicks shipped prepaid. Guar. 100% live delivery. Hatches Tuesdays and Thursdays. **SHIRK'S HATCHERY, H. C. Shirk, Prop., Box AA, Route 2, McAlisterville, Pa.**

Chester Valley Chix VIM-VIGOR-VITALITY

CASH OR C.O.D. Non-Sex'd Pullets Ck's.

Special Mated Hanson Str.	100	100
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS	\$12.00	\$22.00 \$3.00
Large English S. C. Wh. Leghorns	11.00	20.00 3.00
Bar. and Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	12.00	16.00 11.00
Red-Rock Cross & Rock-Red Cross	12.50	16.50 11.00
New Hamp. Reds, SPECIAL AAA	15.00	20.00 12.00
Heavy Mixed, No Sex guar., \$10.-100.		Heavy Mixed, \$11.-100.

All Breeders Blood Tested. Post Paid. Sexing guar. 95% accurate. Order direct from adv. or write for our New 1943 Catalog & Price List. Hatches Monday and Thursday of each week. **Chester Valley Hatchery, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.**

LEHMAN'S BIG ENG. LEGHORNS LIVE LAY PAY

100% live del. (Postpaid) AS HATCHED PLTS. CKLS. Cash or C.O.D. (Prompt Shipment) 100 100 100

Large Eng. S. C. White Leghorns <th>\$11.00</th> <th>\$20.00</th> <th>\$2.00</th>	\$11.00	\$20.00	\$2.00
U. S. R.O.P. Sired S. C. Wh. Leghorns	12.00	22.00	4.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	11.50	14.00	10.00
W. Rocks, R. I. Reds, Rox-Red Cr.	12.00	15.00	10.00
New Hampshire Reds	13.00	16.00	10.00
Heavy Mixed	11.00	13.00	10.00

All Chicks are modern Electric Hatched under proven fumigation and sanitary methods. All hens under years of B.W.D. testing and improvements. (Catalog Free). (Plts. 95% guar.) I personally do all sexing. **Lehman Strawser's Hatchery, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.**

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Hatches Mon. & Thur. Order from ad or write for Catalog. 100% live del. We NON-SEX PLTS. CKLS. Pay Postage. Cash or C.O.D. 100 100 100

Hanson Strain Wh. Leghorns <th>\$12.00</th> <th>\$22.00</th> <th>\$3.00</th>	\$12.00	\$22.00	\$3.00
Large Type White Leghorns	10.00	20.00	3.00
Bar. Rocks & R. I. Reds	12.00	16.00	11.00
New Hampshire Reds	14.00	18.00	11.00
Rock-Red Cross	12.00	16.00	11.00
White Rock	13.00	17.00	11.00

H. Mix, \$10.; H. Mix, no sex guar., \$9. Breeders Blood Tested for B.W.D. Amer. Sexors only. 95% accuracy. **Smith's Electric Hatchery, Box A, Cocolamus, Pa.**

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

Twenty-six years of Breeding & Hatching Experience Assures you the highest quality. Breeders Tested. Postage Paid. Catalog FREE. Live Delivery. 100 100 100

Big R.O.P. Sired	Per 100	Plts.	Ck's.
WHITE LEGHORNS	\$11.00	\$20.00	\$3.00
HEAVY BREDS—			
STRAIGHT RUN ONLY.	100	500	1000
White and Barred Rocks	\$12.00	\$57.00	\$110.00
New Hampshire	14.00	67.50	130.00
Heavy Mixed	10.00	47.50	90.00

Less than 100 add 1c per chick. Also Started Chicks. **CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM, Wm. Nace, (Prop.), Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.**

JUNIATA LEGHORNS

COCKERELS \$3.00 PER 100. Our 29th year of Breeding Juniata Leghorns. Bred for Size, type and egg production. Write for our large Catalog showing actual photos of our Farm & Breeders. UNSEXED \$10. & \$11. per 100; PULLETS \$20. & \$22. per 100. **JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Box A, RICHFIELD, PA.**

STONEY RUN CHICKS

100% live del. P.P. STR. PLTS. CKLS. From Bloodtested Breeders. 100 100 100

Hanson Sired W. Leghorns <th>\$12.00</th> <th>\$22.00</th> <th>\$3.00</th>	\$12.00	\$22.00	\$3.00
Large S. C. Wh. Leghorns	11.00	20.00	3.00
Barred Rocks	12.00	17.00	11.00
Special N. H. Reds	16.00	25.00	10.00

H. Mix, \$11.-100. Sexed Guar. 95% true to Sex. Catalog FREE. Reserve your chicks today for future del. **STONEY RUN HATCHERY, H.M. Leister, Owner, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.**

FOSSelman's CHICKS

Sexing Guar. 95% accurate Non-Sex Plts. Ck's. Cash or C.O.D. Postpaid. per 100 100 100

Hanson Sired White Leghorns <th>\$11.00</th> <th>\$20.00</th> <th>\$3.00</th>	\$11.00	\$20.00	\$3.00
Bar. or Wh. Rocks or R. I. Reds	11.00	15.00	10.00
New Hampshire Reds	12.00	16.00	9.00

Heavy Mix \$10. Breeders Bloodtested. 100% live del. guar. Write for prices and FREE CIRCULAR. **COUNTRY HATCHERY, Box 91, McAlisterville, Pa.**

Walter L. Barton, 29 Garfield St., Greenfield, Mass.

HANDY SHORT-CUTS

(Continued from Page 12)

the sides and top with cartons.

We set this crate on the barn floor, and used a lead from the cow barn with two electric bulbs covered by tin cans to heat our improvised brooder. We did not use the full size of the crate at first, but partitioned it and moved the partition as the chicks grew and needed less heat. We covered it with blankets when we felt that the chicks needed extra protection on cool nights, using a thermometer as our guide.

We had fine luck both seasons, and with no expense except for the wire mesh.

The barn floor, covered with chaff, made a clean, dry place for the chickens to run until they were old enough to roost, when they were moved to the hen house and yard.—Mrs. W. C. H.

Warm Feed

I keep feed for the young chickens on a shelf in the brooder house. This keeps the feed at room temperature. I warm water to take the chill off until my chicks are four weeks old.—Harry Spedding, Minetto, N. Y.

Rugged

When they are a month old, I let my chickens run outdoors on a runway. Sometimes I have to shovel snow from the runway so the chicks can run back to the brooder so they never get chilled. I think this helps them to feather out better and develop into more rugged chickens.—Mrs. R. E. Philbrick, Augusta, Me.

Prevention

As we have had some trouble with coccidiosis and because it is almost impossible to get entirely rid of it, we give milk mash to the chicks one day in every ten as a preventative. We have had very little trouble in the past three years.—J. W. Dodson, Newark Valley, N. Y.

Protection

When chicks arrive, we dip each one's beak into warm water and put it under the hover. We put a cardboard guard around the hover to keep them near the heat for the first few days. It is gradually moved away, until they have the run of the entire house.—L. C. Bennett, Hunt, N. Y.

Fresh Feed

We let our chickens clean up the hoppers once a day to make sure the feed is fresh.—Mrs. Glenna Laplant, West Burke, Vt.

Good Chicks

I believe in buying good chicks from a reliable concern and keeping as much feed and water before them as they will eat and drink.—John Gilbert, Jr., Gouverneur, N. Y.

Disinfect

I scrub the floors and walls in my brooder house with a strong solution of lye. I also wash the feeders and waterers with a lye solution.—Russell Peachey, Bergen, N. Y.

Early Birds

New Hampshires are my favorite chickens for meat and eggs. Last year 80 pullets laid 264 eggs by the time they were five months old.—Mrs. Victor Hoynacki, Taberg, N. Y.

—A. A.—

HIGH RECORD HENS

Long cycles of continuous egg production have been made by a number of different birds and a number of different breeds. At the Western New York Egg Laying Test two hens have developed and are apparently going to challenge some of these previous records of continuous egg production.

One of these hens is a Rhode Island Red owned by E. B. Parmenter, of Franklin, Mass. She has laid good sized

eggs from the beginning of the project year on October 1st. In addition to the large quantity of eggs that she has been producing, she has produced a completely normal and fine shell quality egg every day from the 1st day of October to the 28th day of February, or a total of 151 eggs in 151 days. She gives every indication of continuing on the job for some days to come.

The other hen is a New Hampshire owned by Kauder of New Paltz, New York. The Rhode Island Red is only slightly ahead of this New Hampshire that has produced 149 eggs in 151 days from October 1st to February 28. She likewise is laying a large sized egg, and both of these hens are in good flesh and contain a rather marked amount of pigment in their bodies, in view of the rate and number of eggs that they have laid. In the month of October, when the pullets were first starting to lay, she failed to lay on the 9th and 23rd day. She has laid continuously from October 24 to February 28, giving her a cycle of 128 eggs. Should these hens continue to extend these cycles of production, we shall report the results from month to month.—R. C. Ogle, Supervisor, Western N. Y. Laying Test.

—A. A.—

NOT TOO FULL!

Almost always you can tell the inexperienced poultrykeeper by the way he fills the mash feeders. He really fills them. Then the chicks (or the laying hens) proceed to "bill" a lot of the mash out into the litter. That is both wasteful and unsanitary.

No mash feeder is made to be filled full. Always leave them at least a third unfilled. Put mash in more often if necessary, or put in more feeders, but don't retard the war effort by allowing precious feed to be wasted.

A bucket-full of feed saved in the brooder house is worth two bucketsful growing in the grain field.—L. E. W.

—A. A.—

WHERE ARE WE?

Almost two years ago I spent a few days in the Delmarva broiler section. Several growers told me that it is a common practice there to start the chicks on chick size scratch grain and no mash, but to change to mash with no grain after two days. The claim was that in this way there are not so many chicks that become "pasted up." Some seemed to think also that the chicks learned to eat more readily, and that for this reason a few losses were prevented. The past year or two some of the feed companies have been advising that chicks be fed 2 days on chick grain and then changed over to mash.

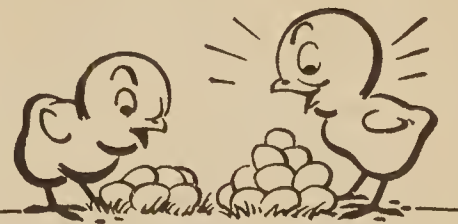
Now this idea has been put to a test at an experimental station where a "check" pen was fed the older method of mash from the beginning, and no chick grain at any time. Results were interesting. About three times more chicks became "pasted up" where no grain was fed. Losses were low and about the same in both lots. But the "pasted up" chicks did not die, and they grew as fast as the others. The mash-from-the-beginning chicks were slightly heavier. Apparently the extra protein in their first two days of feeding got them off to a quicker start. If additional comparisons work out as this one did, I should say that there is no advantage in starting chicks with scratch grain, rather a slight disadvantage.—L. E. W.

* * *

The Massachusetts College of Agriculture reports that exclusive feeding of chick scratch grain for the first two days helps to prevent digestive troubles of chicks which cannot be traced to chilling or overheating. In fact, the substitution of scratch grain and grit for other feed for two days has helped

(Continued on opposite page)

Baby Chicks



NO UNION HOURS FOR KERR CHICKS!

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Hatches Tues. and Thurs. Order from ad or write for actual photo Cat. ORDER IN ADVANCE IF POSSIBLE. Cash or C.O.D. Non-Sex'd Pullets Cockerels

Hanson or Large Type	per 100	per 100	per 100
English S. C. W. Leghorns	\$11.00	\$20.00	\$3.00
Black or White Minorcas	11.00	20.00	3.00
B. & W. Rox, R. I. Reds, W. Wy.	12.00	15.00	12.00
Red-Rock or Rock-Red Cross	12.00	15.00	12.00
Jersey White Giants	13.00	16.00	13.00
N. HAMP. REDS (AAA SUP.)	15.00	20.00	12.00

H. Mix \$11; HEAVY BROILER CHIX, no sex guar., \$10.00; Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D., 100% live del. Post Paid. AMER. SEXORS ONLY. 95% Accuracy. **C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.**

CLEAR SPRING CHICKS

95% Guar. Pullets. 100% Live Delivery. 1943 CAT. FREE. Non-Sex'd Pullets Ck's.

Large Type Hanson	Per 100	Per 100	Per 100
Sired White Leghorns	\$12.00	\$22.00	\$3.00
Large Type Leghorns	11.00	20.00	3.00
Black Minorcas	12.00	22.00	3.00
Bar. and White Rocks	12.00	16.00	12.00
Red-Rock Crs., R. I. Reds	12.50	16.50	12.00
N. H. Reds	14.00	18.00	12.00

H. Mixed, Non-Sex'd, \$11.00 per hundred. Heavy Mixed, no sex guarantee, \$10.00 per hundred. We have been satisfying a steady list of prosperous poultrymen for years. All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. Parcel Post Prepaid. **CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY, F. B. LEISTER, Owner, Box 51, McAlisterville, Pa.**

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DO YOU WANT LARGER PROFITS? Then send a post card today for FREE 16 page illustrated catalog describing our Stock and Hatchery. Breeders Bloodtested and Cullled—carefully selected for heavy weight and high producing flock averages. Why be satisfied with inferior chicks—get quality stock at no extra cost, bred for the sole purpose of producing extra profits for YOU. Write and book your order for January, February, and March delivery. **McALISTERVILLE HATCHERY, Edgar C. Leister, Owner, Box 20, McAlisterville, Pa.**

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Bar. Rocks & R. I. Reds	12.00	16.00	10.00
Wh. Rocks & N. H. Reds	13.00	18.00	11.00
Special N. H. Reds direct from N.E.	14.00	20.00	12.00
Rock-Red Cross	13.00	18.00	11.00
Anconas	13.00	22.00	4.00
Mixed Chicks	10.00	15.00	

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HANSON OR WHITE LEGHORNS

HOLLYWOOD Postage Paid. Free Cat. Non-Sex'd Plts. Ck's. describing breeders. 100 100 100

Hollywood or Hanson	\$10.00	\$20.00	\$3.00
R. O. P. Sired CHICKS	11.00	21.00	4.00
White Rocks	12.00	15.00	12.00

C. M. SHELLINGER'S POULTRY FARM, Box 39, RICHFIELD, PA.

NIEMOND'S CHICKS

100% del. Cash or C.O.D. UNSEX. PLTS. CKLS. (Pullets Guar. 95%) 100 100 100

Hanson Sired Wh. Leghorns	\$11.00	\$20.00	\$2.00
Large Type Wh. Leghorns	10.00	20.00	2.00
Bar. & Wh. Rox, R. I. Reds	12.00	15.00	10.00

H. Mix \$9. Breeders Blood Tested. Free Cir. Postpaid. **NIEMOND'S POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.**

CHICKS--\$9.00--100 C.O.D.

From Blood-tested Breeders, New Hampshires, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, White Leghorns, Rock-Hampshire Cross and Heavy Mixed. 25-\$2.75; 50-\$5.00; 100-\$9.00. Write for Prices on Started Chicks. **HECLA POULTRY FARM, Box 111, BELLEFONTE, PENNSYLVANIA.**

ROSELAWN Write for FREE CIRCULAR. Low Prices Day Old and Started Chicks. **ROSELAWN CHICK FARM, Dept. A, McAlisterville, Pa.**

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New York narrow-leaved type, 74.1% and 54.3% pure with alsike, wild white clover and timothy. Good germination. 95 cents and 65 cents per pound F.O.B.
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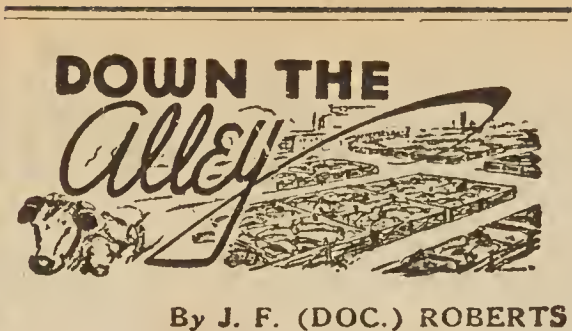
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DOWN THE Alley



By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

CORN for livestock is just a natural. Corn ceilings are working just as naturally. This could have been expected. The man who owns the corn knows that it is worth more than \$1 per bushel, no matter what Washington tells him, so he just keeps it. Then livestock feeding for meat is disrupted and we are faced with another food liquidation. So it goes.

Corn-hog ratio and corn-lamb ratio—that is, the price of corn vs. the price of hogs or lambs—have been in favor of the hog and the lamb. It is not probable at all that the price of hogs or lambs will break materially this spring. Therefore, it is probable that corn will sell higher regardless of ceilings, and again we have the perfect black market set-up. Unless, of course, these things are recognized in time and that would be something new for the OPA boys. Under these conditions, can you blame the man who owns the corn for not selling it at a price he knows is too cheap, and can you blame the livestock man for not letting his animals go hungry and lose flesh? Just naturally, both operate the best way they can, and low ceilings simply force black markets. This, with no good reason yet advanced as to why the general public should have low ceilings placed on the food they buy.

WHEAT, government wheat, can be used in any livestock ration as a substitute for corn, but usually not over around fifty per cent of the entire grain ration, and then it must be fed with

care, particularly where animals are on a full feed fattening ration.

WOOL is to be taken over by the Government. This is the report we get February 10th. Expect they will for they have already taken over the wool that Uruguay has to sell, with a promise of taking any part of all of their next year clip also. It seems unbelievable that the sheep industry of Uruguay would be thus protected with our money, and then our sheep men left to struggle on as best they can. Our wool will then be subject to Government appraisal, and ceiling prices paid according to this appraisal. This automatically forces the wool grower to put his wool into trade channels that will assure him of this ceiling. It will take the speculation out of wool, and the little wool dealer will be forced out of business. It also looks to me as if it would force the little woolen goods manufacturer to go on an allotment basis, with quotas and all the other government control red-tape. And so, the wheel turns, taking everything with it as it rolls.

HORSES are really getting higher and higher. I saw three ads in one little newspaper the other day for cheap old live horses. Whether for food or work, you guess.

Meat rationing with live animal ceilings will undoubtedly be set up with the usual confusion and upset conditions. I can see no permanent price reaction to any food product as long as the public receives the money it is now handling. Even now, the great government mystery is what became of all the live animals and meats slaughtered in 1942. If rationing and ceilings are set lower than present prices, the 1943 mystery will be where can enough meat for the Army and Navy be bought? I see no reason to figure that any food product will sell lower regardless. Isn't it too bad to have to add that "regardless?"

WASHING SEPARATORS

Professor A. W. Rudnick of the Iowa State College of Agriculture has developed a method of washing cream separators in two minutes. The method is made possible by the development of a new kind of washing material called a "wetting agent", now for sale at many grocery stores. It looks and acts like soap, but it is not. Here are Professor Rudnick's directions:

1. After all milk has left the supply can, shut off power or stop turning the separator crank.
2. Rinse the supply can with a cup of warm water and shut off faucet.
3. Add directly over the float one pint of warm water or skim milk, or enough to clear the cream from the machine.
4. Place about one tablespoon of a wetting agent in the supply tank. Then pour in a pail of warm water. Be sure it is a full pail about 120° F. See that the wetting agent is dissolved and let this go through the separator while the bowl is running down. While the solution is running from the machine brush the supply tank inside and out with a soft brush; also the inside and outside of the cream and skim milk spouts, as well as the frame of the separator.

(The four steps above must be followed out as rapidly as possible.)

5. Pour the water which has come through the machine into a dishpan.
6. Dismantle the separator. The supply tank spouts, float and inlet will seldom need further cleaning. Place these parts in the supply tank. There may be some foam on these parts when they are removed but further inspection will disclose that this foam is from the cleaning solution and is not milk or cream.
7. On opening the bowl the discs will be perfectly clean as a rule. There may be a slight smear on an occasional disc.

In that case set the discs in the water and run the brush down through the hole, pumping the water between them. The flow caused by the brush will clear the discs. Shake the discs apart for inspection and place them in the supply can.

8. The slime on the rest of the bowl parts will be soft and easily washed off with a brush. It requires no scouring and a soft brush will do the work nicely.
9. After all the parts are in the supply can pour a kettle of boiling water over them, drain and allow to dry.

This method has been tested and recommended by the De Laval Separator Company.

LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Coming Meetings

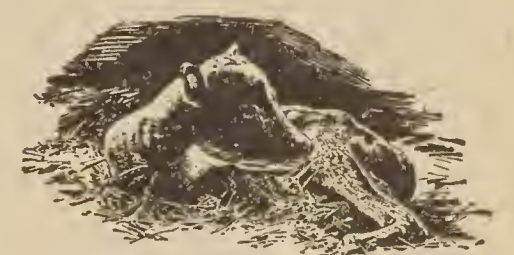
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| March 27 | Crystal Brook Farm Holstein Dispersal, Pine Plains, N. Y. |
| March 27 | Joseph A. Miller Ayrshire Dispersal, Clarks Summit, Pa. |
| April 1 | 154th Earlville Sale, Earlville, N. Y. |
| April 1 | Harry L. Mumma Farm Guernsey Dispersal Sale, Landisville, Pa. |
| April 3 | Stone House Ayrshire Dispersal, Westminster, Md. |
| April 10 | Mill Creek Farm Guernsey Sale with Consignments, Trenton, N. J. |
| April 14 | Maryland Hereford Sale, Frederick, Md. |
| April 15 | Eckert's Guernsey Sale, Mechanicsburg, Pa. |
| April 19 | Louis Merryman's 38th Semi-annual Guernsey Sale, Timonium, Md. |
| April 27 | Penn-View Farms Guernsey Dispersal, Peach Bottom, Pa. |
| May 1 | New England Ayrshire Invitational Sale. |
| May 5-6 | 155th Earlville Sale, Earlville, N. Y. |
| May 10 | Dispersal of J. O. Canby Holstein Herd, Hulmeville, Pa. |
| May 10 | New England Guernsey Spring Sale, Topsfield, Mass. |
| May 12 | New Jersey State Holstein Sale, Trenton. |
| May 12 | National Ayrshire Sale, Brubaker Farm, Lancaster, Pa. |
| May 14 | 18th Coventry Guernsey Sale, Trenton, N. J. |
| May 15 | Eastern Guernsey Sale, Trenton, N. J. |
| May 17 | Joint Guernsey Dispersal, Danbury, Conn. |

Coming Events

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| March 27 | Spring Meeting, N. J. Guernsey Breeders' Ass'n., Stacy Trent Hotel, Trenton, N. J. |
| May 12 | Annual Meeting Ayrshire Breeders' Ass'n., Hotel Brunswick, Lancaster, Pa. |
| May 12 | Annual Meeting of American Guernsey Cattle Club, Hotel Statler, Boston, Mass. |

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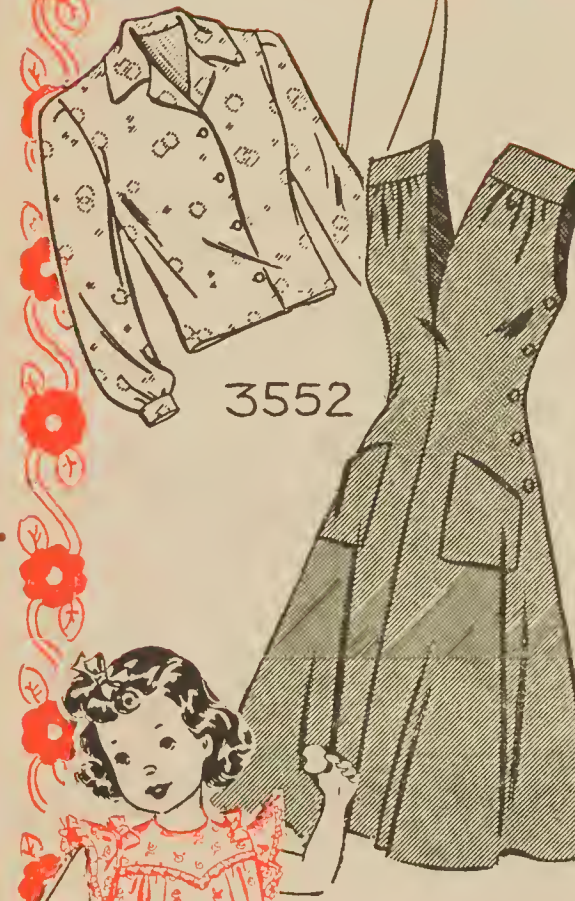
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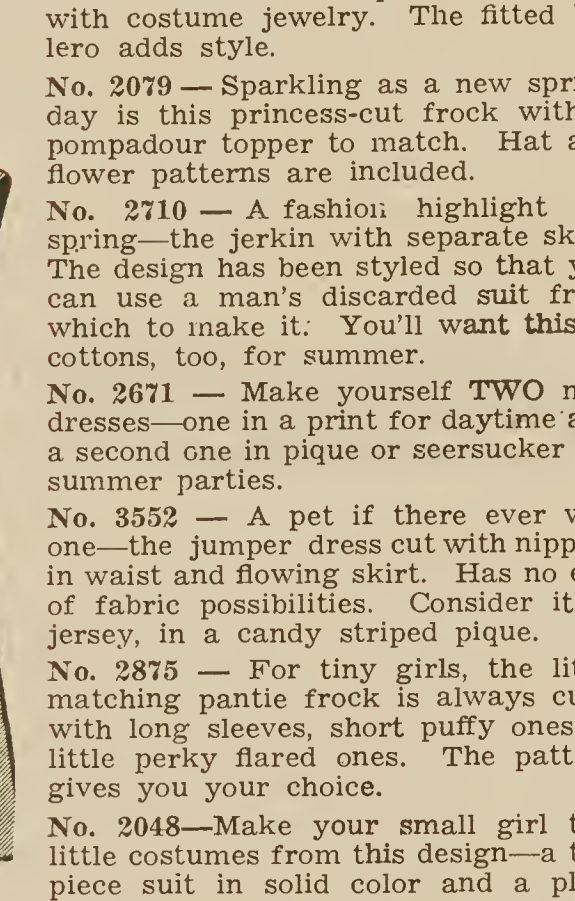
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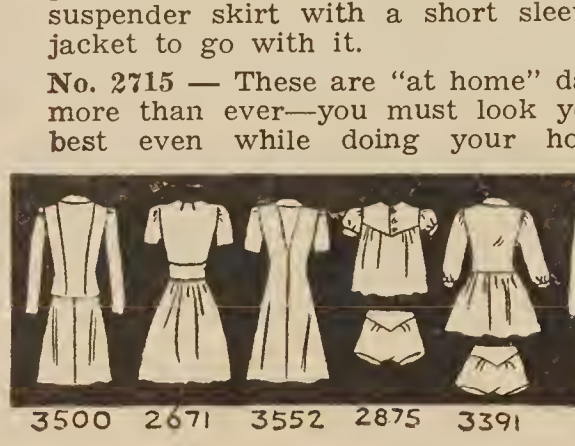
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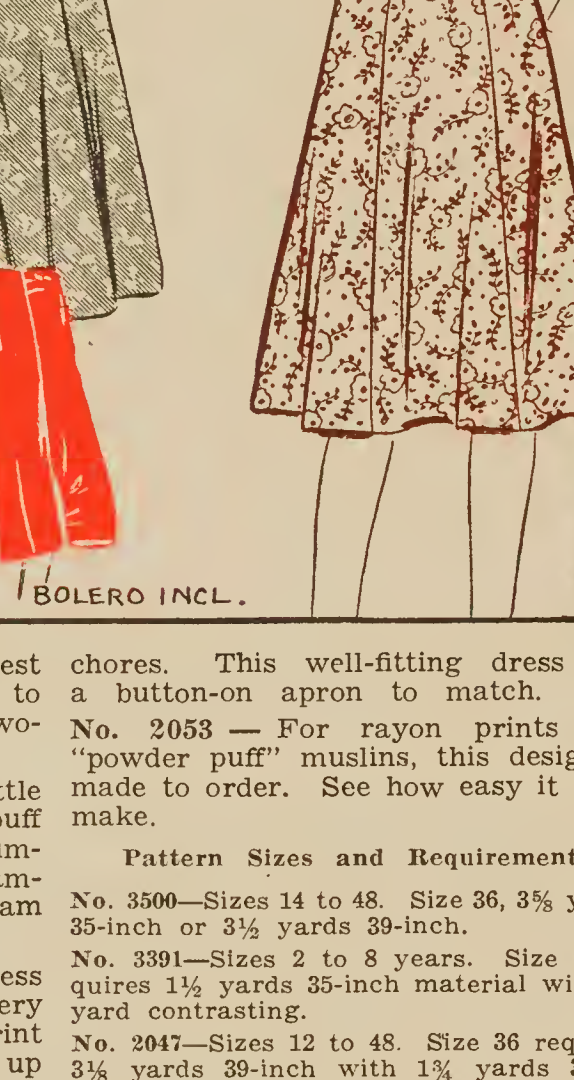
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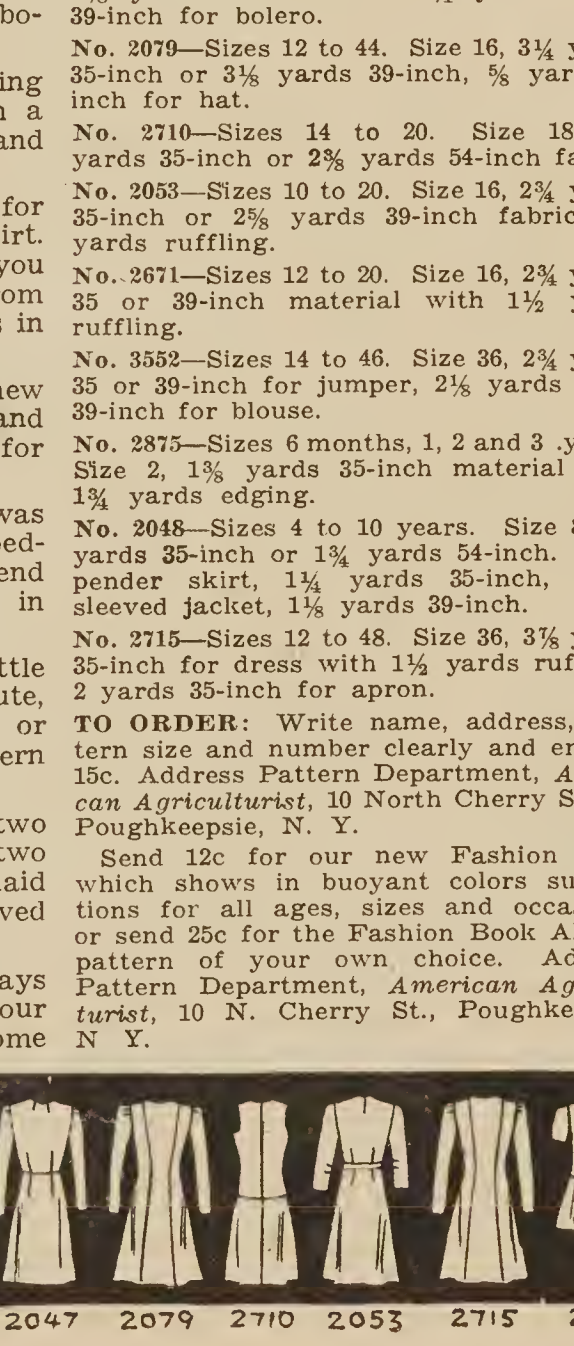
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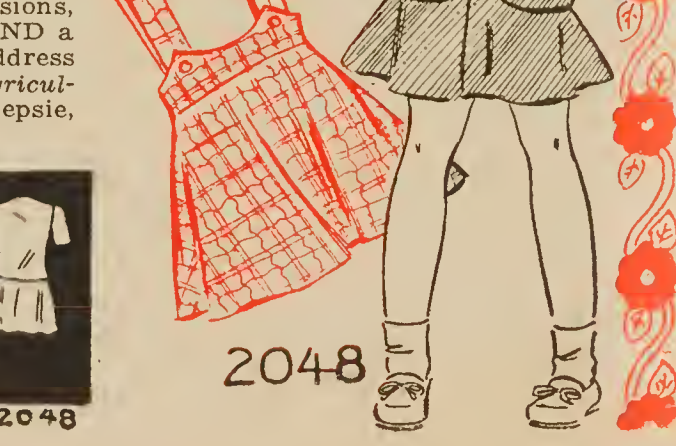
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In Place of Meat

This peanut butter omelet combines two foods which our government asks us to use instead of meat:

Peanut Butter Omelet

5 servings

5 eggs
5 tablespoons milk
1 tablespoon butter

1/2 teaspoon salt
5 tablespoons peanut butter

Separate whites and yolks; beat in separate bowls. To beaten yolks add salt, peanut butter and milk; mix thoroughly and fold into the beaten whites. Melt the butter in frying pan and pour egg mixture into the pan. Cook on top of the stove over low flame until puffed and slightly browned on the bottom; then put into moderate oven (350° F.) for about 10 minutes to cook the omelet throughout.

When cooked, remove from oven, crease through center, fold it over and roll on to a warm platter. Serve at once.

Baked Eggs on Spaghetti

6 servings

1 cup broken spaghetti
2 tablespoons butter
3 tablespoons flour
1/2 cups milk

Salt and pepper
1 1/2 cups grated mild cheese
6 eggs
Buttered bread crumbs

Cook spaghetti in boiling salted water and drain. Make a white sauce by melting butter, adding flour and seasonings and stirring until smooth. Add milk and stir constantly until thick. Add the grated cheese and stir until it is melted. Blend sauce with spaghetti and pour mixture into a shallow baking dish. Make slight depressions and break whole eggs carefully into them. Cover with buttered crumbs and bake in a slow oven (325° F.) until the eggs are set.

Beans

A little imagination added to beans takes them out of the class of common everyday foods. They seem to call for fat, especially salt pork, bacon or ham, and flavorful vegetables, such as onions and tomatoes.

Before cooking drybeans they need thorough washing and picking over to get rid of imperfect ones. Then soak overnight in more than three times their measure in water and cook in the soaking water in order to avoid losing precious minerals. Soda is not advised in cooking beans because it destroys the valuable Vitamin B-1 which they contain.

Allow from 1 to 2 1/2 hours for boiling beans after soaking. Test occasionally to see if tender. Allow the usual one teaspoon of salt per quart of beans for seasoning.

To Vary Cooked Beans

1. Serve with tomato or cheese sauce.
2. Lightly fry sliced onions in drippings from salt pork or bacon, and heat thoroughly with the cooked beans; or stir cubes of browned salt

pork with the drippings through the hot cooked beans.

3. Make a casserole of cooked beans (limas or navy) by alternating layers of cooked beans and canned tomatoes and seasoning with drippings. Strips of bacon or cubes of salt pork could be browned on top of the casserole.

Tomato Sauce

(Makes about 1 cup)

1 No. 2 can tomatoes or tomato juice
1/2 teaspoon salt
1/4 teaspoon pepper

2 tablespoons butter
1 onion sliced
2 tablespoons flour

Cook tomatoes with seasonings and onion for 10 minutes; force through a sieve. Melt butter and stir in the flour; gradually stir in strained tomato; stir until mixture boils and thickens; then cook about 3 minutes longer, stirring occasionally. This recipe is good to use on egg, fish, or bean dishes.

Cheese Sauce

3 tablespoons butter
3 tablespoons flour
1/4 teaspoon salt
2 cups milk

Few grains cayenne pepper if desired
1 cup finely cut cheese

Melt butter, add flour and salt. Blend well, add milk gradually, stirring constantly to prevent lumping. When mixture is thick, stir in cheese and put mixture over hot water until cheese is melted.

Cheese sauce is excellent over beans or egg dishes.

California Chicken

(6 to 8 servings)

1 1/2 carrots grated
1 1/2 cups potatoes cubed
1/2 cup onions chopped
1 small can tuna fish or 1/4 cups cooked fish
Buttered crumbs

1 cup canned or cooked peas
2 cups milk
1 teaspoon salt
4 tablespoons butter
4 tablespoons flour

Boil carrots and onions together in liquid drained from the peas, adding just enough water to cover. After 15 minutes, add potatoes and boil until they are tender. Then add the salt. While vegetables are cooking, make a white sauce by adding flour to melted butter, then the milk or part milk and part vegetable water. Add peas to the other vegetables, divide fish into fairly large pieces without discarding the juice from the can and add to the white sauce. Arrange alternating layers of vegetables, white sauce and fish in a buttered baking dish. Cover with buttered crumbs; bake at 350° F. until the crumbs are brown and sauce boils up around the edge.

Fish or Cheese Souffle

3 tablespoons butter
3 tablespoons flour
3/4 cup milk

1/2 teaspoon salt
3/4 cup store cheese or 1 cup flaked fish
3 eggs

Make a thick sauce by melting butter, blending with flour, adding salt and gradually milk, stirring until thick. To this sauce add grated or cut cheese or flaked fish and stir until well blended; cool. Add 3 well beaten egg yolks,

then fold in the beaten egg whites. Pour into a greased baking dish and bake in a slow oven (250 to 300° F.) for 20 minutes. Serve at once.

Salmon Puffs

1 pound canned salmon
2 cups seasoned mashed potatoes
3 eggs
1 tablespoon minced onion
1 teaspoon lemon juice

Tabasco sauce
salt
2 tablespoons butter
1 teaspoon chopped parsley
1/4 cup chopped celery

Flake salmon with a fork and remove bones. Melt butter and cook in it a few minutes the chopped parsley and chopped celery. Combine with the flaked salmon and oil from the can (Because of its vitamin content).

Add to the seasoned mashed potatoes the slightly beaten egg yolks, minced onion, lemon juice, tabasco sauce and salt, and beat until very light. Fold in well-beaten egg whites; pour lightly into greased baking dish and bake in a moderate oven until set in the center and lightly browned.

—A. A.—

TOUGH SOD

(Continued from Page 8)

age to do that. It also showed me that she loves you very much indeed. And, my son, you'll learn, if you don't know it now, that love is such a precious thing, there is so little of it in the world, and there are so few who really love us, that it is not a thing to be cast aside lightly."

"Helen wouldn't speak to me when she left the Farm Bureau meeting yesterday—even turned her head the other way."

"Well, what do you expect after what happened to her father in that meeting? After all, Helen's human—she has feelings—and she loves her father. But today she looked as if she had been through a bad sickness, and I know how upset you are. I wonder if anything is worth ruining the love between you two. What are these things you so strongly call principles? I have principles, but after you have lived a good many years, you'll find out that young people sometimes get heated up over things that don't matter so much, and lose sight of those that do matter. Youth is intolerant. When I was young I thought I had all the answers, but as I have observed and experienced life I know that there is much shading between black and white in the answers to most questions. I know that I was not wise enough to answer my own great question."

"What do you mean by that, Mother?" asked Allen.

His mother did not immediately reply, and they sat silently while the night made music around them.

Finally Mrs. Clinton stirred a little, and began to speak again, but so softly that Allen had to lean closer to hear.

"I often wonder," she said, "when I look at people all hurrying back and forth, here and there like ants in an anthill, what goes on in their hearts, and what they live with in their souls that no one else knows about."

Somewhat mystified, Allen asked with a little laugh:

"What are you driving at, Mother? You sound like you'd committed murder."

"I did," was the astonishing reply. "I murdered love! And because you seem to be doing the same thing, I'm going to tell you something that I expected to keep as my own secret to the grave. Before I met your father, I loved a boy and he loved me, and we had agreed to marry. We quarrelled. No need now to go over what the quarrel was about. It's enough to say that I knew shortly after it was over that what we quarrelled over wasn't important. But we were both stiff-necked with pride and neither offered to make up. That situation went on for weeks, and during that time I met your father. To teach the other boy

The POET'S CORNER

IN TIME OF WAR

By Edith Shaw Butler.

Turn the earth again, my plow,
The seed waits for the sowing.
Though man kills man and nations fall,
The wheat must start its growing.

The wheat must feed the hungry ones,
They shall not cry in vain.
Turn the earth again, my plow,
Come sun, come gentle rain.

a lesson I began to go around with your father. This was the basis for another violent quarrel, and a day or so after the last quarrel, in a fit of spite, I married your Dad. The other boy went away, and I haven't seen him since. Your father and I got on very well, but it wasn't long before he knew that I didn't love him. People have a sort of sixth sense that way. I never forgot that lost lover, and never can.

"So, my son, I ruined three lives—or so it seems to me now—and it was all so unnecessary. No one, not even one as close as I am to you, can tell you what to do. But I beg of you, for the sake of your own happiness, consider well before you take steps which you may regret all your life. Don't make decisions because of stiff-necked pride. Love is the most precious thing in all the world."

Her voice trembling a little with the last words, she got up hastily and went into the house before Allen could reply. After she had gone, he sat there quietly for long hours, while the harvest moon looked down as it has since the beginning of things upon the joys and sorrows and problems of all generations of men. (To be continued)

Famous to Relieve 'PERIODIC'

FEMALE PAIN

And Help Build Up Resistance Against It!

If at such times you suffer pain, tired, nervous feelings, distress of "irregularities"—due to functional monthly disturbances—start at once—try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—so helpful to relieve such distress because of its soothing effect on one of woman's most important organs.

Taken regularly—Pinkham's helps build up resistance against such symptoms. Also a fine stomachic tonic! Follow label directions.

For free trial bottle tear this out and send with name and address to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., 859 Cleveland St., Lynn, Mass.

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Your busy family needs a cheery home. Easy with rich colors, gracious patterns of our inexpensive wall papers. Postage prepaid. Free catalog, large samples. Write today.

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The amount of worthless stock kept in old pigeonholes is astounding. One luckless investor used worthless stock in place of wall paper. Buy War Bonds. No investor ever used U. S. government securities for wall paper!

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WIN ON THE HOME FRONT!

No. 9—Grease the Wheels.

THE GEARS of family living creak less if greased now and then. A good lubricant is "a place for everything and everything in its place."

First consider clothes closets; a hundred percent of a clothes closet has:

1. Room enough for clothes in current use.
2. Shelves for hats, shoes, boxes and whatever.
3. Rods for clothes hangers at right height, low for children.
4. Hooks for articles that do not need hangers.

A storage space elsewhere should take care of clothes not in immediate demand.

Where closets are lacking, the best possible substitute has to be devised—broad shelves with rods underneath for hangers, and curtains in front; or perhaps just large suit boxes where clothing can be kept separate and free from wrinkles.



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LETHANE 60 is the Rohm & Haas answer to America's wartime shortage of imported rotenone.

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copper fungicide gives effective blight control

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Saves mixing time—handy to use.

Saves spraying time—less clogging of nozzles.

Saves wear on sprayer—non-corrosive.

Important savings with help and equipment so scarce!

CUPROCIDE DUSTS made with Yellow CUPROCIDE

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THE FARM NEWS

PEACHES HARD-HIT

The New York State 1942 peach crop last fall was 1,615,000 bushels; in 1941 it was 1,649,000 bushels. Production in the Empire State in 1943 is, of course, a guess, but it certainly will be only a small fraction of the crop harvested last year.

Two periods of unusually cold weather—one in December and one in February—are the cause. Examination of a good many peach orchards shows that fruit buds are entirely killed. Even in the most favorable areas along Lake Ontario, a careful check shows that from 20% to 90% of the buds have been killed.

In addition to killing fruit buds, severe cold damaged some trees to the point where their productive life will be shortened.

Fruit buds were also killed on some cherry trees, but probably not enough to reduce the crop. Most sour cherry trees came through the winter in good condition.

—A. A.—

FOUR-H CHAMPIONS

Thirty outstanding New York State Holstein Club members each enrolled for an average period of 6.1 years have owned and cared for a total of 724 head of livestock, including cattle, sheep, hogs, and colts. Their total project inventory in livestock and dairy products sold or used at home has amounted to \$69,888.18.

The 4-H program is a diversified one. In fact, in addition to raising cattle and other livestock, these members have grown 55 gardens, reforested 8 acres, raised 20 farm poultry flocks, and completed 20 homemaking projects. It has become, in a sense, a production rather than simply a project program.

Most outstanding among the boys who have enrolled in Holstein work over a period of years is Francis Kelsey of Canastota, Madison County, and among the girls, Althea Burrows of Harpursville, Broome County. They were selected as the 1942 State Champion Holstein Club members.

Althea owns 10 head of registered purebred Holstein cattle, 4 of which are milking. Speaking of meeting production goals, Althea's best cow, Stony Knoll Man-O-War Jessie, 1913007, made 15,312 pounds of milk and 501 pounds of fat as a three-year-old. At the time of the State Junior Fair at Cortland, this cow was producing over 90 pounds of milk a day; consequently, Althea decided not to show her. However, Althea did show this cow's daughter, Montvic Chieftain Jessie, as a senior yearling, winning second in a very strong class of fifteen heifers.

Francis Kelsey, State Champion Boy, owns 18 head of cattle, 14 of which are his own breeding and four of them trace directly to his first calf through the female side of their pedigrees. Nine of his cattle are milking and are producing well above average. His cow, Jewel Posch, just made 11,069 pounds of milk and 385 pounds of fat as a four-year-old. Verbelle, at 8 years, made 11,820 pounds of milk and 378 pounds of fat. Jewel Recruit made 11,931 pounds of milk and 386 pounds of fat at 6 years of age, and Monau-frau has just finished with 10,756 pounds of milk and 365 pounds of fat as a two-year-old.

Francis, working closely with his father, is developing a real herd and reports the use of bulls of superior production backing. Likewise, he is becoming a leader. In his own community for nearly two years, he has been local leader of a 4-H Club of 14 boys and girls.

In studying the reports of the contestants in the State Holstein contest

DEALERS MAY HELP FARM MACHINERY QUOTAS

Farm machinery dealers who have 1942 machines on hand will do a service to farmers by giving this information to County Farm Machinery Rationing boards. These tools can be added to the county quota and thus be put on farms to do their part in food production.

for champions, we found many others with herd development records practically on a par with the champions. They were Russell Coon, Cortland County, Dale Putnam of St. Lawrence County, John Roebuck of Orange County, and Isabelle Hughes of Steuben County and Betty Bova of Franklin County.

One of the objectives of 4-H dairy club work is the development of profitable herds. While the program has other values and purposes, it now can be said that numerous herds in the State trace almost entirely to purebreds which were selected as 4-H foundation cattle. This story of 4-H herd improvement work probably can be given best by reviewing the reports recently received from 39 counties of the State. A summary of the reports revealed that at least

- (1) 75 safety bull pens have been constructed
- (2) 300 purebred herds established
- (3) 500 grade and scrub bulls eliminated
- (4) 400 registered bulls of merit selected in addition
- (5) 350 herds enrolled in Dairy Herd Improvement Ass'ns.

—H. A. Willman.

—A. A.—

SHEEP SCAB QUARANTINE

Sheep growers in Livingston County, New York, and surrounding areas are suffering serious financial losses from a bad infestation of sheep scab. The bright side of the picture is that steps are being taken to control the trouble. Commissioner Noyes has put a quarantine on sheep in Livingston County and a number of towns in adjoining counties. The quarantine means that no sheep can be sold without permission of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets and then only for immediate slaughter. Application can be made to Dr. Fuller, Farm Bureau Office, Mt. Morris, for an inspection and a permit to sell.

Six veterinarians will visit sheep farms in the area, and sheep showing the disease will be dipped twice at ten-day intervals, using lime sulphur.

Scab is one of the most serious of sheep troubles, and it is not always easy to diagnose. Western New York sheep growers will be wise to dip animals this spring even though the flock seem to be free of scab. Fortunately, there are several portable job dipping tanks in western New York (one is owned by farmers in Livingston County) which will be used to the limit during coming weeks. To aid in the dipping process, some sheep men are already shearing their sheep.

—A. A.—

A three year old registered Guernsey cow, Criss Cross of Hedgewood, owned by H. H. Bauckus of Town Line, N. Y. recently completed an outstanding Advanced Register record of 12579.1 pounds of milk and 692.1 pounds of butter fat. Besides this creditable record, this cow produced a live healthy calf for her owner.

MARKET NOTES

MILK PRICES

Administrator Blanford has announced the uniform price of milk in the metropolitan market for the month of February as \$3.14, 4 cents above the previous estimated price of \$3.10. The January uniform price was \$3.15. The volume of milk in the February pool was 7.3% below February a year ago, but the total value of milk in the pool was 12.1% above February a year ago.

The Department of Agriculture and Markets figures that milk production in the state was 2% below the same month last year. U. S. milk production was 1% above February a year ago, the highest of any February on record.

Administrator Clough announces the uniform price in the Rochester area as \$3.40 for February.

Administrator Lasher announces the uniform price for the Buffalo area as \$3.26. Producers who deliver direct to plants get an additional 15 cents a hundred.

—A. A.—

FEED-EGG RATIO

For the week ending March 11, the feed-egg ratio as figured by the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets was 6.9. This ratio means that it takes 6.9 dozen eggs to buy 100 pounds of poultry feed.

The month previous the ratio was 7.1; a year ago, 8; and two years ago, 8.6.

New York State farmers on January 1 had 16,218,000 chickens and hens of all ages, which is 13% more than a year ago. New York State egg production in January this year was 174,000,000 eggs compared with 152,000,000 in January a year ago. National production for January was 3,769,000,000 eggs. 11% over a year ago.

On February 1, crop correspondents for the State Department of Agriculture and Markets reported intentions to buy 16% more baby chicks than a year ago.

—A. A.—

LIVESTOCK

On January 1, New York State farms had about the same number of dairy cows and youngstock as a year ago. There were about 1% less cows and heifers two years old or over, but a few more calves under one year of age.

On January 1, New York farmers had 15% more hogs than a year ago, 13% more chickens, and 3% more sheep. U. S. livestock population on January 1 set a new all-time record. In terms of animal units, the country had 5% more animals than a year earlier and 11% more than the ten-year average. This increased livestock population is one reason why we are having a tight protein supply. Another reason is that the ratio between feed and animal products makes heavy feeding profitable.

On January 1 the number of sheep and lambs on feed for market in New York State was reported as 49,000. Last year the figure was 45,000; two years ago, 54,000. The figures for the entire country were 6,781,000 this year; last year, 6,928,000; two years ago, 6,479,000.

—A. A.—

LIVESTOCK VALUE INCREASES

The farm inventory value of the 7 principal classes of farm animals in New York (cattle, horses, mules, sheep, hogs, chickens, and turkeys) on January 1, 1943, was \$318,739,000 when priced at prevailing levels. This large

increase from the \$233,555,000 a year earlier and the \$170,547,000 ten year (1932-41) average is due in small part to the increased numbers, but mainly to the higher unit prices. The sharp upward trend in meat prices, and the fact that milk and eggs have been generally at higher levels than in earlier years are reflected in an upward appraisal of value per animal. These values should not be confused with income of farmers. Income from animals comes only when the products such as milk, eggs, and wool are sold, or when the animals are slaughtered for meat. There are inevitable losses of animals, while the costs entailed in caring for them have been increasing rapidly.—State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

—A. A.—

VEGETABLE GOALS

Here, again, are the acreage increases or decreases in percentage terms of commercial truck crops asked for by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. These figures do not include vegetables for processing or those included in market gardens.

Commodity	Percentage 1943 of 1942
Carrots	135
Kale	122
Beans, snap	117
Beans, lima	115
Beets	117
Corn, sweet	112
Tomatoes	111
Cabbage	108
Onions	107
Spinach	102
Peas, green	101
Asparagus	100
Peppers, green	45
Cauliflower	88
Eggplant	86
Lettuce	86
Cantaloupes	85
Watermelons	84
Celery	78
Cucumbers	74

—A. A.—

PEAS FOR CANNING

New York State farmers have indicated intentions to plant 46,900 acres of canning peas this year. If they carry out their intentions, there will be an increase of 2% over 1942 and 34% over the 1932-1941 average.

The intended national acreage is 566,000, 5.2% more than last year.

—A. A.—

A JOINT STATEMENT

(Continued from Page 13)

ask their full cooperation.

(2) Promote production of more protein on the farms by encouraging farmers to grow more soybeans, improve their pastures, make better use of pastures, cut hay early, and follow other sound practices.

The Feed Industry Council, for its part, will carry the program through a series of meetings to all feed manufacturers and distributors to the end that they may:

(1) Conserve protein in accordance with the program.

(2) Help farmers use the feeds properly.

The conservation program will not create one pound more of high-protein feeding ingredients in total, but it will use what we have effectively and, we believe, without seriously impairing efficient production of animal products.

It is our belief there are sufficient amounts of high-protein feeds so that poultrymen, dairymen, and livestock men can go ahead with their plans for high production.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Feed Industry Council

join in this request that you—the farmers, the feed distributors, and the feed manufacturers—cooperate in adapting your individual programs to these conservation measures. Only through this cooperation can we produce the highly important foods—meat, milk, and eggs—in the amounts so urgently needed by our armed forces, our allies, and our civilian population.

—A. A.—

NOTES FROM NEW ENGLAND

Higher Milk Prices—Governor Baldwin has stepped into the Connecticut milk problem in an attempt to lift OPA farm price ceiling on milk. Told that several members of the Connecticut Milk Producers' Association, each producing 1,550 quarts of milk a day, intended quitting because it is unprofitable, Governor Baldwin says action is necessary to prevent further loss of the milk supply in the State. The governor explains that farmers, although called upon to increase production because of war needs, are being handicapped by increased cost of labor and the difficulty in getting help, fertilizer, and implements.—C. B. K.

* * *

New Hampshire Milk Prices Expected to Advance—Indications are that producer prices of milk in New Hampshire markets will be advanced about ½c per quart on April 1. The Milk Control Board reports that such advances are requested to keep New Hampshire prices in line with Boston and other Massachusetts markets, into which milk would move if no upward adjustments were made in the Granite State.

Potato Shortage Helps N. H. Growers—Shortage of potatoes is not in the bins of New Hampshire producers, although their stocks are dwindling faster than usual. E. L. French, Manager of Agricultural Service, Inc., reports that there has been unusual demand upon the supply furnished by the co-operating potato growers of his association as result of curtailed shipments of table stock from Maine. He reports that government orders restricting the use of refrigerator cars for the movement of table stock from Maine has resulted in a larger demand for New Hampshire spuds. This Farm Bureau cooperative expects to furnish its trade well into May.—Alfred L. French.

* * *

Vermont Seed Potato Supply Near Bottom—Assuming that "going like hot cakes" means going exceedingly fast, that's the way Vermont's relatively

small stock of certified seed potatoes has been going during recent weeks. Only a few scattered lots remained unsold in mid-March, with possibility that there might be a few left over in warehouses after grading of present orders is completed. None of this seed, I think it is safe to say, went the black market way into table stock channels to avoid ceiling, as has been reported from some larger seed producing states.—Harold L. Bailey.

* * *

Boston Milk Price—Price for month of February in Boston milkshed in the 191-200 mile zone is \$3.18 per cwt.; 4 cents higher than January, and 45 cents higher than February a year ago. Sales of fluid milk in February were 4 per cent higher than in January. Normally there is little change in February sales as compared with January; the increase of 4 per cent brought sales this year to a level of 18 per cent higher than a year ago. Seventy-five per cent of all milk went into fluid uses, a percentage probably never before reached at this time of year.

Class 2 Milk Change—Not to be overlooked in new price under amended milk order in Boston and other federal markets is increase in Class 2 price. New features are too complicated for discussion here, but net result should be an increase in Class 2 price of 16 cents for all months except April, May and June, when increase would be about 4 cents.—Walter E. Piper.

—A. A.—

ENOUGH HAY

In general, there are adequate supplies of roughage to carry dairy cattle through to pasture. A year ago 29% of New York dairymen were short of roughage, while only 17% reported hay for sale. This year only 10% have reported that they are short of roughage, while 49% have a surplus.

On March 1, stocks of corn silage were reported as 13% heavier than a year ago.

The average farm price for hay in New York on March 1 was reported as \$11.50; last year, \$16.40.

—A. A.—

APPLES IN STORAGE

Storage holdings of apples are reported as higher than normal. However, as yet no ceilings have been put on apples, and the demand is reported as improving as a result of the rationing of canned goods. Some are talking about \$3.00 for certain varieties if ceiling prices are not put on apples.

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Be ready for the shortage of help, and the heavy work, next season: go to the nearest Frick Branch or Dealer and get your order in for the replacement parts and service needed to put your equipment in fighting condition. Doing your part toward Victory will then be assured. We are equipped to aid you: act now.

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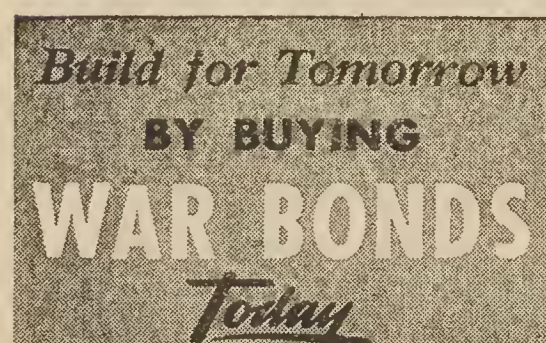
Victory comes first. Without victory you couldn't call your farm—or your life—your own. That's why factories are turning out machine-guns today, and not machines; tanks and not tractors; automatic rifles and not automobiles. That's why the things you want and need must wait.

But there's no need for you to wait. You can start getting those things *right now*—and help to win the war as well. By putting every single dime and dollar not absolutely needed into War Bonds—Bonds that pay you back \$4 in 10 years for every \$3 you invest—you not only help buy Victory, you build for tomorrow.

Remember, a part of your income must go to pay for depreciation of your present machinery anyway. It isn't income, but a return of working capital which is being worn out. Surveys show that depreciation costs of buildings and equipment on a typical Illinois farm run to \$686 per year. Figure your depreciation costs! Put that much or more into War Bonds as a depreciation reserve. In the same way, start saving for *all* the things you'll want.

Begin now to "build for tomorrow"! Buy War Bonds every time you sell; make EVERY Market Day "Bond Day"!

**Now! You can buy Bonds from
your rural mail carrier. Ask him!**



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N.Y. Vegetable Growers State Position on "Price Ceilings" Set by OPA

EDITOR'S NOTE: The statement printed here, just issued by a New York state-wide conference of vegetable growers, expresses clearly and emphatically the firm convictions of vegetable growers, not only in New York but everywhere, that if they are to produce the food demanded by the war, hampering bureaucratic rules and regulations must cease, and especially vegetable products must be permitted to sell for prices that will enable vegetable growers to take the big risks involved and to pay the increasing costs of production.

These statements not only express the situation of vegetable growers but apply equally strongly to every other farmer in the United States.

* * *

WE, AS representative vegetable growers of New York State, recognize as our country's whole population must, that a nation produces and its army fights on its stomach and that therefore food is as essential in our total war effort as planes, ships, tanks, and guns.

We vegetable growers pledge to our country our utmost effort in meeting the needs not only of our sons in the armed forces and our civilian population but of our allies and the populations of the deprived and persecuted nations.

We therefore maintain that our first and most important job as growers is to utilize to the fullest possible extent our tremendous potential of production in meeting these stated needs for food. But to the end that these needs may be met we must be unhampered and unrestricted in going about the unprecedented task before us. Our farms and our hands must be freed for the job.

This conference, after a detailed study of price ceilings and the many factors involved with respect to vegetable growing in New York State, places itself on record as being unanimously opposed to any and all price ceilings on perishable produce in general, or on tomatoes, peas, beans, cabbage, spinach, lettuce, and carrots, specifically, for the following reasons:

1. Cost of Production:

The cost of producing vegetables in New York State varies with each producing section and with each farm within these sections and with each season. Labor costs can neither be accurately determined in advance of marketing, nor, without knowledge of yield per acre. Yield per acre is subject to growing conditions over which neither the grower nor the Office of Price Administration has any control.

2. Containers:

We maintain it is impracticable to establish ceiling prices on any commodity which is sold in various sizes and kinds of containers. For example, tomatoes in the Rochester area normally sold in 12 quart climax baskets or half bushels. Capital District growers market theirs in 24 quart baskets. In the Hudson Valley both 16 quart baskets and tomato lugs are used.

The first requisite, therefore, to fair ceiling prices dictates stabilization of containers over the state. Under war conditions, this is not feasible. Supplies of new containers are so restricted that second-hand containers must

be largely utilized. Many of these have been bought for the season. Standardization of containers would enforce undue hardship upon such growers. It might well result in crop losses due to scarcity of any one fixed type of container.

3. Grades and Grading:

We maintain that it is impracticable to establish ceiling prices without considering grades and quality of any product. Vegetables are grown under a wide variety of conditions in the state. Many different varieties of each vegetable likewise are grown, each subject to variations in price. Grading practices vary both as to sections, as to individual growers, and as to the time of harvest. We do not believe it feasible to establish standard grades at this time. Such standards, if adopted, could not be enforced because of shortages of manpower in the enforcement agencies.

4. Season of Production:

Seasons of production vary in different parts of the state. Tomatoes, for example, ripen progressively over the state starting with the Hudson Valley. By the time the Capital District is in production, a basket of tomatoes worth \$5.00 at Albany brings \$3.00 at Newburgh. By the time later production areas come in, the Hudson Valley tomato sells for \$1.00, the Capital District tomato for \$3.00, and the northern tomato \$5.00. How then are price ceilings to be established, or how enforced? This applies to all of the other vegetables mentioned.

5. Farmers Cannot Exist if Prices are Held Below Production Costs:

The theory of price ceilings is based upon the assumption by the O.P.A., by other federal agencies, and by the consumer, that, regardless of price ceilings, regulations, or orders affecting growers, we farmers will continue to plant, produce, and harvest as usual. It is time this was recognized as wishful thinking. In spite of subsidies, incentive payments or "What have you", farmers still stay in business by making a profit. When ceiling prices are put upon fresh vegetables, restricting a high price, with no consideration to a floor price, the result is to encourage low prices and to take away the incentive for production.

A case in point. Thousands of early tomato and cabbage plants which supply our local markets with early produce before the main crop comes in, are now started in our greenhouses. Bear in mind that the cost of producing these early crops is much higher than that of later plantings. Bear in mind also that early crops are produced only because they command very high prices. Bear in mind, likewise, that canned vegetables are rationed. One grower present stated that if ceiling prices of \$2.00—\$3.00, to use an arbitrary figure, are set, he will pull out his 15,000 tomato seedlings and throw them away. This man knows that he cannot produce at this figure. Nor, can he risk producing this early crop with any government bureau holding the arbitrary power of fixing prices at any figure designed solely to protect the consumer.

It is not too difficult then, to envision price ceilings as boomeranging to force growers to shift their production from these essential crops to oth-

ers not bound by ceilings. We wonder whether this has been considered. We wonder whether we, as a nation, can afford to continue to close our eyes to practical considerations of this sort.

We cannot admit the wisdom of price ceilings on perishable produce. We believe it a false economy. If, however, we must submit to them, we recommend that:

(A) Price ceilings be based upon the highest market prices of last year for each crop and for each production area, as duly recorded by our State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

(B) To this base price for each area, must be added coverage for the increased costs of production that must be met this year.

(C) These prices are a matter of record from day to day. The adoption of

NO "KERNELS"

ED. BABCOCK was called out of town for an important meeting, and found it impossible to write his *Kernels*, Screenings and Chaff for this issue. His well-read contribution will appear on this page in the next issue.

this method will compensate our growers for the increased costs of his early crops. They will fluctuate in each area in accordance with the season and, by and large, furnish the only approach to this problem.

(D) If this method, as recommended, be adopted, or any other method, we insist that the control of these prices be lodged, not in Washington, but in the district office closest to each production area. Unfavorable weather, disease, insect pests, all play their role, war or no war. It is vitally important to our producers that provision be made for appeals to cover unforeseen and unpredictable happenings and that adjustments be made with the minimum of delay.

(E) If price ceilings are to be placed upon fresh vegetables, New York growers must know what these ceilings are to be, because planting time has arrived.

(F) If price ceilings are to be resorted to, we recommend that they be placed on the terminal market or on the retailer, or on both, but not f. o. b. shipping point.

(G) Whenever price ceilings are placed on a given farm product the producer who sells direct to wholesale houses, or retail stores, commercial, industrial, institutional or government users, the same ceiling price shall apply for the producer at any given point of sale as applies to any other seller.

Under many of the present price ceiling orders where sales are made direct to both retailers, restaurants, commercial, industrial, etc., users and direct to consumers, both at farmers' public markets and at the buyer's place of business or home, the producers' ceiling prices are set at a lower level than other handlers. For example, the farmer's ceiling on onions and potatoes on a regional market or delivered to a retail store is less than a merchant trucker or class 3 wholesaler.

This is a clear case of unfair discrimination against the producer.

7. Black Markets:

It is the opinion of this conference that the establishment of ceiling prices on perishable produce is an open invitation to the expansion of black market operations. Black market operations must, in turn, lead to the by-passing of all our organized marketing channels. These marketing channels and our distribution systems have been developed over a long period of time and at great cost to farmers,

(Continued on opposite page)

SERVICE BUREAU

By H. L. Cosline

STILL "LOUSY"

"I read the item 'Lousy Trick' in the January 30 issue of your paper. We were caught by that trick. Both my husband and I are old. Two men came with a big truck and persuaded my husband to go out and look at the hens and he finally sold them nearly 300 hens. They gave my husband three \$20 bills, a \$10 bill, two \$1 bills, and 60 cents in change.

"I noticed that the lettering on the cab said 'New Jersey,' but I could not see the name, except that I know one of the last three letters was a 'z'. I asked this man his name, and he said 'Lewis', and he said he was from Elmira. Later I asked him if he lived in Rochester, and he said 'yes'. However, I do not think that was true.

"One man was dark, thick-set, and wore dark-rimmed glasses. The other was younger, taller, and was blonde. They drove a large green truck with a dark green canvas cover. I have notified the State Troopers."

The item to which our reader referred explained how some buyers were convincing poultrymen that hens were sick and that they should be sold before a lot of them died. In this case, too, it was obvious that our reader was badly short-changed. It is going to be difficult to locate these men without more information. If any reader has had a similar experience or thinks he can identify the men from these descriptions, we will be very glad to have the information.

—A. A.—

VICTORY TAX

"Could you please tell me if farm labor has to pay a victory tax? It seems nobody is sure whether or not they have to."

Farmers are not required to deduct victory tax from the hired man's wages. However, both the farmer and the hired man are subject to the victory tax for 1943. It will be due on March 15, 1944, and the amount due, if any, will be figured on the basis of the 1943 income.

—A. A.—

"WE TRIED IT"

"On January 8, Mrs. Reva Burch, Mexico, R. D. No. 4, Representative of American Cleaner Company of Oswego, N. Y., called on me as President of W. S. C. S. saying she was doing so at the suggestion of the church conference. Her object was to have our society sell the cleaner; her offer was very attractive. We were to have 30 days trial, after that time she was to call, and if we were not entirely satisfied or felt we could not handle the deal, cancel the deal and refund money. She stated she was working on salary, therefore, was not anxious to force deals. The product was guaranteed to keep glass from steaming or frosting over—windshields treated would remain

perfectly clear no matter what the weather—also windows and glasses. This will not do the things it is guaranteed to do. A short time ago, our minister received a letter from a conference member saying they had not recommended Mrs. Burch to call on these specified church officers."

We have mentioned Mrs. Burch's activities on several occasions, we have never received an answer to letters written to her. We do not know of any case where she voluntarily accepted the return of this product. It is our understanding that Mrs. Burch IS the American Cleaner Company, and that she both makes and sells the product she offers.

—A. A.—

RED CROSS

March 31 is the closing date for the war fund campaign for the American Red Cross. There never was a time when the need was greater, and there never was a cause more deserving than this.

If you have a son in the Army, you will want to contribute liberally. If you have not, remember that neighbor boy who may be in the Pacific or in Africa, or who is training to take his place there.

—A. A.—

PACKAGED SEEDS

M. T. Munn, New York State Seed Analyst, says that there is no relation between packages and quality of garden seeds. The impression has grown, he says, that gaudily packaged seeds are often of poor quality and low in their ability to germinate. This is untrue as inspection and testing have pretty nearly driven the unscrupulous seed packeter from the New York State markets.

If you buy seeds from any source and, after a fair trial, they prove different than represented on the packet, write to M. T. Munn, Seed Analyst, State Experiment Station, Geneva, New York.

—A. A.—

Vegetable Growers State Position

(Continued from opposite page)

dealers, and to the consumer. Grower, distributor, and consumer have benefited from these organized marketing facilities. They must not be disrupted if we are to do our job today. The cost to the nation of permitting a policy that will extend our black markets, must be far greater than the cost of permitting our farmers a fair return for his products.

B. In Conclusion:

We stand at the threshold of our production season. The scales determining which way production is to go—up or down—are in delicate balance today. Price regulation without price floors and governmental interference with agriculture today exert a daily pull downward.

The price at stake is too great to risk much more downward pressure on the scales. The farmer is the forgotten man of today.

Let us alone and we will produce. Work with us, not against us. We want to do our job in our way as we know best. Whose stake is any greater than ours? Our sons and daughters are scattered over the face of the globe. They are gone from our farms. We who are left, recognize our trust.

Let it be truly said that in America, all just powers of government are derived from the consent of the governed. We cannot give our consent to any scheme of regulation that jeopardizes the very things we fight for.



HIRAM S. STONE, deceased,
Plainfield, N. H.

Plainfield N. H.
Jan 28 1943.

North American Accident Ins. Co.

Dear Sirs;

I wish to express my sincere thanks to the North American Accident Insurance Co. for the check of \$1000.00 paid me as beneficiary on the death of my son at Camp Wheeler Ga. as the result of a hit and run accident.

My son has carried your Insurance since he was old enough to take it and am thankful I kept it in force even after he entered the Service.

Sincerely
Mrs William Stone

Keep Your Policy Renewed

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.
Oldest and Largest Exclusive Health and Accident Company in America
N. A. ASSOCIATES DEPARTMENT
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

Recent Claims Settled by the Service Bureau

NEW YORK	
Mr. George Terrell, Castle Creek.....	\$ 3.50
(Claim adjusted)	
Mr. F. L. Chapman, Alpine.....	2.49
(Settlement on mail order)	
Mr. Herbert Thompson, Interlaken.....	40.60
(Settlement on mail order)	
Mr. James Gagliardo, Hannibal.....	100.75
(Pay for produce)	
Mr. Orville K. Putnam.....	5.11
(Settlement on burlap bags)	
Mr. Melvin Haneghan, Palmyra.....	2.23
(Claim settled)	
Mr. Ford C. Kirby, Adams.....	25.00
(Compensation for time disabled)	
Mr. E. J. Page, Stafford.....	8.72
(Settlement on mail order)	
Mr. Ralph Fletcher, Sanborn.....	111.62
(Adjustment on grapes)	
Miss Ruth Trombley, Cobleskill.....	3.00
(Adjustment on mail order)	
Mrs. Raymond Scroger, Medina.....	36.00
(Claim settled)	
NEW JERSEY	
Mrs. L. Willis, Bridgeton.....	8.75
(Refund for merchandise ordered)	
VERMONT	
Mr. R. E. Eddy, Poultney.....	700.00
(Pay for a cow and a bull)	
PENNSYLVANIA	
Miss Helen Merry, Wattsburg.....	3.98
(Adjustment on mail order)	



We MUST Have \$4. MILK



... to cover the
Costs of Feed,
Fertilizer,
Labor and the
Unusual Risks
Involved in Producing

**FOOD FOR
VICTORY!**

SINCE the earliest days of this nation, farmers have been its staunchest, most patriotic citizens. We have repeatedly risked our lives, our homes, and the welfare of our loved-ones in defense of its ideals of liberty and justice.

But the liberty and justice we farmers have fought for has been "LIBERTY AND JUSTICE FOR ALL"—not just for a favored few. We farmers hold that the Bill of Rights guarantees that FARM PROPERTY, as well as factory property, shall not "be taken for public use without just compensation."

Yet the bureaucrats today are saying to farmers—*"Speed up and use recklessly the fertility of your fields, the vitality of your livestock, the life of your machinery, and the strength and health of your own flesh and blood. Do this to produce MORE FOOD for public use. Do it even for LESS than you'd ordinarily make... and do it at the risk that you'll lose everything you own in the venture."*

To this we reply simply: We farmers are willing to work 80 hours a week while others work 48. We're willing to push our farms and our livestock and our machinery to the peak of their production. But we are not financially able to mortgage our farms and to risk the homes and livelihoods of our wives and children in this public service.

Today's Costs Are Higher—Risks Are Greater

Today we must pay up to \$12.00 a ton higher for poultry and dairy feeds, and comparable prices for the protein and mineral supplements necessary to get extra production. Right now we must invest several hundred dollars in seeds and fertilizer and labor if we are to produce even our usual amounts of food and fiber next fall. And we must do all this knowing full well that we may not be able to get the help or the machinery to harvest next fall. Knowing too that our crops may have to rot on the ground, and our livestock be sold for meat.

Is it just, is it fair to ask us to take that risk? We say no, and that's why we members of the Dairymen's League are agitating for \$4.00 milk. Because only \$4.00 milk—at today's costs—will enable we dairy farmers to produce the food necessary to win the war. And because only organized farmers are strong enough to demand and get a price readjustment under today's wartime conditions. We invite all other organized farmers to join us in this fight.

We believe Government in dealing with Agriculture, before they adopt basic policies, should consult with the National Farm Organizations as these people are truly representative of farmers and therefore are in a position to know the best methods to use in getting the results the Government is asking for.



Published by THE THOUSANDS OF FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

APRIL 10, 1943

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

PUBLISHED
EVERY OTHER WEEK

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

Thirty-Five Days

By
C. E. LADD



TO GRASS



IT LOOKS like an early spring but we people of the northeast know that most anything can happen in early April. Of course, we are all happy if on our farm we can turn out to pasture just a little before May 15. But if you just chalk on

your calendar today, April 10—"thirty-five days to grass," you will be making a pretty good guess for the neighborhoods that are well away from the sea coast and at an elevation of 800 to 1500 feet.

In these last thirty-five days we are all trueing up our plans and making final decisions on crops to be raised, cows to be pastured, and business to be done.

Never before in the experience of men now living has it been so important that we produce food to the full extent of our capacity. And it is quite possible that this will be the most critical food producing year of all that we may farm through in the future.

But this food supply must be obtained in spite of serious shortages that threaten the success of the whole war effort, shortages of farm labor, machinery and repair parts, total feed supplies and supplies of high proteins. It will take all the skill and resourcefulness that farmers possess to overcome these serious obstacles during the coming months.

Labor

The northeast is probably short about 20,000 full-time hired men and three or four times that many day workers for harvesting and other peak seasons. Various State and Federal agencies are working hard on this job. The Extension Service and the U. S. Employment Service are cooperating effectively. Farm Security and other agencies are helping. A few men are being brought from the mountain areas of eastern Kentucky and Tennessee. They are good. A considerable number of city workers are beginning to look towards the farm. Some will be good and some of little use. Perhaps the very best extra help for planting and harvesting are the boys from small town high schools excused

for a certain number of days under emergency laws and available in the summer. Girls and women will be available in some regions. For the present we will have to take what we can get, be very patient and do the best we can with them. Many of these inexperienced workers will do very well.

Farm Machinery

I have just spent an entire day at a farm auction. A tractor, sold at the ceiling price



EDITOR'S NOTE—No other man in the United States is better prepared to write on the present food production situation than Dean Carl E. Ladd, author of the article on this page. In addition to administering a Farm College in constant contact with the farms and farmers of a great farm state, Carl lives on and with his son operates a large dairy farm.

Long before America itself was in the war, Carl was warning that there was a serious food shortage to come. Dairymen will be especially interested in what he says about the critical dairy feed situation, and in his suggestions for meeting this problem.

drew bids from more than fifty people. The names were put in a hat and after the drawing 49 didn't get a tractor, one did. Machinery not under a ceiling often went considerably above the cost when new.

It does not seem to be understood that a shortage of man labor necessitates an increased use of machinery. We shall have serious difficulties this year but somehow I have faith that farmers will be able to tinker up the old machines (*Please Turn to Page 10*)

Before the opening of the West, thousands of acres of corn for husking and other grains were grown on northeastern farms. With the shortages in western grains it looks like plain common sense and insurance for eastern farmers to increase their acreage of grain.



IN THIS ISSUE

SMALL FRUITS, Page 3; YOU, YOUR FARM AND THE WAR, Page 6; PLANTING AROUND THE HILL, Page 8; BETTER PASTURES, Page 10; PASTURE FOR PIGS, Page 17; APRIL POULTRY POINTERS, Page 19; YOU DON'T KNEAD IT, Page 22; COUNT YOUR POINTS, Page 23; EASTER FUN, Page 24; KERNELS, SCREENINGS AND CHAFF, Page 26; SERVICE BUREAU, Page 27.

The basis of a sound business cooperative is voluntary use by fully informed patrons

THIS IS THE YEAR TO GROW MORE FEED . . . NO. 2

Sow Oats Early

The secret of big yields of spring grain is early planting on well-prepared land. In most areas, every day you delay planting after the first of May cuts the yield about a bushel per acre. Use a recommended variety of seed, treated to control smut.



even more important—baby the meadow seedings

Legume seed is expensive and scarce this year. You can safely sow less seed per acre, and still get a good stand for next year's hay crop by taking special pains when you sow the seed.

Grass and legume seeds are usually planted too deep. When these tiny seeds are covered with more than one-half inch of dirt, they may not sprout, or those that do may never be able to break through to the ground surface.

One of the best ways to insure a good catch of grass seed is to sow the seed on well-prepared land and just barely cover the seed.

1. **Make a firm seed bed.** Drag it several times—enough to break up the soil very fine. Roll or cultipack before planting.

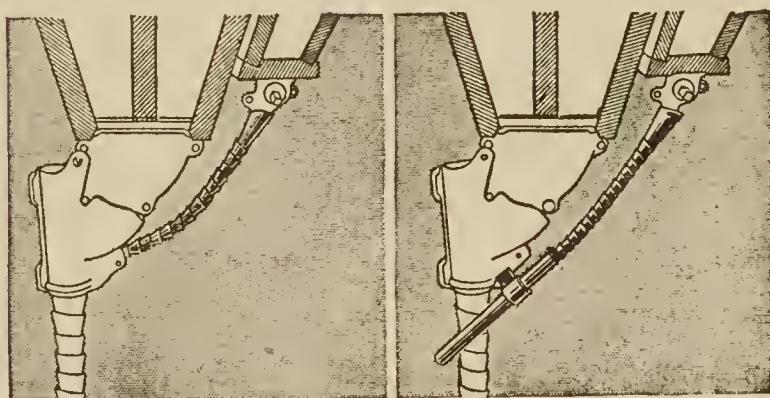
2. **Fertilize** according to state college recommendations.

3. **Plant grass seed shallow.** Some grain drills drop the grass seed in front of the hoes or through the grain spouts (see diagram). This covers the seed too deep.

4. **Roll it again**—or better still cultipack after planting. This will cover the grass seed enough

and leave a firm, moist seed bed—just the right condition for quick sprouting.

5. **Use a perennial legume** (alfalfa or ladino) in all grass seedings so you can leave the meadow down longer.



Look over your drill and adjust the grass seed spouts so that the seed is dropped back of the hoes or discs.

More than 600 of your G.L.F. employees are now serving their country in the armed forces. Those that remain are trying their level best to keep you supplied with the things you need for producing food. You can help them help you by taking your seed and fertilizer *right away*. Will you do it?

Bulletin Board

MORE GOV'T WHEAT NOW AVAILABLE

Another hundred million bushels of government wheat are now available for feeding purposes at corn parity prices. The bill releasing the wheat was signed by the president March 26, and the announcement made the next morning. Within fifteen minutes after the announcement reached Buffalo, G.L.F. Mills were loading wheat on cars for delivery to Service Agencies, many of which had already placed their orders so that no delay would be involved in getting the feed wheat out to farms where it is needed.

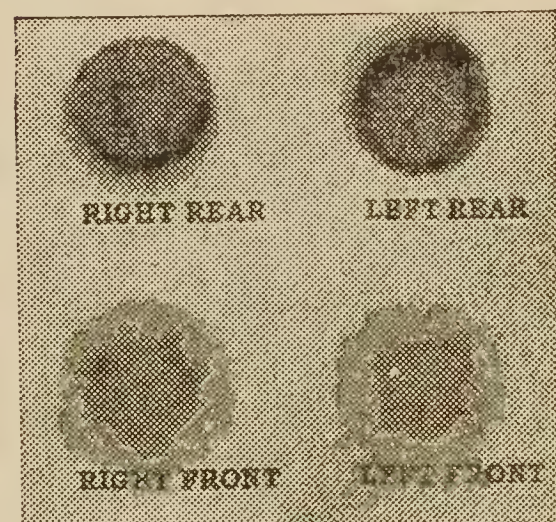
The wheat now being delivered is about fifteen cents a bushel higher than the previous lots. It is still the best buy on the feed market, and will be a big help in relieving the feed shortage:

* * *

PRACTICES THAT CHECK MASTITIS

Mastitis robs dairy farmers of millions of dollars every year in lost milk and lost cows. Today, when every pound of milk is needed, we can ill-afford such a loss. One practice that has proved definitely helpful in checking mastitis is fast milking—leaving the machine on the cow only four or five minutes.

Regular testing for mastitis is another very helpful measure in preventing the spread of mastitis. *G.L.F. Mastitis Testers* are a good means for doing this. These testers are blotters, treated with Brom-



This G.L.F. Mastitis Tester shows blue color on both rear quarters. This cow should be milked last to prevent the spread of mastitis to uninfected cows.

Thymol solution. A drop of milk from each quarter of the udder, squeezed on the blotter, makes it possible to pick out the suspicious cow immediately.

Sanitary milking practices are especially important in the control of mastitis. Two G.L.F. products of value in dairy sanitation are:

B-K Powder. A chlorine sterilizer for washing udders, dipping teat cups, cleansing wounds, dipping teats and sterilizing equipment.

G.L.F. Washing Powder. A new product containing highly active milk- and grease-dissolving ingredients. Goes twice as far as most washing powders. Produces cleaner pails and equipment, and holds down milk stone formation. Produces *clear* solutions even in hard water:

Small Fruits

COMPLETE THE GARDEN



THE HOME GARDEN, no matter how thrifty and productive its vegetables may be, lacks something unless you include some small fruits. The quality of small fruits is never quite so good as just after they are picked; we have never yet seen the family that will buy as much fruit as they will eat if it is right handy in the garden; and in addition to the variety and increased amount of food grown, there is a lot of fun in growing some fruit.

Some real questions for gardeners to decide are: what fruits, what varieties, and how many? Commercial production of small fruits is limited to areas where the conditions are particularly favorable, but most of them can be grown for home use in the Northeast except in a few exceptionally unfavorable areas.

STRAWBERRIES

One of the easiest small fruits to grow is strawberries. Here, too, there are a few wrinkles that will help you get results. One of the first mistakes that the amateur may make is in setting. It is very important to get them in at the right depth, neither too shallow nor too deep. The crown of the plant should come right at the surface of the soil.

Another mistake frequently made is



Berries for canning

to neglect thinning. If your soil is as fertile as it should be, the plants will send out runners and set many more new plants than should be allowed to grow. The result will be small berries. Allow each plant to send out runners to form six new plants and vigorously hoe out all of the balance.

Strawberries will make an excellent growth on any good garden soil, but for best results they do need soil that has a good supply of vegetable matter or humus. The time to add this is before you set out the plants, but you may be able to pick out a spot already well supplied.

There are any number of excellent varieties. Mastodon is a good standard ever-bearing variety which will give you berries both in June and in the fall. Two relatively new varieties that are excellent are Dorsett and Fairfax, and a good standard variety is Howard, sometimes spoken of as the best variety for general culture because it is adapted to many different types of soil. There is some difference, too, in the dates of ripening of berries. Study your catalog, and pick out three or four that will give you a long bearing season.

RASPBERRIES

The first thing to watch in growing raspberries is to buy your plants from a good nursery. Digging up plants from plots already established may result in bringing in disease which will ruin your efforts.

The next important point is thinning and pruning. If you want big, attrac-

tive berries, keep your raspberries cultivated so they will not spread all over the garden (this applies to red raspberries); thin them out in the row so the canes are 5" or 6" apart; and after growth starts in the spring, cut back the canes to 4 feet so they will not get top-heavy. After the crop is harvested, cut out all of the old canes and burn them.

There are many good varieties. One of them you need to consider is Newburgh, partly because it is less susceptible to some diseases and also because the quality is excellent. Others are Herbert and June. Then you will want a few purple raspberries, some black raspberries, and maybe some blackberries. The purple and black raspberries differ in growth habits from red raspberries. Whereas reds send up shoots from running root stocks, these other varieties grow in clumps and are propagated by pinning the tips of the canes to the ground, at which point a new plant starts. The standard purple berry is the Columbian. Some good varieties of black raspberries are the Kansas, Naples and Dundee; and a standard variety of blackberries is the Eldorado.

Black and purple raspberries are pruned this way: Cut out the old canes after the harvest is over. In June, pinch back the new canes when "blacks" are 18 inches to 2 feet tall and when "purples" 2 to 2½ feet tall. Later lateral branches are cut back to 6 or 8 inches in length.

BLUEBERRIES

Cultivated blueberries are one of the newer fruits. Growing them is a little tricky; but if you are successful, your efforts will be well rewarded. A common misunderstanding is that blueberries require swampy ground. That is not true. They like a light soil and one that is acid, but this can be managed in most home gardens. You can even go to the trouble of digging good-sized holes and filling them with soil from an area where the berries grow wild, or you can mix in a liberal amount of peat moss with the soil and increase the acidity of the soil by mixing two pounds of sulphur per hundred square feet of area. Varieties to consider include Cabot, Pioneer and Rubel.

GRAPES

Here is another small fruit that objects to weather that is too cold. However, a few vines of Niagaras (white), Concord (blue), and Catawbas (red) will not take up too much room, and you can afford to plant them if you are in an area where the chances of a crop are reasonable. Other varieties include Portland (white) and Fredonia (blue).

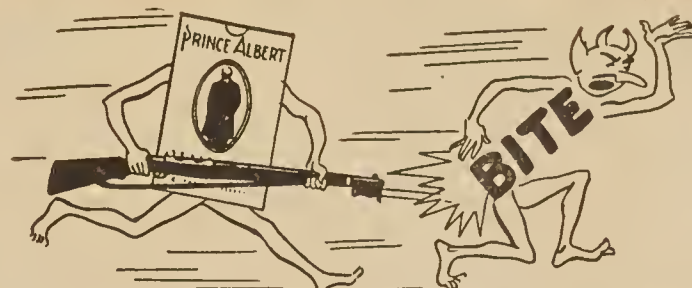
If you set out vigorous vines this spring, you may hope for a few bunches in the fall of 1944 and a fair crop the following year.

Watch someone who knows how to prune or get a grape-growing bulletin from your State College of Agriculture and follow directions closely.

PEACHES

Do not try to grow peaches if winter temperatures commonly drop to "15 below" in your area. Temperatures that low usually kill all the fruit buds and may injure the trees as well. Here again, discussing varieties is a

(Continued on Page 14)



SMOOTH-SAILING SMOKING, TOO!

NO BITE

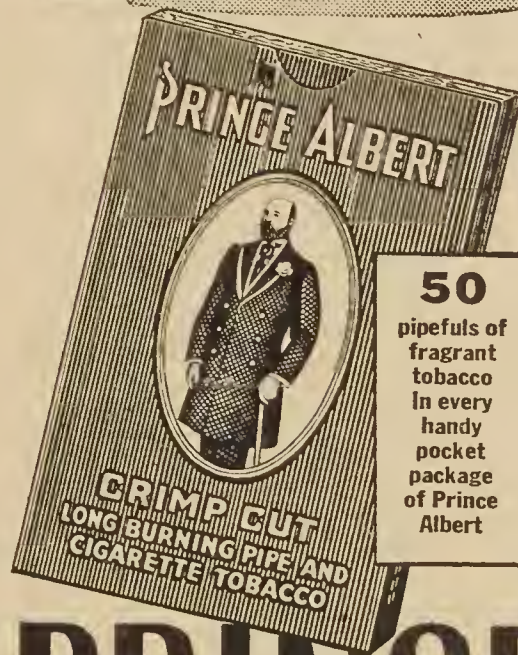
TO RUFFLE UP MY TONGUE—

PRINCE ALBERT

IS SO MILD, SMOOTH,
SO EASY ON MY TONGUE—YET
SO TASTY. IT'S
BETTER TOBACCO,
THAT'S A
CINCH!



BUY
WAR BONDS
AND
STAMPS



50
pipefuls of
fragrant
tobacco
in every
handy
pocket
package
of Prince
Albert

AL ALTER'S model racing boats are stream-lined—smooth performers. And so is Al's pipe—loaded to the rim with mild, mellow Prince Albert, the brand that's no-bite treated and crimp cut. "At the same time," says Al, "P.A. is rich in the good taste I used to dream about, yet easy on my tongue." Try P.A. yourself—see if you don't find it your smoker's dream come true.

A FAVORITE FOR "MAKIN'S" SMOKES, TOO

PRINCE ALBERT

THE NATIONAL JOY SMOKE

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, North Carolina

Buy War Savings Bonds and Stamps

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

By E. R. Eastman

PRESIDENT VETOES FARM WAGE BILL

PRESIDENT Roosevelt has vetoed the Bankhead Bill, which provided for including farm wages for all food producers, both hired men and operators, in figuring the cost of production in parity. Because senators and representatives are closer to the people and know the real food situation, the Bankhead Bill was passed by heavy majorities in both the House and Senate. It is doubtful, however, if it can be passed over the President's veto.

Of all the many mistakes that New Dealers have made in agriculture, and they have been legion, this is just about the worst. In vetoing the bill, the President in effect says that you as a farmer are not entitled to include any pay for yourself, your family or your hired man when the costs of producing food are figured.

In a long statement, the President said that he vetoed the bill because it would cause inflation. Farmers don't want inflation either. The veto came on top of ten years of government babying of labor unions to boost union wages, with the result that right now the index on farm prices for New York—and these are approximately the same for the nation—is 154 as compared with 100 for 1910 to 1914, while weekly factory earnings are 323. In other words, labor has received four times as much increase as farmers have and that's where inflation is. Farm prices have a long, long way to go to cause inflation. Furthermore, the President to the contrary, labor prices are constantly advancing. Right now, John L. Lewis has in the offing a threatened strike of his mine workers, and it is conceded by those in the know that in order to call him off he will be permitted a substantial part of what he is asking in wage increases.

Looking at this veto from another angle, we hear a lot about the high cost of food. Food is much higher than it was. But the economists of the New York State College of Agriculture report that while food prices have advanced recently, earnings of workers rose in about the same proportion. Furthermore, the percentage of income of the average worker spent for food is still relatively low.

If this veto cannot be over-ridden by Congress, it will be the consumers, not the farmers, who will be hit the worst. It is not the cost of gasoline or tires that is now worrying the consumer; it is whether or not he can get them. We have reached that situation with food. Look at the food shortage we now have in spite of the fact that last year was the greatest food production year in our history. What will the shortage be with even an average crop year?

If the Administration had deliberately set out to try to cut down food production, it is doubtful if they could have done more than they have. They have refused to let the farmer have machinery, drafted his help, and refused him prices for his products that would enable him to compete with other industry. And on top of this comes the President's veto, saying in effect, "You farmers are not worthy of your hire." When the great pinch in food shortage comes, the American public should know just whom to blame.

In the meanwhile, the American farmer, patriotic to the last man, will continue to work himself and his family sixty to eighty hours a week, because he knows that we must have the food to win the war.

These facts are pointed out here not to criticize, but to try to get the government to establish sounder food production policies.

GROW YOUR OWN FEED

YOU WILL NOT want to miss Dean Carl E. Ladd's discussion on Page 1 of this issue on the whole food production situation, and especially on the home growing of feeds to meet the serious

shortage of cattle and poultry feeds.

In ordinary times most dairy and poultry men find it cheaper and better to buy their concentrates. But these are not ordinary times. Corn for husking was once a great standby here in the Northeast. We grew thousands of acres of it, proving that we can grow it on most of our farms here if we have to. It looks now as if we may have to. As Dean Ladd points out, there may not be any western corn to buy.

Oats and barley don't pay ordinarily, but more of them may be a godsend this year. Another suggestion is to plant soybeans with silage corn in order to increase the protein content.

You may think that you are taking a chance in increasing your acreage of home-grown feeds, but it may be a bigger chance not to.

FOR \$4.00 MILK

THE Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, strongly supported by other cooperatives and by dairymen themselves, is demanding a price of \$4.00 a hundred for milk.

Why not? That's a fair and reasonable price, well in line with the present costs of production. A fair price for milk, without any political subsidies to consumers, is the only sure way of insuring to the consumer an adequate supply of milk in the critical, uncertain food situation that lies ahead.

THEY MUST HAVE FARM SCRAP

BROKEN and discarded farm machinery of all kinds—plows, tractors, rakes, gears, flywheels, tractor parts, etc.—are now urgently needed for scrap metal if the boys in the battle lines are not going to run short of munitions. Farm scrap is the best kind.

The job of collecting this scrap is on during April. Won't you take an hour or so to get your farm junk together, then telephone the local salvage committee and ask that somebody be sent to get it?

HOW ABOUT FAMILY APPLE ORCHARDS?

ONE OF MY pleasantest boyhood memories is of watching and longing for the tree of early Sweet Harvest apples to get ripe enough to be eaten. They were followed in the family orchard by Red Astrakans, Pippins and other fall varieties, and later by Northern Spies, Kings, Sheep Noses, and a dozen other kinds that lasted well into late spring. How I used to search for a big King apple with a water core!

No longer ago than fifty years, almost every farmer had an orchard of apples, and often of many other kinds of fruit. The rapid increase of insects and diseases has wiped out almost all of these small orchards, particularly in non-fruit-growing regions. And what a loss they are in good living on the farm.

Now the question is frequently raised by our readers as to whether or not a general attempt should be made by farmers to restore the family orchard. The answer, I am sorry to say, is probably No. No one cares for wormy or scabby fruit, and it is not possible to get good fruit without costly equipment and a large amount of work, in addition to much skill and knowledge of how to grow fruit. Where small orchards have been tried they have almost universally failed because, like any other modern crop, they will not do well without constant care. Also, it is unfair to commercial growers to set out an orchard and then neglect it so that it becomes a refuge and a breeding place for fruit diseases and insects which may spread to good orchards.

However, there may be some exceptions to this discouraging picture. For example, there are several varieties of dwarf apples and pears. These trees come into bearing in a comparatively short time. They don't grow tall, so can be easily sprayed and pruned. If you recognize the situation, and have the stick-to-itiveness to lick the pests, you perhaps can grow some of your own apples and pears on dwarf trees.

Also, there is no reason why every family with a little land cannot have a splendid succession of fresh fruit from June till frost by starting with strawberries, followed by the many different varieties of other berries. For further suggestions, see the article on Page 3 of this issue.

KEEP HOME FIRES BURNING

SON BOB writes from camp that he has to work so hard that he has worn his nose to a sharp point keeping it to the grindstone! Nevertheless, he says, the Army is all right. The chow is good, there is plenty of it and it's usually well cooked; the beds for the most part are o.k., and the officers—both commissioned and non-commissioned—are gentlemen. One need have no trouble with them, says Bob, as long as he obeys orders and does what is right.

Best of all, the many boys with whom I have talked report that the Army is well organized. The boys are usually quickly classified where their education, experience and ability can best be used; many a soldier is learning a trade that he will be able to use all the rest of his life; and the regular routine and hard work rapidly improve the boy's health.

Of course, these facts apply better during the training period than they may after the boys are shipped across. Even so, relatives will do well not to upset themselves too much with worry about casualties, because the chances are all in favor of the great majority of the boys coming home safe and sound. Don't forget that there are dangers in civilian life, too. You will recall that before the war the automobile was killing 36,000 people a year, and injuring hundreds of thousands more.

I am not trying to talk down the dangers or the sacrifices of war. Mrs. Eastman and I know something about the heartaches. I am saying that we here at home are all in this war, and we cannot give the proper support to our boys or to America itself if we let grief and unnecessary worry get us down.

TEST AND TREAT

THIS IS THE YEAR of all years to make sure of a good crop stand. That means that you should either test your seed for germination yourself or make sure that it has been tested. It means inoculation of legumes like alfalfa and peas. And a good crop stand in garden or field means that it is necessary to treat the seed of many crops to prevent disease.

Directions for following these practices to get a good stand have been made simple, and there are chemicals or other needed supplies to be had for doing the job. It may make the difference between a good crop or a poor one, profit on your labor or loss.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

A SCOTCHMAN'S wife was taken ill, and, seemingly, died. At her funeral, as the coffin was being carried through the churchyard gate the pallbearers accidentally bumped it against a gate post. The shock resuscitated the woman. She was taken from the coffin and survived for many years. Then she was taken ill, and, this time, really died. At the funeral, as the coffin approached the churchyard gates, the bereaved husband said to the pallbearers: "Steady, lads, steady; dinna bump her."

TOUGH SOD

SYNOPSIS

Allen Clinton, a likeable "red-headed" young farmer, succeeds in his fight to organize a Farm Bureau in Lanark County, but in doing so makes a bitter enemy of Ezra Chittendon, hard-boiled local dealer, large mortgage-holder and boss of the county. Allen and Helen Chittendon, sweethearts since childhood, quarrel when Helen urges Allen to stop fighting her Dad and take a job with him so that they can be married at once. Allen's mother sides with Helen and pleads with him not to let anything come between him and his love for Helen.

CHAPTER VII

IT WAS a cool mid-October day. Tom Mead had been obliged to delay his potato digging in order to get his apples picked, and so four or five of the neighbors, including Allen and his hired man Hank Clark, were digging potatoes for Mead on the slope beyond the orchard. They were in a hurry to get them out of the ground, for any night now a hard freeze might catch those that still remained.

The men worked in pairs, each digging two rows, throwing the salable potatoes into a crate between them which they swung along from time to time.

"When I dig potatoes," said Tom Mead, "especially when they turn out good, it makes me feel like the miners used to feel when they made a good strike. Gives me a kick to see five or six big fellows come rolling out of every hill."

"Tain't the same, Tom," called out Hank Clark, "'cause the miners always got good money for their gold or silver. Don't make much difference how many 'taters you dig if you don't get nothin' for 'em."

"That's right, Hank," agreed John Barrett. "Most often, the more potatoes you have the less you get for them."

They dug for a time, working hard and fast, with little time or energy to talk. Then, coming to the end of the rows, they passed around a pail of drinking water that had been kept under the corner of the fence and sat down for a couple of minutes' breathing spell.

"Raisin' potatoes is hard work," declared Tom Mead emphatically. "In fact, I'm goin' to quit it. I used not to mind diggin' all day, then loading the crates on the wagon, carting them to the house and carrying them down cellar. But I can't stand it any more. Guess I'm gettin' old!"

"I hear that this new potato digging machine works pretty good," said one of the men. "Time's comin' when all this hard hand work is goin' to be out. Some day we're goin' to sit at our ease and see machines worked by gasoline or electricity or some other power."

While the men were resting, Willard Green came up through the orchard, climbed the fence, and sat down at the side of the potato field with them.

"Glad I caught you men together," he said. "Since the Farm Bureau Executive Committee hired me as your Farm Bureau Manager, I've been looking forward to getting started. Now that the Board of Education has found another agricultural teacher, both of us will start work on our new jobs Monday morning. I'm as full of plans as a hound dog is of fleas, but I've decided that the best way I can make the Farm Bureau work for you farmers is first to go around among you and talk about these plans, and get your ideas on what seems to be practical."

Before anyone else could say anything, Hank Clark spoke up:

"Mr. Farm Bureau man, someone

by

E. R. EASTMAN

here was just sayin' that the time is comin' when there ain't goin' to be so darn much of this hand work like diggin' potatoes. Machines will do it. Seems as though most of my life I've been stuck to the handle of some kind of a danged hand tool like one of these here potato hooks. I'm sick of it, I am.

"Somethin' else that always makes me mad is a farmer payin' a boy 50 cents a day to hoe or dig potatoes, an' payin' men workin' right side of the boy and not doin' a danged bit more work a dollar a day — just twice as much!"

"If you're talking about yourself, Hank," said Tom Mead dryly, "probably that 50 cents was about 49 cents more than you were worth. Maybe you're like a hired boy I had once. When he was hoein' potatoes up on the hill I had to use a telescope to see whether or not he was moving."

"Ought to have been out there with your hoe workin' with the boy 'stead of layin' around on your front stoop watchin' him through a telescope," retorted Hank.

There was a hearty laugh at Tom's expense, and then Green said:

"Well, Hank, I don't think you're going to have to dig potatoes by hand many more years. I've seen the machine diggers work and they do a good job."

Then picking up one of the potato hooks that the men had been using, he said:

"I don't wonder you get sick of digging potatoes when you use one of these silly potato hooks instead of a real tool."

"Whatja mean?" demanded Hank, bristling.

"The only way to get potatoes out of the ground is with a spading fork, not with a hook. We used to raise lots of potatoes where I come from, and

we'd never think of digging them this way."

"Tell ye what," said Hank, clambering to his feet, "I'll go to Tom's barn and get a fork. You take two rows with your danged spading fork and I'll dig two with my potato hook. I've got fifty cents that says that I can dig my two rows before you dig yours."

Green realized that he had spoken a little hastily, but he couldn't very well back off from the spot on which he found himself, for every man there except Al Clinton had used a potato hook all his life. So they were more than a little in sympathy with Hank's challenge. Allen, as President of the Farm Bureau, felt that the new County Agent had been a little brash. He said nothing, thinking it was up to Green to wangle out of his own predicament.

Green finally said:

"Well, Hank, I was just kidding. It doesn't make much difference whether you use a hook or a fork to dig potatoes. It's still hard hand work. I won't bet with you, but just for the fun of it I'll take you up on your challenge."

Hank went down through the orchard to Tom's barn, got a spading fork and brought it back to the field. Willard took off his coat, rolled up his sleeves, and lined up with Hank, with two rows of undug potatoes ahead of each of them. The other men, delighted with the opportunity to relieve the monotony of digging, stood by, mentally betting on Hank, for one reason because they thought a potato hook far better than a fork, and also because they knew that Willard must be rather soft, as he had not been doing hard physical labor recently.

Tom Mead laid down the rules of the race, stating that all the potatoes must be dug clean from each hill and shaken free from dirt so they could be easily picked up. At a signal the two men were off, eagerly followed by the others.

It was plain from the start that Willard had used a spading fork in digging potatoes before. He sunk it at

the exact spot at the right on the edge of the hill, shoved it in with his foot, gave it a tip, raising every potato in the hill with one motion. Then shaking the vines and the dirt loose from the potatoes with a flip of his fork, he was ready to repeat the operation on the next hill.

Hank, well fortified at the start with a big chew of plug tobacco, struck each hill with his hook on the forward side, gave the hook a yank, pulling the vines and most of the potatoes out with one stroke. But he always had to make one or two extra strokes in order to be sure that all the potatoes were out. Although Willard's operation was a little slower, it soon became apparent that because only one motion to each hill was needed, he could gain a little on Hank.

They went up across the field almost neck and neck, with potatoes, potato vines, and dirt flying, but each leaving nice rows of spuds behind him. It was a pretty sight to watch. Any of the old-time skilful hand operations with farm tools when used by experienced men were always worth watching. The other men followed close behind, yelling and cheering the contestants on.

Slowly, almost imperceptibly at first, Willard began to forge ahead. But the race was in doubt almost to the end of the rows, because Willard's gain through the greater efficiency of his operation was offset by the tremendous staying power of Hank, who made his potato hook fly faster and faster. At the end of the race, however, Willard finished a few strokes ahead of his competitor. Then, with the understanding and the graciousness that always won him friends, he turned to Hank and said that if the rows had been a few rods longer, Hank would have won the battle, and he said again that fundamentally there was no difference in the efficiency of the two methods.

An account of that potato digging race eventually went around the entire county. Hank himself kept repeating the story, always giving Green the credit. That, together with the fact that Willard Green lost no opportunity to make friends with farmers by never being afraid to take off his coat and pitch on a load or two of hay, milk a few cows if he happened along at the right time, or help out in some other way, made the farmers realize that their new County Agent had had first-hand practical experience with their problems.

By the end of the potato race, Allen Clinton had realized that his friend Green knew what he was about, and was not averse to getting himself on the spot if by it he could make friends for the Farm Bureau.

The race over, Tom Mead said to Green:

"Will, it's kind of chilly to stand around out here talking too long, and we ought to get back to work. Stay to dinner with us and after we eat we can talk things over with you if you want. The Missus will be glad to put on an extra plate. She always says that 'there's enough of it such as there is, and good enough what there is of it.'"

"O. K. Tom," said Green. "I'm for it. Meantime I haven't anything else to do so I might as well keep on digging till noon."

After the men had eaten, they adjourned to the sunny side of the yard, protected from the cool wind.

"Now," said Tom, "let's have some of your Farm Bureau plans, Will. We'll tell you honestly what we think."

"Well—as I said up in the potato lot, I think the first and most important thing to do is for me to swap ideas and get the advice of the best farmers in every community in this county."

"That's right," said Tom Mead. "You've got to be careful not to go

(Continued on Page 24)

The Song of the Lazy Farmer

MY NEIGHBOR'S quite a hand to read, before that fellow plants a seed or feeds a pig or sets a hen, he gets his paper out again and reads about what some one said who gets rich farmin' with his head. Before he makes his clover hay, he reads what all the experts say, he thinks his crop will surely grow because the papers told him so. He treats his oats with medicine, some bulletin he saw it in said that's the way to kill the smut. And so he fills up his poor nut with ev'rything he sees in type, he reads all he can buy or swipe.

Now I don't waste my hard earned dough on books that tell how taters grow, no papers printed by some guy who couldn't plow corn if he'd try. I get a lot of mail, by gee, but it comes at no cost to me; most ev'ry day I get a flock of letters braggin' up some stock, or tellin' 'bout new-fangled crops whose yieldin' power never stops. They even tell of property that makes more cash than you can see, a-raisin' corn or wheat or grass, it's chance you can't afford to pass. The dough you make producin' oats will come in time to pay the notes, and then before the season ends, we'll be knee-deep in dividends. My neighbor's plan is much too slow, I won't wait for the crops to grow, I'll sit right back and take my ease, and spend my dough just as I please. I'll let Mirandy make the hay, while I clip coupons all the day.



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FOOD ADMINISTRATOR

Chester Davis, President of the St. Louis Federal Reserve Bank and for some years head of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, has been appointed as U. S. Food Administrator. When Mr. Davis' appointment was announced, it was stated that Secretary Wickard would continue as head of the normal activities of the Department of Agriculture. Later it was rumored that he would be asked to coordinate food production programs of England, Russia and the United States, that this job would take him abroad, and therefore that it would mean his resignation as Secretary of Agriculture. As yet, there is no official announcement concerning this.

Mr. Davis has a tough job. He will be responsible for achieving the maximum production of food and distributing it fairly, and with Stabilization Director Byrnes will direct price control on food.

MILK PRICE STAYS

Secretary Wickard has announced that the price of Class I milk in the New York metropolitan area will not be lowered on April 1. The Federal-State Milk Marketing Order carries a provision which would bring a decrease of 25 cents a hundred (from \$3.50 to \$3.25.) The Class I price will stay at \$3.50, at least until May 1.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: It should be \$4.00.)

FARM HELP

Governor John Vivian of Colorado has ordered the Selective Service officials in his state to halt induction of farm workers. There is some question as to whether or not he has the authority to do this, but at least he realizes the situation and he is bringing it to the attention of the public in a very effective way.

FURLOUGHS

The War Department has announced that it does not plan to furlough individual soldiers for farm work. Under command of their own officers, military units may be sent to do farm work (probably harvesting) when there is a local emergency.

It is still possible for men in the Army who are over 38 years old and who have farm experience to apply to their Commanding Officer for an honorable discharge. They must have letters showing that they actually have a farm job available, and the application must be submitted by May 1. Such men must have been in the Army before February 28 this year.

DEFERMENTS

Where an essential farm worker is put in Class 1-A by the Local Draft Board, certain definite steps must be taken by the worker and his employer if he wishes to try to secure deferment. First, every draftee has the right, within ten days after he receives notification that he is in Class 1-A, to object to that classification. He can talk with his Local Board. Then if they continue him in 1-A, he can seek the help of the Draft Appeal Agent of the Local Board and, within ten days after receipt of his 1-A notification, he can put in an appeal to the Draft Appeal Board. He cannot appear personally before the Appeal Board. Therefore, it is important that all available information about his job and the reasons why his work on the farm is essential be included if a favorable decision is expected.

In spite of all that has been said about deferring farm workers, we

know of a number of recent cases where for various reasons an appeal was denied even though the draftee wanted to work on the farm, his employer wanted to hire him, and the farm was of sufficient size to warrant a full-time hired man. On one occasion, at least, an appeal was turned down partly on the basis that the farmer had not applied to the U. S. Employment Service for a hired man. The idea here is that a hired man might have been available who was over draft age or who for some reason had been rejected by the Army.

In general, Draft Appeal Boards have denied appeals in cases where men were doing part-time work on farms, even though they may have been doing 8 units or more of farm work.

* * *

BEAN CEILINGS

Effective March 25, the ceiling price on red kidney beans was advanced 60 cents a hundred, and ceiling prices on other dry beans were given increases ranging from 5 to 40 cents. The present ceiling prices for U. S. No. 1 beans per hundred pounds, f.o.b. country shipping point, are: pea and medium white beans, \$5.80; white kidney beans, \$7.85; red kidney beans, \$6.30; white marrows, \$7.15; yellow eyes, \$7.15. Farmers feel that the increases, especially on red kidneys, are insufficient to get the production the government has asked for.

* * *

ELECTRIC FENCES

Electric fences have been a big help in solving farmers' fence problems. Now the War Production Board has amended Order L-180 so that electric fence users who do not have high line current can buy storage batteries to operate controllers, without turning in an old battery.

* * *

PRESSURE CANNERS

The Department of Agriculture has requested the production of 150,000 pressure cookers, and the request has been granted. This will be about double the output of last year. However, the demand will be far greater than the supply, and the decision as to who gets canners will be up to the County Farm Machinery Rationing Board. The new canners will be made of steel and will hold 7 quart jars.

The War Production Board states that there will be plenty of can rubbers and tops for glass fruit jars for home canning this summer. A relatively new type of top closure is in three pieces—a rubber sealing ring, a flat lid, and a metal screw band which fits most jars in which mayonnaise, jams and other food products are sold.

* * *

BULLETS FOR PESTS

Plans are under way to make at least some ammunition available to farmers for shooting woodchucks and other pests. If you need any, it is important to talk now with your retailer who handles ammunition, as there is a certain amount of red tape to be gone through. The retailer has to get "Form B" from the District War Production Board office, whose address can be obtained from the Chairman of the County War Board or the County Agricultural Agent. Then the farmer who needs ammunition signs this form and the retailer uses it to get a supply from the manufacturer. Retailers must have these forms filled out before they can get the ammunition.

So much depends on the right start

ASK FOR CHEK-R-CHIX

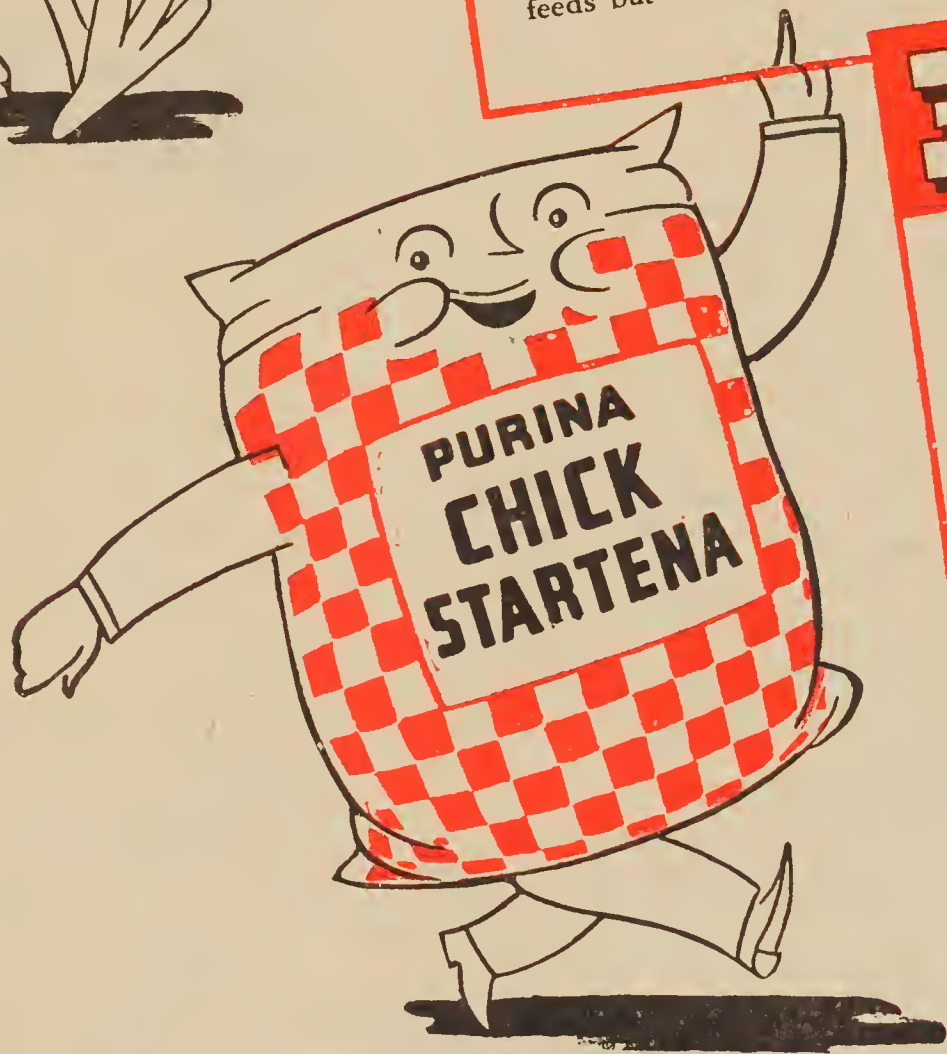
Just the kind of chicks you need to help you make your 1943 poultry and egg production goals! . . . Chek-R-Chix come from selected, high-producing flocks that are carefully culled, and bloodtested for pullorum. Parent flocks are fed a special Purina Breeder Ration to build strong, vigorous chicks with the stamina to live and grow well. Chek-R-Chix are sold only by Purina dealers.



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Your chicks are future fighters — fighters on the food front. Get them off to a fighting start with Purina Startena — built for high livability and fast growth. Many successful poultrymen get 95% livability or better and grow their birds to 1-pound weights on only 2 pounds of Startena on the Purina Plan. Purina Startena is a complete feed. Saves work . . . saves time. This year insist on Startena — and remember, there are many starting feeds but only one Startena.



3 RELY ON CHEK-R-TABS

Help stop the spread of disease — make the drinking water safe for your chicks by using Purina Chek-R-Tabs. Disinfects the drinking water, acts as a bowel astringent and fungicide. Chek-R-Tabs are quick acting — long lasting — and will not discolor the water. Only one tablet needed to disinfect one quart of drinking water. This year — rely on Purina Chek-R-Tabs!



NEVER BEFORE has it been so important to get your poultry production off to the right start. This is the year to do things better — the lives of our fighting men, our workers, our allies depend on food. Your job is important. That's why you'll want to start with good chicks, give them good feed and keep them free from disease. And that's where your Purina dealer can help — see him today for all 3!

IMPORTANT—ORDER NOW

If you have not already done so, make arrangements with your Purina dealer now for the Chek-R-Chix and Purina Startena you will need. With a greater demand this year than ever before it's important that you make your needs known early, so that your Purina dealer can supply you. Give him a break — help him to help you — order early!

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DIGGING WELLS

A STORY which I recently read has started me thinking.

One day Jesus, being wearied after a long journey, sat on Jacob's well. That was seventeen hundred years after Jacob had dugged the well.

" . . . and before Jesus drank of Jacob's well, uncounted thousands during those seventeen hundred years had done the same. Jacob lived one hundred and fifty-eight years, and he has been gone thirty-six hundred years, yet the world is still drinking water from the well he digged."

Jacob did some important things in his life, but none so lasting as digging a well.

Jacob digged a well, a simple, homely, every day task. But he left behind something which has blessed humanity.

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

AFTER thirty-six centuries Jacob's well is still a monument to a man who did something with his hands! Farmers will understand that. There are old wells and trees and fences and barns on many a homestead — dug, planted, and built by hands that have long since laid aside their tools — all bearing eloquent testimony to the dignity and everlasting usefulness of things done "by hand."

A meal is cooked, dishes washed, beds made, coveralls mended. The meal is eaten, the dishes need washing again, the beds are slept in, and the coveralls torn. Nothing to show for the labor.

A crop is planted, tilled, harvested. Then it is gone.

But is the farmer's labor lost? Or his wife's? Is the crop really gone? Let's peep beyond the crop or the dish washing, and what do we see? THE WHOLE WORLD'S DESTINY CARRIED FORWARD BY THESE EVERYDAY TASKS.

In these days when world peace hangs on the man who walks the furrow and on the farm wife who strengthens him in his task, the "work of our hands" as well as the "meditations of our hearts" take on greater and greater dignity and significance.

There's a well to be dug on every American farm today. In every American home. The water from Jacob's well refreshes the wayfarer. But the food from America's well must save the world. And you, Mr. Farmer, as you plow that one more furrow before you turn toward home; then another furrow after that, you reach out ministering hands to a needy world. You make us strong for victory and for peace.

Daringly yours,

WM. H. DANFORTH

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FIGHT THE FARM AXIS!



• There are three agents of destruction who make up the farm-Axis. They are dirt, rust, and sludge and they can whip a farmer—if he doesn't whip them first! You'll save your machinery, your time, and your temper if you follow these rules:

1. Keep all moving and stationary parts of your machinery clean. Broken or loose parts and improper adjustment are impossible to detect when hidden by dirt or rust.
2. Keep fuels and lubricants clean *while handling*. Dirt in the measuring cans, filler pipes, or storage tanks will eventually get into the mechanism and cause unnecessary wear.
3. At least once a year, remove the tractor oil pan and clean out all sludge and dirt. Refill with fresh *Gulflube Motor Oil*, which is tough and full-bodied enough to stand up under the hardest farm jobs—yet is thriftily priced!

OF IMPORTANCE TO DAIRYMEN:

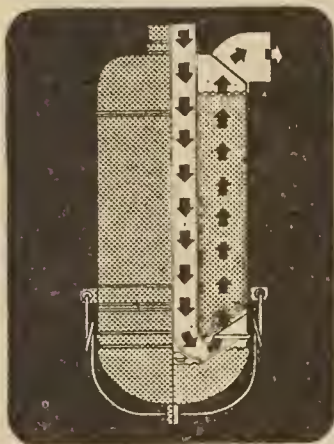
Gulf Livestock Spray will be available this year!

The formula will be changed as pyrethrum—the insect killing and repelling ingredient we have always used in Gulf Livestock Spray—is now under strict Government control and vast quantities of it are being used in insecticides to protect our armed forces from disease-bearing insects.

The new Gulf Livestock Spray will retain the high insect-killing and repelling qualities of the original, but will not be quite so free from odor and taste as formerly.

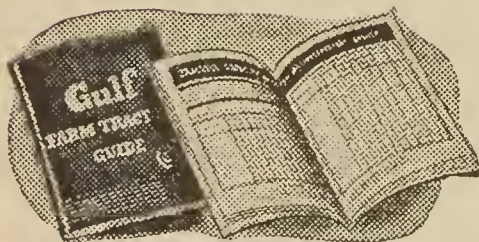
Your dealer may not have all sizes of Gulf Livestock Spray at all times, but frequent shipments to him will insure replenishment of his stock.

Remember, Gulf Livestock Spray is still sold on a **SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR YOUR MONEY BACK** basis.



HOW TO DO IT, by R. J. S. Pigott Gulf Research & Development Company

As emphasized above, dirt is a real menace to tractor performance. Other dirt hide-outs, which should be watched are: Fuel lines; settling bowl; oil filter; oil pump screen (should be cleaned at least twice a year); air cleaner (should be cleaned every day, twice a day if necessary); breather caps (should be cleaned at least once a week); cooling system (should be flushed at least once a year with strong soda water).



If you own or operate a tractor . . . you are entitled to a copy of Gulf's 60-page tractor manual. This book is an encyclopedia of tractor operation and maintenance which was compiled and edited by a corps of Gulf's lubrication engineers and tractor experts. It is complete and authoritative—and written in non-technical language. Free of charge—it would cost a dollar if it were for sale—if you send a postcard to Gulf Farm Aids, Room 3800, Gulf Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. Please tell what type or types of tractor you operate on your card.



Gulf fuels and lubricants are available at your Good Gulf Station and at Gulf distributing plants. Gulf Spray, Gulf Livestock Spray, and other Gulf products for home and farm are sold at Gulf stations, grocery, drug, hardware, variety stores . . . at milk gathering stations, and by feed stores.

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PLANTING

"Around the Hill"

By WARREN C. HUFF

WE KNOW that erosion can be almost completely controlled by maintaining a good cover of legumes and grasses. However, crops that require cultivation are needed in order to produce our required foods.

Since the acreage of valley or flat land in the Northeast is very small, many acres of cultivated crops are grown on slopes each year. The straight furrow may be the mark of a good plowman, but the wise farmer



The rain carried soil down the rows. The beans on the slope are starved for food and water, while those at the bottom have plenty. The average yield will hardly pay for labor, seed and production costs.

plows a level furrow. Water cannot run along a level furrow or row but does run and carry soil from furrows and rows that slope down hill.

Contour Planting Increases Yields

Crops in New York usually lack water for best growth at some time during the growing season. Summer thunderstorms result in excessive runoff from rows of cultivated crops not on the contour. From 1935 through 1942, potato yields from contour rows averaged 15 bushels more an acre than did those from up-and-down rows at the Arnot Experiment Station. Other records indicate that contour tillage often increases yields of corn silage by three tons an acre, wheat by five bushels and beans by seven bushels.

Not More Costly

Every farmer has to make the best possible use of his own time and that of the limited hired labor. We have

a tremendous job ahead in 1943 to produce the needed food for us and our allies in view of the labor and machinery shortages. Of course we can produce more food by plowing more acres but that immediately suggests more labor and equipment. The sensible thing is to use every means possible to increase acre yields and contour planting is one way of doing this without increasing production costs.

A detailed study of 44 farms in one New York community disclosed that farming on the contour required no more labor than did up-and-down hill planting; and, on some farms, labor and equipment efficiency were increased. Farmers can reduce machinery investment by using a smaller tractor, because the farm operations are on the

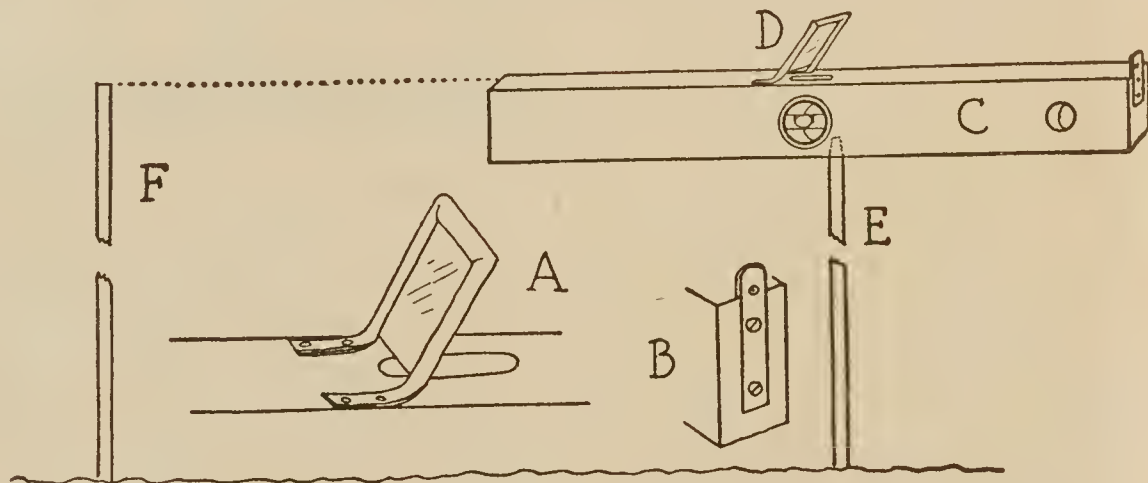


The rows and the tillage marks hold soil and water because they are on the contour. The growth is uniform and the plants are thrifty.

level. Contour strip-cropping eliminates hand labor to cut roads for the corn harvester and also reduces the waste of back swaths in cutting grain.

Simple Tool Used to Lay Out Contours

You can use an ordinary carpenter's level with mirror and sight to lay out contours and strip-cropping. The county agricultural agent or any district soil conservation representative is glad to help. Instructions are given also in Cornell Extension Bulletin 464, "Division Terraces and Contour Strip Cropping."



REMODELED CARPENTER'S LEVEL FOR STAKING CONTOUR LINES

- (A) A strip of metal cut out of a tin can or some other metal is bent and shaped around three sides of a small mirror and tacked to the carpenter's level at approximately a 45° angle over the bubble opening. The bottom edge of the mirror is from 1/8 to 1/4 inch above the top of the level, to enable sighting under the mirror.
- (B) A piece of strap iron, 1/8 inch thick and 1/2 inch wide, with a pinpoint hole drilled in one end and fastened to the end of the level so that the pinhole is just above the top edge of the level, serves as a sight. The pinpoint hole should be just as small as possible. A hole larger than 1/32 inch leads to inaccuracy.
- (C and D) Complete remodeled carpenter's level with mirror and end sight attached.
- (E) A rod or pole long enough to bring level to eye level fits into the hole bored into the bottom of the level.
- (F) A rod or pole to be used by the rodman in staking the contour line. The top of the pole must be the same height as the top of the level; for example, if the top of the level is five feet from the ground, the rod or pole must be five feet long.



From FARMS • • a pledge and a promise

*"God grants liberty only to those who love it,
Who are always ready to guard and defend it."*

ONE hundred sixty-seven years is but a twinkle to a star but to a man it's nearly seven generations. One hundred sixty-seven years is not long in the reckoning of a hill but to a man it's long enough; long enough to learn what freedom means, how to use it, when to fight for it. The men who left their bloody footprints in the snows of Valley Forge—they knew what freedom meant. The men who fought at Gettysburg, at Belleau Wood—they knew when and how to fight for it.

Now seven generations from the battle of Concord and Lexington, Americans are again fighting for their lives and their liberty. But far from the wide-flung battle lines is another

struggle—a struggle to produce the food to win a war and write a peace. Here are the farmers asking no quarter, giving none, determined that their children shall receive their heritage of freedom untarnished and unbroken.

From men beneath the rocking spars of fishing boats in Gloucester, from the vast tenancy of busy cities, from farms spread thinly through the mountains, from farms nestled snugly in valleys, from farms throughout this broad land that is ours comes a pledge and a promise—a promise that liberty, conceived in suffering, born in blood, shall not perish. For here are the men of faith, men of courage, men who will not betray this, their finest hour. They will keep America free.

For 25 years the Federal Land Bank has helped the farmers of the Northeast toward another kind of freedom — freedom from debt. During this quarter century 45,000 farmers have found that a Land Bank loan provides protection while in debt and a systematic way to get out of debt. Full information is contained in a folder entitled "Farm Mortgage Loans." May we send you a free copy?

FEDERAL LAND BANK
OF SPRINGFIELD
Springfield, Massachusetts
Serving New York, New Jersey, New England



Meeting today's Challenge - The American Farmer

THIRTY-FIVE DAYS TO GRASS

(Continued from Page 1)

and get by. 1944 will be a different story.

Livestock Feeds

But, by far, the most immediately serious obstacle to food production in the northeast is the shortage of livestock feeds, and particularly high-protein feeds. By the time you read this, a week from now, the shortage will have become more acute.

Let's get a few figures in mind: Corn is under a fixed price of slightly above a dollar in Chicago which means considerably less than a dollar on the farm in Iowa. But pork is selling at a price much above its normal relation

to corn. As a result, the farmer in Iowa can sell corn for cash at considerably less than a dollar a bushel but can get from \$1.40 up for each bushel fed to hogs. Who is going to get the corn under such a situation, the dairy-men and the poultrymen in the east who are not allowed to pay a dollar a bushel at the Iowa farm or the hogs which can pay fifty per cent more? Some of us have already found our feed mill out of corn.

You may ask whether there are enough hogs to use up the corn? Well, do a little quick rough figuring. It is expected that we will slaughter 125 million hogs in the United States next

year. Multiply this 125 million by 235 pounds per hog and point off two places in your answer to get hundred-weight of pork. Then multiply this by ten and one-half bushels which is the well established amount of corn required to make a hundred pounds of pork. Your answer will be about 2.9 billion bushels of corn. A very big crop of corn is three billion bushels.

It is true that a small proportion of this pork will be produced from something other than corn. But making all the allowance for this you wish, where will we get the corn to feed hens, beef cattle, dairy cows, and the large amount needed for manufacturing?

The shortage of high protein feeds is due to many causes. A decrease in fishing causes a shortage in fish meal; lack of shipping prevents meat scrap

arriving in usual amounts from South America; dried skim milk has been taken for human food and milling facilities are reported to be inadequate to handle the large soybean crop and make soybean meal.

More Proteins Fed

Probably the most important cause, however, rests in the improper relationships between the established prices of low protein and high protein feeds. Historically, the high protein feeds have always cost more and this has caused an automatic rationing to all classes of livestock. Now this historical relationship is reversed. As a result this is the situation the dairyman finds himself in. Suppose he has been feeding a concentrate mixture analyzing 20 per cent protein. But, because he knows that there is a national shortage of protein he tries to make up a ration containing only 18 per cent protein. Immediately he finds that this new ration will cost two to four dollars more per ton. Price encourages him to feed more protein when the country is short of protein. It is as if the prices of porterhouse steak and hamburger were fixed at the same point. At once you would have a shortage of porterhouse.

Well, how do all these affect the plans that we are now completing for spring planting? At this time I am going to suggest only one general objective and that aimed at meeting the possible feed shortage. All available data would indicate that unless we have very extraordinary feed-crop production in 1943 we shall be forced to liquidate livestock because of feed supplies inadequate to maintain the tremendously large numbers of animals on hand. If such a feed shortage occurs the northeast will suffer most because it is farthest from the great grain producing regions. This would mean that our very large metropolitan populations would lack the health-protecting foods—eggs, milk and milk products, and our highly developed systems of farming would be badly disrupted.

Home-grown Feeds

To meet this danger every northeastern livestock owner and poultryman should plan so far as possible to produce or secure in advance of needs a feed supply sufficient to insure him against temporary shortages or even shortages of some weeks in duration. For many this means to produce more grain—oats, barley, corn, or buckwheat. Some should plan to raise all their grain needs but only a few can do this. Many might well increase their grain acreage by 20 or 50 per cent; and it is just as true that many are so located that it would not be wise for them to attempt to produce any more grain than they do now.

To meet the needs for high protein some can raise a small acreage of soybeans and many farmers will raise their first crop of soybeans this year. But all our experience indicates that soybeans are a very risky crop for all except a few favored eastern regions. Difficulties with inoculation, difficulties in weed control, and general inexperience with the crop have resulted in some very disappointing results.

Buy Ahead

Many farmers have to work out the problem wholly or in part through advance buying and take all the other risks that come from this.

For dairymen, there is one thing that all can do—produce the highest possible quality of hay. Nothing that you can now do will increase the proportion of legumes in your hay in 1943. But early cutting and proper curing will produce hay of much higher nutritive value. And your seedings this spring will determine the quality of your hay in 1944.



A Better Land FOR His Return

● He's digging slit trenches, now—deeper, but no wider, than those long, straight furrows he used to take such pride in plowing . . . remember? Some of the chores he has to do now are not pleasant, but he does them, and does them well. For he knows that he's fighting for you . . . for the land he loves . . . for the way of life that's the best this earth has ever seen. When he comes back, victorious, this whole broad nation should be his welcome mat. And he should find here the things he has fought for . . . kept and guarded for him . . .

THIS is a time for straight thinking and straight talk about the future . . . about the day when America's fighting men return to the land they've been fighting for. What kind of America will they come back to?

The best way to plan for those days that lie ahead is to put every spare dollar into War Bonds. Not only because it's high patriotism to help buy tanks, and ships, and planes. Not only because it proves to our fighting men that we're behind them with all our loyalty. More than that. Those War Bonds you buy now are an investment in a strong, sure future . . . for you . . . for the men now in battle . . . for America.

In other years you might have put the surplus money into new machines. But now your new equipment, your new Farmall Tractor and International Truck have been made into tanks, and shells, and guns—for your boys who are fighting for you.

And remember, when you buy War Savings

Bonds, you are lending—not giving—your money to your country. The principal itself, and good interest, are guaranteed by the Government of the United States. At maturity you will get \$4 back for every \$3 that you put in.

The more bonds bought voluntarily, the less money our Government will have to raise by taxation! That's an important point to consider.

So exercise the patriotic thrift that means freedom—for your country and for you. Put your money—every dollar you can—into War Bonds . . . and keep it there, for Victory!

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
180 North Michigan Avenue Chicago, Illinois

We know, and our dealers know, the tremendous problems caused by restrictions on the manufacture of new and replacement machines. Your McCormick-Deering Dealer can help you keep what you have in working order. He's a specialist in farm equipment. See him first.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

BETTER PASTURES — HERE'S HOW

SINCE dairying began, farmers have known that the cheapest way to feed the cow and produce milk is on pasture. But the trouble is that most pastures aren't much good after early summer.

Now is the time to start pasture improvement, and here's how in a few words:

1. Pick out an acre per cow of your best pasture land.
2. Apply 500 lbs. of superphosphate. (This acts slowly and takes a year or two to show results.)
3. If soil is acid, add one ton of limestone per acre.
4. If land is poor, use 6 tons of manure to the acre, or 600 lbs. of 0-16-8 or 0-14-7 fertilizer.

If you cannot follow all of this program, do what you can, and at least apply an even sprinkling of manure and some superphosphate. Watch how green the improved part of your pasture keeps and how long it lasts, and you'll be convinced thereafter of the good results that can be obtained at comparatively little cost.

DON'T WASTE SEED

Probably as common a mistake as any in the home garden is to sow vegetable seed too thickly. If seed is sowed too thickly, seed is wasted and there is likely to be a most discouraging job of thinning. If the thinning is not properly done, plants are too close together, shading each other, competing for water and nutrients, and failing to yield a proper product. On the other hand if seed is sowed too thinly, the stand is poor, yield is reduced. It costs about as much in time and other expense items to take care of a poor stand as of a good one.

These points are just as valid for commercial growers as for home gardeners.

Dr. Hans Platenius of the New York State College of Agriculture has recently gotten out a mimeograph which is a little more explicit on the seed sowing information than the Victory Garden Leaflets. This information may be had from county agricultural agents.—Paul Work.

—A. A.—

THE "EARLY BIRD —"

Vegetables to eat in May and June depend on early plantings—of the hardy things. It is important that people recognize the difference between the hardy and the tender crops. Peas, beets, carrots, radishes, cabbage plants, onions (seeds or sets), spinach, and lettuce may be planted about as soon as the ground can be gotten ready. They will withstand frost. Beans, tomatoes, eggplant, peppers, and the vine crops including melons, cucumbers, and squash, will not stand frost. Sweet corn, potatoes, cauliflower, sweet potatoes, and celery are intermediate in hardiness.

Early planted things do not come up as quickly as those sown in mid-sum-

"3-8-7"

On page 3 of the last issue we referred to the Victory Garden fertilizer as "5-8-7." We wish this were correct, but it is not. The correct formula for the Victory Garden fertilizer is 3-8-7, which means that it contains 3% of nitrogen, 8% of phosphoric acid, and 7% of potash.

mer so seed treatment is particularly desirable. For peas Spergon is now generally recommended. This is used at the rate of 1½ ounces per bushel. Red copper oxide, 2½ ounces per bushel or a quantity the size of a small pea for a pound of seed is about right. Semesan may also be used according to directions. We understand this material is now available in small envelopes for home garden use. Too much red copper oxide may do harm, but Spergon and Semesan are pretty safe.

—A. A.— —Paul Work.

POTATOES

Should the home gardener plan to raise potatoes? The correct answer depends on the space available. If you are a farmer, the answer is "yes," but of course they will not be raised

in the garden but on a separate plot. If you live in the village and have a limited area for the garden, you will get the best use from the ground you have by growing an ample supply of other vegetables both to use fresh and to can.

If you do plant a few potatoes, here are a few suggestions. From each bushel of seed you plant, you can logically expect a crop of from 10 to 15 bushels. Buy certified seed, or at least potatoes that were grown from certified seed last year. In an effort to control black markets, a ban has been put on the sale of seed potatoes in less than 50-pound lots. If you want to plant less than that, cooperate with your neighbor and buy your seed together.

The best planting depth for potatoes

is 4 inches. That will mean a little work if you are putting them in with a hoe. Your potatoes will come up faster if you can spread them out on the garage floor a week or ten days before you plant them. Stubby sprouts will start, but they will not get long enough to break off when they are planted. Before you plant, cut seed into blocky pieces, weighing about an ounce. Make sure there is at least one "eye" in each piece.

You can use the Victory Garden fertilizer, using a small handful for each seed piece. If you drop this fertilizer in the row, be careful that you do not drop it directly on the seed potatoes. A good method is to scatter it in the bottom of the furrow in which the potatoes are to be planted. Then draw

(Continued on Page 14)

Make your Victory Garden produce **FOOD POWER**

Your Victory Garden is vital to our whole food situation! The more you produce for your own use, the less you have to buy—the more food you release to our fighters, our workers, our allies.

These pictures show some of the steps which will help toward top production in your Victory Garden.



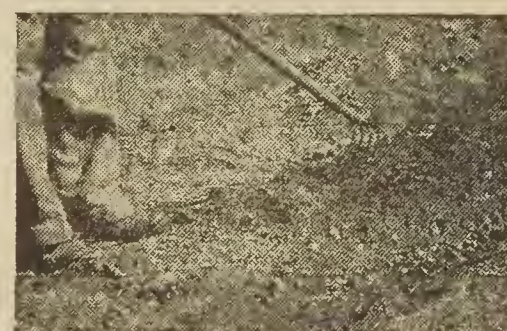
These remarkable photographs were recently published in Circular No. 261, Agricultural Extension Service, North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N. C. They are reproduced by permission.



FOR SNAP AND LIMA BEANS and corn, mark off two rows six inches apart, three to four inches deep.



FERTILIZER SHOULD BE PLACED in these two rows and then thoroughly mixed with the soil.



PREPARE THE SEED BED by plowing it thoroughly and removing all the trash and rocks.



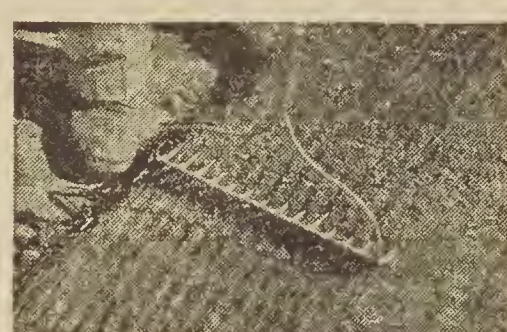
LEVEL OFF AND MARK seed row between the two rows which contain the fertilizer.



DROP THE SEEDS evenly spaced in row. Don't waste your seeds by planting them too thick.



COVER THE SEEDS with soil being careful to do it as smoothly and evenly as possible.



LEVEL THE ROW. Pack with the back of the rake, so that soil will not bake and form hard crust.



MANY ROOT CROPS, such as beets, turnips, carrots, etc., develop best when they are thinned out early.



WATCH YOUR PLANTS constantly. Control of disease and insects is essential to good gardens.

This is one of a series of reports from the United States Department of Agriculture published by the Chilean Nitrate Educational Bureau, Inc., in furtherance of the Nation's food production program. Publication of this report in this space does not constitute endorsement by the United States Department of Agriculture of any commercial product.

THE NITROGEN SITUATION

Farmers are urged to make application for nitrogen fertilizers as soon as possible. The over-all picture indicates a sufficient supply of nitrogen fertilizer to meet all needs of "A" crops as specified in Food Production Order No. 5 for Chemical Fertilizer. (Details of the crops officially classed as Group "A" and Group "B" were included in the previous report in this series.)

Supply of chemical nitrogen for *straight materials* is between 80 and 90% of 1943 requirements. Organic nitrogen supply is extremely tight. Due to grade substitution and other conservation measures of the fertilizer order, the supply of chemical nitrogen for *mixed fertilizer* is expected to be nearly sufficient to take care of crop requirements permitted under the fertilizer order.

This Year's Crop MUST NOT FAIL!



The thing we must realize is that in spite of all our difficulties, we've got to stick by this year's crop and see it through. It is clear now that we are facing a crisis in food production which may prove to be the greatest emergency of the war.

Allis-Chalmers recognizes its mutual responsibility with you in preparing machinery for the battle of its life. We are well aware of the uncertainties. Older people and youngsters—in some cases townspeople — will be up against the problem of operating machinery strange to them . . . some of it overloaded and worn to the breaking point.

To help meet this emergency, Allis-Chalmers dealers are organizing Farm Commando All-Crop Harvester Schools to follow the Tractor and Implement Schools held this winter. Every means at the command of the company, its dealers and its national organization of factory representatives has been utilized to make the Farm Commando Schools of real benefit to you in getting more work out of your equipment.

At its own expense, Allis-Chalmers has trained hundreds of skilled men, not only to in-

crease the efficiency of A-C dealers' regular repair service, but to assist as instructors at the Farm Commando Schools.

The Harvester Schools will concentrate on the maintenance and operation of Allis-Chalmers All-Crop Harvesters, with special pointers and shortcuts that will increase their usefulness and help prevent breakdowns *before they happen*. For example, here will be your chance to get first-hand tips on harvesting special seed crops so acutely needed in the war program.

Allis-Chalmers joins its dealers in dedicating the Farm Commando Schools to the boys in the service from your community. The goal is to recruit every A-C machine down to the first serial numbers . . . get them Ready to Roll now . . . ready to back our fighting troops with a Victory Crop that will go down in history!

Every A-C machine passing inspection at your Allis-Chalmers dealer's will be awarded this beautiful red-white-and-blue Farm Commando eagle. A-C dealers are recruiting Farm Commando machines all over the country . . . down to the first serial numbers. They invite you to send the Commandogram (below). Allis-Chalmers branches are voluntarily keeping records of available machines in your territory.

ALLIS-CHALMERS
TRACTOR DIVISION • MILWAUKEE, U.S.A.

mail this COMMANDO-GRAM.
Allis-Chalmers may be able to help you.
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Dept. 34, Tractor Division, Milwaukee, Wis.
Sirs: Can you help me locate the following equipment, no obligation to me:

I have the following equipment for sale to someone who needs it:

PLEASE PRINT SIZE AND DESCRIPTION — Name and Address

Name _____ R. F. D. _____
Town _____ State _____

Calibrating a Grain Drill

By Paul R. Hoff

MANY grain drills that have been used for several years do not sow the amount of seed indicated on the dial plate. Some drills sow more than the amount indicated and others sow less. This variation may be caused by all of the seed runs seeding more or less than the amount set on the dial plate, or it may be caused by one or more runs seeding at a different rate than the others. Often the yield of small grain is decreased because of uneven seeding, or because the drill sowed more or less seed than the operator expected.

The only way the amount and distribution of the seed sown by a grain drill can be known, is by calibration. This can be done in a short time before the drill is taken to the field. The steps in calibrating are as follows:

1. Jack up one wheel of the drill so that it can be turned to operate the seeding mechanism. Tie a piece of rope or a rag around the rim and count the number of revolutions as you turn the wheel, turning it at about the same speed as it would travel in the field.

2. Pull the seed tubes out of the boots and put a tin can or a paper bag under each tube (as per illustration).

3. Put enough seed in the seed box to make sure that all runs will feed normally.

4. Set the seed indicator to sow the quantity of seed per acre desired.

5. Calculate the number of turns of the wheel that are necessary to seed one acre. This is simple arithmetic and for a drill with 11 seed runs spaced 7 inches apart (commonly known as a 11 x 7 drill), the steps are as follows:

First, find the distance travelled to drill one acre. $11 \times 7 = 77$ inches or 6.42 feet, the width of the drill. $43,560$ (square feet in an acre) $\div 6.42 = 6785$ feet, the distance travelled to seed one acre.

Second, find the circumference of the drill wheel. (Most drill wheels are 4 feet in diameter.) $4 \text{ ft.} \times 3.1416 = 12.6$ feet, circumference of the wheel.

Third, find number of revolutions per acre. $6,785 \div 12.6 = 539$ revolutions per acre.

For a 14 x 7 drill (14 feeds spaced 7 inches apart) the calculations are as follows:

$14 \times 7 = 98$ inches or 8.17 feet, width

of drill. $43,560 \div 8.17 = 5,332$ feet, distance travelled to seed one acre.

$5,332 \div 12.6 = 424$ revolutions per acre.

6. Engage the clutch and turn the wheel the required number of times to equal $\frac{1}{4}$ acre. A 11 x 7 drill requires 135 turns, a 14 x 7 drill requires 106 turns.

7. Collect the grain that has been sown into the small paper bags or tin cans and compare the amounts dropped through the different seed tubes. If the drill is feeding evenly, each bag or can will contain the same amount of seed. Weigh or measure the total amount of seed dropped and compare it with the rate of seeding the drill



Grain Drill Jacked up for Calibration. One wheel is blocked so the drill will not roll and the other wheel is jacked up. The seed tubes are pulled out of the boots and placed in paper bags or tin cans. A rag or a piece of rope is tied around the rim of the jacked up wheel for reference in counting the number of revolutions.

was set for. Multiply the amount of seed collected by 4 to get the actual rate per acre.

ADJUSTMENTS FOR ERRORS

If the seed runs all feed evenly but the rate per acre is incorrect, the indicator on the dial plate can be set higher or lower or a different gear combination used to compensate for the error.

Uneven feeding can be corrected on fluted feed grain drills by loosening the hopper bolts of the runs that are seeding too much or too little and moving the hopper to change the rate of seeding. Individual runs on double run drills do not often get out of adjustment. If they do, the only method of adjusting the rate of seeding on the individual runs is to change the gate adjustment.

—A. A.—

A financial reserve in War Bonds is available at any time for many purposes: for the purchase of machinery; for home improvements; for education of children; for unexpected hospital bills; for payment of debts.



District Agricultural Engineer P. T. Luce (left) advises Paul Regan (right) on installing new pistons. Mr. Regan, of Wellsville, N. Y., is a progressive farmer and a member of the Allegany County Machinery Rationing Board.



Don't Let Your Tractor Let Them Down...

Protect it with 150-Hour Veedol

You'll be punishing your tractor this year—driving it longer and harder to supply the greatest food needs in history. Don't let it fail through breakdowns, just because your oil couldn't take it!

Acting as a wear-fighting cushion between the hot, moving parts of tractor engines, Veedol Tractor Oil actually takes the beating for your tractor—and takes it for 150 solid hours between changes.

For 150-hour Veedol Tractor Oil is made from 100% Bradford-Pennsylvania crude (the toughest, most heat-and-wear-resistant crude known to man), and is triple-refined by ad-

vanced methods. Here's the difference it can make to your tractor:

VEEDOL 150-hour Tractor Oil **SAVES FUEL** by reducing power blow-by. **SAVES TIME** by avoiding breakdown delays. **SAVES REPAIRS** through greater heat-and-wear resistance. **SAVES OIL**—good for 150 hours between changes in gasoline-engined tractors; cuts oil consumption in all tractors regardless of fuel used. **SAVES TRACTORS**—assures long, economical service.

TIDE WATER ASSOCIATED OIL COMPANY
New York Tulsa San Francisco

IMPORTANT Vital metal is saved by sealing Veedol in larger containers for farm use, so Veedol is no longer available in 5-gal. pails. 150-hour Veedol is now available in economical 15-gal. containers which cost you less per gallon.

FREE! The full story of tractor care is told in our free booklet, "Lost! One pound of metal dust!" Complete explanation and prevention of common tractor failures. Send today for your free copy to: Tide Water Associated Oil Company, Sales Dept., Room 626, 17 Battery Place, New York, N. Y.

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Stop the ravages of chewing insect pests with Kryocide. This effective and economical insecticide is easy to use. Kryocide is the natural cryolite. Follow the recommendations of your local experiment station.

Your dealer can supply you with Kryocide for spraying or with mixed Kryocide dusts from conveniently located stocks . . . Write for free literature on Kryocide today!

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Control These Pests with Kryocide

MEXICAN BEAN BEETLE
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CUCUMBER BEETLES
POTATO FLEA BEETLES
MELON and PICKLE WORMS
TOMATO FRUITWORM
TOMATO PINWORM
and many others

Fruits Complete the Garden

(Continued from Page 3)

good way to start an argument; but for home canning and eating, I like the Jubilee. Some other varieties are: Early—Mikado, Oriole; Midseason—South Haven, Rochester, Hale Haven; Late—J. H. Hale, Crawford, Late Elberta.

Buy one-year-old trees and set them this spring. Head trees to about 2 feet; then allow the growth of from 3 to 5 main branches. After this framework is established, relatively little pruning is needed until the trees come into bearing.

Apples do well in sod, but peaches do not. The soil needs to be plowed or harrowed in the spring and cultivated until about July 1. Then a crop is grown to be turned under the following spring.

Apples and Pears

Apples cannot be classified as small fruits unless talking about dwarf apples. Due to the development of new root stocks, dwarf apples are coming back. They come into bearing quickly, and some gardeners even go so far as to train these trees on the side of a building or on a trellis to combine a little beauty and utility. There is no easier way to start an argument than to talk varieties, but personally I like Cortlands. The apples are good sized, they bear every year, and their flavor is excellent.

Depending on space, the more trees you can grow, the more varieties you can have, and you can choose them so they ripen at different seasons. One pest you will have to watch while the trees are young is rabbits. The only sure way to handle them is to make a cylinder of hardware cloth around the trunks.

In setting out pear trees, remember that most varieties are self-sterile and that Bartlett and Seckel do not pollinate each other satisfactorily. If you have one pear tree, cross-pollination can be furnished by topworking a branch or two to another variety.

Seckel pears are small and used a lot for pickling. Bartlett is the leading commercial pear, ripening early in September. Later varieties include Willard, Beurre Bosc, and Kieffer.

Plums and Cherries

There are two kinds of plums—the Japanese and the European. All Japanese plums and many European varieties require cross-pollination. That is, you will not get a crop if you set out only one variety. Either pick out a variety that does not need cross-pollination or set out at least two trees of different varieties.

There are also two kinds of cherries—sweet and sour. All sweet cherries require cross-pollination. Some varieties are Bing Lambert, Napoleon, Windsor and Seneca. Most sour cherries do not need cross-pollination. Two good varieties are Early Richmond and Montmorency.

While we are on the subject of cross-pollination, do not forget that cross-pollination—that is, planting at least two varieties—is important on most fruits. Your catalog will point out that some fruit trees will pollinate themselves; but even here you usually get a better crop if two varieties are present.

If you want to round out the picture, why not try a few nut trees? You can buy excellent trees and grow hickorynuts, black walnuts, and butternuts with very little trouble. Remember though that most nut trees come in bearing slowly.

Information Sources

Of course, there are problems in the growing of all varieties of small fruit

which we have mentioned, but they are not too difficult to handle if you have the facts. It will pay any home gardener to build up a library of bulletins. Here is how to do it. Write to your State College of Agriculture, and ask them for a list of available bulletins. They are free to residents of the state, and bulletins from other states will be supplied at a small cost, usually 5c apiece. Also, write the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and ask them for a list of bulletins.

Do not forget, too, that as a subscriber to *American Agriculturist* you may always write, addressing your letter to Ithaca, New York, and ask any questions that bother you. You will receive a prompt reply by mail, either from one of the regular staff or from one of the contributing editors.

This is the year when everyone who can possibly do it should grow the best garden he ever had. The effort you put on fruits will, of course, not be rewarded this year; but the production of food is going to be a problem for some years after the war. Other countries will take every bit we can give them, and thousands of good home gardens will cut the amount of food that must be purchased and leave more to do its part in smoothing out the troubles of this old world.

—A. A.—

POTATOES

(Continued from Page 11)

a hoe along the middle of the furrow to cover the fertilizer so it will not touch the seed. You can save a lot of weed control work later by using a garden rake on the row before the potatoes come up.

You will have to control Colorado potato beetles. This can be done by one or two sprays just as they begin to appear, using arsenate of lead in a hand sprayer according to directions. It is very difficult with a hand sprayer to spray thoroughly enough to control blight. Unless we have an unusually wet season, your losses from this disease should not be heavy.

Question Box

ROLLING SPRING GRAINS

Does it pay to take the time to roll spring grains?

You get better returns from your labor when you roll spring-plowed ground than when you roll ground plowed in the fall because the freezing and thawing, as well as spring rains, compact and settle ground that has been fall plowed. Where ground is spring plowed and not rolled, it is often so loose that moisture is lost very rapidly. Probably there is no more common reason for failures to get good stands of grass than seeding on loose seed beds.

—A. A.—

SELLING FARM BUTTER

We are making more butter than we need at home, and have been selling a few pounds a week. Can we sell this when butter is rationed, and what procedure will I have to follow?

You will be required to pick up coupons from buyers just the same as though you were a groceryman. You will then turn these in to your local rationing board or your bank, and they in turn will send them to the Office of Price Administration. There will be no limit on the amount you can sell, except, of course, that the person who buys it can only buy up to the amount of coupons he has available during the period in which they are good.

The **GRAVELLY** GARDEN TRACTOR & POWER MOWER



Three machines in one.
Ideal for the Estate Owner.

Cultivates your garden . . . cuts tallest weeds . . . mows your lawn

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Box 425, Dunbar, W. Va.

GROW YOUR OWN FRUIT

planting our Giant Size Trees, saving time, enjoying fruit much sooner. Write for Free Copy New Low-Price Catalogue, listing more than 800 varieties. Offered by Virginia's Largest Growers.

WAYNESBORO NURSERIES, WAYNESBORO, VA.
Box 10.

Dwarf Fruit Trees

Many of them bear fruit the first year planted. Write for free catalog.

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STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Leading varieties. Stocky plants. Prices reasonable. Catalog free. W. E. Benning, Clyde, N. Y.

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Write for prices on frostproof cabbage: Golden Acre, Ferry's Detroit, Copenhagen Market, Marion Market, All Season, All Head, and Wakefields. ONIONS: Crystal Wax, Bermuda, Brigham's Yellow Globe, and Sweet Spanish. CERTIFIED TOMATO PLANTS: Pritchard Scarlet Topper, Bonny Best, Stokesdale, John Baer, Rutgers, Marglobe, and Greater Baltimore. PEPPERS: California Wonder, World Beater, Pimento, Long Red Cayenne, and Hungarian Wax. Black Beauty Eggplants. Green Italian Sprouting Broccoli.

SCHROER PLANT FARMS, VALDOSTA, GEORGIA.

WANTED—Used garden tractors all makes; send descriptions to H. S. TRAVIS, OWEGO, NEW YORK.

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Today, you'll enjoy your stay at Hotel Lafayette more than ever! Extensively remodeled and redecorated. Moderate rates. Single, \$2.75 up; Double, \$4.50 up; special rates for 4 or more. Folder F-10.

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BUFFALO, N.Y.
K. A. KELLY, MANAGER

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99% PURE



Bordeaux mixtures which effectively control fungous diseases depend on the elimination of guesswork and haphazard methods of determining the amount of Copper Sulphate in the spray mixture. Nichols Triangle Brand "Instant" Copper Sulphate gives you these 10 advantages:

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for Nichols Triangle Brand "Instant" Copper Sulphate today. He also carries LARGE AND SMALL CRYSTAL and SUPER-FINE NICHOLS COPPER SULPHATE for STANDARD BORDEAUX, and MONOHYDRATED for copper lime dusts. Write for your copy of the Bordeaux Booklet.

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The source of hardy, thrifty, true-to-name Fruit Trees, Berry Plants, Shrubs, Roses at very reasonable prices. Send for Descriptive Catalog. A splendid assortment to select from and a pleasure to plant.

THOMAS MARKS & SON
WILSON, NEW YORK
Located in the Center of the Famous Fruit Belt of Niagara County for the past 30 years.

Everbearing Raspberries

and other Berry Plants which will fruit this summer. Write for free catalog.

STERN'S NURSERIES, Dept. M, GENEVA, N. Y.



Royal Colantha Wayne V, outstanding Holstein bull owned and proved by Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Space, Dryden, New York. His American index is 16,428 pounds of milk; 4.02% and 660 pounds of butterfat.

A Bull Is "Proven"

By Leland W. Lamb

FIVE years ago *American Agriculturist* carried a story entitled "Ralph Space Buys A Bull". It told how Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Space of Dryden, New York had purchased a bull calf, named Royal Colantha Wayne V from Mr. John F. Cobry of Arcade, to become their next herd sire. It told how Mr. and Mrs. Space had selected this particular bull on a basis that was then new to all breeders of dairy cattle—on the basis of his being a son of a high transmitting proved sire and from a family of cows all of which consistently transmitted high production to their own daughters.

Mr. and Mrs. Space knew that the value to them of a herd sire would be determined by his ability to transmit high production to his daughters. It seemed logical therefore to select their herd sire on the basis of the ability of his near ancestors to transmit the high production they desired in their own cows which would be his offspring. The Herd Analysis enabled breeders to determine the actual ability of both the cows and the bulls in these analysed herds to transmit desirable production to their offspring. Mr. and Mrs. Space were among the first to take advantage of this system of estimating the probable transmitting ability or breeding value of a young bull.

Wayne Heads the Herd

When a little over a year of age "Wayne" was put in service in the Space herd. His first crop of daughters born in the fall of 1939 numbered seven head, all of which were raised regardless of the production of their dams.

During the first year of Wayne's use at home he was also used to a considerable extent in The Pioneer Artificial Dairy Cattle Breeding Association, of which Mr. Space was a member of the Board of Directors.

Believing thoroughly in the wisdom of keeping young bulls alive until they could be proved, and not wishing to inbreed Wayne on his own daughters, Mr. Space arranged to lease him to Mrs. J. M. Huff and Sons of Hemlock, New York beginning in June 1940. After two years' use in the Huff herd Wayne has now been recalled to Millbrook Farm where he will be used as heavily as the Space herd will permit, for reasons which will become apparent upon reading the rest of this story.

Daughters Prove Value

One of the seven in Wayne's first crop of daughters was killed in an accident. The other six daughters freshened in the fall of 1941 at an average age of barely 25 months. Milked twice

a day and standing in stalls that were not quite large enough for them, these heifers promptly proceeded to produce at a remarkably uniform and satisfactory rate.

Now at the end of their lactation periods of 305 days these heifers are credited by their tester, Jack Goodrich of the East Division of the Hub Dairy Herd Improvement Association, with the following average actual production:

10292 lbs. milk—3.73%—384 lbs. butterfat. They range from 9828 lbs. milk to 11046 lbs. and from 348 lbs. fat to 419 lbs.

In order to determine from this performance of the daughters the value of their sire as a transmitter of high production it is necessary to compare the daughters' average with the average of their dams. The dam of one daughter was lost from the herd shortly after the birth of her daughter. We find that Wayne's five daughters from tested dams have the excellent 305 day 2x mature equivalent average of 14056 lbs. milk—3.76%—529 lbs. butterfat. The average of their dams on the same basis is 11684 lbs. milk—3.50%—409 lbs. butterfat. Thus the daughters show an average increase in production of 2372 lbs. milk, .26% and 120 lbs. butterfat.

These figures show how much milk and butterfat this bull stands for; what to expect from future daughters; and in short, just how good a bull he really is.

Determining Wayne's Index

There are many ways of trying to express the nature or the value of a bull. Perhaps the most common way is to determine an index for him in terms of milk and butterfat production. This is the method employed by The American Dairy Cattle Club of which both Mr. Space and Mr. Cobry are Associated Breeders.

The index is an attempt to state how much milk and butterfat a bull stands for and from that what he may be expected to transmit, on the average, to his daughters. This figure gives the breeder, at a glance, an idea as to whether or not a certain proved bull is good enough to use on his own herd.

The average production of a bull's daughters is considered to be half way between what he stands for and the average of their dams. Thus when daughters' average is higher than their dams the difference is added to the daughters. Hence by adding the difference between the average of Wayne's daughters and the average of their dams to the daughters' average we arrive

(Continued on Page 21)

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WE are pleased to announce that the Government has authorized us to manufacture a substantial quantity of De Laval Milkers in recognition of their vital need, to assist farmers in maintaining milk production essential to the war program. The Government has given us definite quotas by counties for the distribution of these milkers throughout the country. These vary according to need. We will be able to care for a considerable number of dairymen who need milkers. They will be distributed, as usual, through local De Laval dealers who understand the procedure to be followed.

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See your local De Laval dealer on
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HOW!**
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WAR WORKERS
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BY THE THOUSANDS
TURN TO
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HANDS



NO wonder Wolverine Horsehide Hands are rapidly becoming overwhelming work glove favorites on farm, factory and fighting fronts! On all those fronts folks want all the protection they can get for their hands plus utmost freedom of action. They get both in Horsehide Hands as in no other work gloves because Wolverine's secret triple-tanning process retains the full strength and durability of full-grain horsehide yet makes it soft as kid. It even dries out soft! Ask your nearby dealer about HORSEHIDE HANDS.

Wolverine Shoe & Tanning Corp., Rockford, Mich.

WOLVERINE
HORSEHIDE WORK GLOVES

WANTED — Shipments wool, hides, sheepskins, raw furs, rabbit skins, etc. Quick cash market prices. 37th year in business. KEYSTONE HIDE COMPANY, Dept. AA, LANCASTER, PENNSYLVANIA.

Wm. L. Gilbert, 3 Union St., Windsor, Vt.



After the war we'll buy them all! Silos, fencing, metal roofing, and other materials required for up-to-date cattle raising are practically out for the duration of the war, but it is doubly important to save our surplus for restoring and replacing worn-out equipment.

There is no better way than to invest our earnings in War Bonds and Stamps Every Market Day.

U. S. Treasury Dept.

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LOW PRICES. FREE 52 PAGE CATALOG.
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Falls Tree, Cuts Log

Uses Power Take-off any tractor. Direct drive. Long stroke. Saws fast. Easy on fuel. Hundreds of satisfied users. Big labor saver. Low Price.

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TRACTOR
DRAG
SAW**

Write for FREE Book and Prices

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ARE you worried because of udder trouble, breeding trouble, scours in calves or other ailments incident to heavy production in dairy cows?

Write for a free copy of THE CATTLE SPECIALIST. Tell us about your difficulties. You will get valuable information on how to keep your cows producing. . . . Write today.



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Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

"American Agriculturist's Classified Page"

HOLSTEIN

TRY "WAIT FARMS" FIRST
for your next Herd Sire. We specialize on Type and Production. 2 Gold Medal Herd Sires, 2 Silver Medal. Prices reasonable. Write for list.
J. REYNOLDS WAIT, THE WAIT FARMS, AUBURN, N. Y.

For Sale: REGISTERED HOLSTEINS
Will sell 30 head. Your choice of 115. Herd average 3.75% fat last eighteen months. Many splendid families that combine show quality with high production. Some high quality young bulls, excellent show prospects.
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HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES FOR SALE
Sons of King Constance Ormsby Ideal, whose 7 nearest dams average 934.32 lbs. fat, 3.9%, 24439 lbs. milk. His dam made 600 lbs. fat, 4.0% as an aged cow on 2 time milking. Bull calves out of high producing good type dams at reasonable prices. **PAUL STERUSKY, SUNNYHILL DAIRY FARM, LITTLE FALLS, N. Y.**

DRCHARD HILL STOCK FARM OFFERS FDR SALE
Carnation bred bulls of excellent type from high producing dams and sired by Carnation Creamelle Inka May or Carnation Homestead Hazelwood, son of Governor of Carnation.
M. R. KLOCK & SON, FORT PLAIN, NEW YORK.

WHD HAS TWO
Pure Bred Holstein Heifer Calves
that you would be willing to raise yourself to improve your herd that you would sell me and at what price?
H. B. Huntley, Leicester Junction, Vt.

GUERNSEY

Tarbell Guernsey Farms
FOR SALE: YOUNG BULLS
carrying 87 1/2% the same blood as Tarbell Farms Peerless Margo 1013.3 lbs. fat, World's Champion Jr. 3-year-old. Tarbell Farms Peerless Eloise, 14366.4 lbs. milk, 800.7 lbs. fat, Jr. 3-year-old. Full information furnished on request. Herd Federal Accredited, Negative.
Smithville Flats, N.Y.

For Sale: Registered Guernsey Bulls.
READY FOR SERVICE. FROM 600 LB. DAMS. FEW HEIFERS UNDER ONE YEAR. Price reasonable (a good time to buy).
Lake Delaware Farms, Delhi, N. Y.
Malvin S. Dale, R. 1, Olean, N. Y.

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T. E. Milliman Hayfields Churchville, N.Y.

AYRSHIRE

Registered Ayrshire Bull Calves
Several are out of 400 lb. dams and are sired by outstanding herd sires.
Write for sale list, priced to sell.
Gould Dale Farm, South Kortright, N.Y.

For Sale: Proven Ayrshire Herd Sire—
"STRATHGLASS CRAIGMAN," 10 YEARS OLD, GUARANTEED A BREEDER. PRICE \$350.
LAKE PLACID CLUB FARM
Favor R. Smith, Manager, LAKE PLACID CLUB, N.Y.

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COWS FOR SALE
T.B. AND BLDDTESTED HOLSTEINS AND GUERNSEYS IN CARLOAD LOTS.
E. C. TALBOT, Leonardsville, N. Y.

DAIRY CATTLE

CAREFULLY SELECTED HOLSTEINS AND GUERNSEYS. LARGE NUMBER TO CHOOSE FROM. TERMS THAT ARE PRACTICAL AND CONVENIENT. NO DOWN PAYMENT.
STATE DAIRY CATTLE CO., Inc., B. N. MILLARD, Pres. ITHACA, N. Y.
3 miles south of Ithaca on Routes 13 and 34.
Phone: Ithaca 2015.

Cattle: 500 head, fancy fresh, forward.
HORSES. ALL KINDS. THE BEST IN FANCY DRAFT AND SADDLE HORSES. PRICED RIGHT.
E. L. Foote & Son, Inc., HOBART, N. Y. Est. 1845.

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REGISTERED MORGANS—For Sale.
Due to war conditions are forced to sell stallions, brood mares and colts. Here is chance to buy Morgans of the best of blood lines. Write immediately.
TOWNSHEND MORGAN HORSE FARM, TOWNSHEND, VERMONT.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

LIVESTOCK Sales Events

April 10 Northeastern Aberdeen Angus Breeders' Sale, Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, N. Y.
April 10 Mill Creek Farm Guernsey Sale with Consignments, Trenton, N. J.
April 14 Maryland Hereford Sale, Frederick, Md.
April 15 Eckert's Guernsey Sale, Mechanicsburg, Pa.
April 19 Louis Merryman's 38th Semi-annual Guernsey Sale, Timonium, Md.
April 24 Brown Swiss Sale, Barnerville, Schoharie County, N. Y.
April 27 Penn-View Farms Guernsey Dispersal, Peach Bottom, Pa.
May 1 New England Ayrshire Invitational Sale.
May 3 New York Hereford Breeders' Ass'n. Show and Sale, Ithaca, N. Y.
May 5-6 155th Earlville Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
May 10 Dispersal of J. O. Canby Holstein Herd, Hulmeville, Pa.
May 10 New England Guernsey Spring Sale, Topsfield, Mass.
May 12 New Jersey State Holstein Sale, Trenton.
May 12 National Ayrshire Sale, Brubaker Farm, Lancaster, Pa.
May 14 18th Coventry Guernsey Sale, Trenton, N. J.
May 15 Eastern Guernsey Sale, Trenton, N. J.
May 17 Joint Guernsey Dispersal, Danbury, Conn.
May 27 First All-Eastern Ontario Holstein Sale, Kemptonville, Ontario, Canada.

Coming Events

May 12 Annual Meeting Ayrshire Breeders' Ass'n., Hotel Brunswick, Lancaster, Pa.
May 12 Annual Meeting of American Guernsey Cattle Club, Hotel Statler, Boston, Mass.

SWINE

PIGS and SHOATS

POLAND CHINAS and BERKSHIRES
PIGS \$10—SHOATS \$12.
Larger sizes by truckload. Customers report 9 out of 10 live and grow well. Allow 1 to 2 weeks notice for shipment. Castrated, crated, serum only vaccinated. Select breeder boars or sows, \$1.00 each extra. Write
C. STANLEY SHORT, CHESWOLD, DELAWARE.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES
BOARS OR GILTS OF FALL FALLOW. Sired by CORNELL OR LYNNWOOD BREEDING. CHOLERA TREATED.
GLEN W. HOLCOMB, Tunnel, N. Y. R.D. No. 1.

For Sale: Purebred Durocs and Hampshire Boar and Sow Pigs.
BEST OF BREEDING.
ALSO A FEW CROSS-BRED PIGS.
Henry Kellett, Deposit, N. Y.

Registered Hampshires—Boars & Gilts
CAN SUPPLY BRED SOWS AND GILTS FOR JULY AND AUGUST LITTERS.
D. L. STUMBO, HEMLOCK, N. Y.

SHEEP

Sheep Wanted: Purebred Shropshires
AND CHEVIOTS. YEARLINGS OR EWES SUITABLE FOR BREEDING.
Majon Incorporated, Canaan, Conn.
TELEPHONE—SHEFFIELD, MASS., 209-12.

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FOR SALE—NEWFOUNDLAND
THE ALL-PURPOSE DOG; ALSO COCKER SPANIELS; SMOOTH-HAIRED FOX TERRIERS, MEDIUM AND TOY; ENGLISH POINTERS.
Robinson's Kennels, Trumansburg, N.Y.

SEEDS

SEED CORN—Hybrid Cornell 11 Corn;
Cornell 34-53—a great new variety for husking and early ensilage; Cornell 29-3 for ensilage or husking later on. Write for additional information.
Jerry A. Smith & Sons, LUDLOWVILLE, NEW YORK.

CLIMAX BEARLESS BARLEY
Dut-yields best bearded. Stiffer straw. Grows tall as oats. Never smuts. Excellent for mixtures. Stands well for combine. Write for prices, illustrated description and free sample.
LDNGACRE FARM, GENEVA, NEW YORK.

Certified Cornell 29-3 Hybrid seed corn.
99% Germination. Samples and prices on receipt of post card.
James S. Morse, Levanna, N. Y.

BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL SEED,
New York narrow-leaved type, 74.1% and 54.3% pure with alsike, wild white clover and timothy. Good germination. 95 cents and 65 cents per pound F.O.B.
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HAY All grades mixed hay and alfalfa delivered by truck or carload.
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100% Pullorum Clean—100% Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Write for attractive catalog.

BABCOCK'S HATCHERY,
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THE WHITE EGG FARM
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS
U. S. Pullorum Passed. N. Y. U. S. Approved FAMILY TESTED.
Write For Folder.
E. R. STONE & SON, Box A, Clyde, N. Y.

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One of the outstanding breeding farms in the Northeast.
Noted for exceptional livability and egg production. 100% PULLDRUM CLEAN—100% TRAPNESTED. Ask for catalog and price list.
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MATTITUCK, L. I. NEW YORK

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N. Y.-U. S. APPROVED WHITE LEGHORNS, REDS, BARRED CROSS AND WHITE ROCKS.
They Live—They Lay—They Pay
PULLORUM FREE. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Details on request.
CHESTER G. ZIMMER
BOX C, GALLUPVILLE, N. Y.

SPRINGBROOK POULTRY FARM
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, RHODE ISLAND REDS, NEW HAMPSHIRE.
N. Y. U. S. U. S. Approved Pullorum Controlled. Satisfaction Guaranteed. A Postcard Will Bring You Our Free Folder.
DONALD E. KUNEY, Springbrook Poultry Farm, Route A, SENECA FALLS, N. Y.

Schwegler's "THOR-O-BREDS"

HOLD 17 WORLD OFFICIAL RECORDS.
Stock from 200-324 egg Pedigree Breeders 2 to 5 years old—Leghorns, White Rocks, Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, New Hampshire, Wyandottes, Giants, D'Orpingtons, Minorcas, Rock-Red Cross, Pekin Ducks—Blood Tested Breeders. Write for free Catalog and Price List.

SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY
203 NORTHAMPTON, BUFFALO, N. Y.

EGG AND APPLE FARM
EARLY HATCHED STARTED PULLETS AND COCKERELS FOR BROILERS.
ORDER NOW.
James E. Rice & Sons, Trumansburg, N. Y.

C. & G. FARMS
BREEDERS OF R. I. REDS AND RED-ROCK-CROSSES
Trapnested and progeny tested for years. B.W.D. free. Satisfaction is our motto.
BOX 5, Ballston Lake, New York.

Walter Rich's Hobart Poultry Farm

LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY
OUR CIRCULAR SHOWS YOU THE TYPE OF BIRD IT WILL PAY YOU TO PUT IN YOUR LAYING HOUSE NEXT FALL.
WALTER S. RICH, HOBART, N. Y.

DANISH'S Leghorns, New Hampshire
WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIVE CATALOG AND PRICES.
DANISH POULTRY FARM,
A. E. DANISH, TROY, N. Y.

LEGHORNS—NEW HAMPSHIRE
BARRED ROCKS—CROSSES
"BRED TO LAY—LAY TO PAY"
Write for descriptive catalog and prices.
GLENWOOD FARMS, ITHACA, N. Y.

LARGE, VIGOROUS, PEDIGREE
S. C. White Leghorn Cockerels
31 years breeding Leghorns for livability, production type, large egg size and excellent egg color and quality.
Kutschbach & Son, Sherburne, N. Y.

ORPINGTONS—"Finest Buffs"
KNOWN FOR DEPENDABLE QUALITY.
Improved breeding of U. S. R.O.P. Also S. C. Reds and White Rocks. Write for Victory folder.
Earl S. Wilson, Fort Covington, N. Y.

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RICH POULTRY FARMS

Leghorns Trapnested and Progeny Tested **Reds**
ONE OF NEW YORK STATE'S OLDEST AND—
LARGEST BREEDING FARMS. 12,000 BIRDS—
Write for illustrated catalog and price list. Also describes our method of growing pullets and feeding layers.
Wallace H. Rich, Box A, Hobart, N. Y.

BODINE'S Pedigreed LEGHORNS

Won Central New York laying test over all breeds 1942. 3362 eggs, 3558.60 points. Please write for our 1943 price list and catalog describing our Leghorns, Reds and Cross Breeds.
Eli H. Bodine, Box 28, Chemung, N. Y.

The McGREGOR FARM

S. C. White Leghorns—50 years experience in breeding profit-producing birds. Write for free folder.
THE MCGREGOR FARM, Box A, MAINE, N. Y.

CHRISTIE'S STRAIN N. H. REDS

PULLETS. BLOODTESTED STOCK.
ALL COMMERCIAL BREEDS. CIRCULARS.
V. S. KENYON, Marcellus, New York

USED FARM EQUIPMENT

WANT TO BUY—
A USED ORCHARD SPRAYER
Clarence Townsend,
SWAN LAKE, NEW YORK

FARMS FOR SALE

STROUT'S BIG SPRING CATALOG
"A-1" Bargain—40 acres cropland, 13 acres wooded, spring, wire fencing, fruit trees; depot town, college city handy; good 7 rooms, spring water, good cement-base-ment barn, 2 poultry houses; sacrificed by aged owner, \$2800 including 7 cows, heifer, bull, team, brood sow, hens, machinery, lot of crops, furniture; part down; page 39 Big Catalog—Bargains 21 States—Write for FREE copy.
STROUT REALTY, 255-R 4th AVE., NEW YORK CITY.

FARM FOR SALE: 94 Acre Farm
with large house, dairy barn and silo, on the shore of Lake Erie between Dunkirk and Silver Creek. Sacrifice for quick sale. For particulars write to
PAUL K. RICE, Trumansburg, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

Woman Wanted for General Housework
\$12 per week—plain cooking. One afternoon off and some Sunday afternoons. No laundry. 3 in family. Lovely home on lake. References exchanged.
GEORGE WILLIAMS, LOCHLAND ROAD, GENEVA, N. Y.

YEARLY MAN WANTED

to work on fruit farm. No livestock. Good wages—privileges—overtime pay for all hours over 59 per week. Bonuses given at end of year.
Covert Apple Orchards, Inc., INTERLAKEN, NEW YORK

Couple—Farmer on Modern Dairy Farm

(290 acres). Alfalfa, soy bean crops. Two tractors, one team. New modern tenant house. Wife who can cook or do day work at owner's house or board two farmhands in tenant house. Couple with son or daughter work age advantageous. State age, height, weight, experience, wages now earned and what expected for couple. We pay separate wages to son or daughter. Immediate.
BOX 1032, TRENTON, NEW JERSEY

HELP WANTED—COUPLE

Man, general work, farming, poultry; wife assist housework; pleasant cottage. Permanent. New Jersey. Reply state salary, qualifications, references.
BOX 514-0, c/o American Agriculturist, ITHACA, NEW YORK.

SITUATION WANTED

MARRIED MAN—Age 37—two small children, desires Position as Farm Manager or Herdsman
Farm reared and graduate of Cornell. Desires good living conditions for family. Can offer best of references. Employed in agricultural work at present but not on farm. Write H. C. BAILEY, 8 Dennison Avenue, Whitesboro, New York.

The Second WAR LOAN DRIVE
Begins April 12



By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

I saw people lined up in front of butcher shops here in Buffalo this morning (March 26th) before eight o'clock (shops that couldn't or didn't open up before ten o'clock), with cars parked for blocks around, with practically every packing firm and slaughtering house in Buffalo closed for the fifth straight day, with almost no livestock receipts at the Buffalo yards because every effort has been made to hold livestock back on the farm until the situation clears; with local OPA officials declaring there is no shortage and refusing to do anything about it; with ceilings, quotas, blackmarkets and bootleg meat still flourishing, and with a reorganization going on in Washington between OPA, Wickard and Chester Davis.

A SOLUTION for this situation MUST be found. The trouble has been caused by a program set up to get food to the consuming public at a price less than it is worth, especially in proportion to the money these people quite generally are receiving.

The solution, then, is to make food costs and other costs reflect the income of all groups. This must be done without tearing down production, markets, and distribution channels of all sorts, and in spite of the demand caused by our armed forces and lend-lease, in spite of necessary rationing to the consumer, and in spite of the threat of inflation. Washington has torn down practically all of these things, and the situation naturally is going further and further in the direction of a threat to us all. (I wonder what the people standing by the hour in front of these butcher shops were thinking about this morning, and how the people who cannot get food this

afternoon will react.)

There is and will be food; our farmers will see to that. Therefore, the solution rests with food distribution, which I do not believe any centralized government can handle. We are still a Democracy, and so large that no one set of rules will function. Individual State governments can help tremendously with their own local problems, which would then tend toward a solution for the United States. Even these State governments will be forced to recognize that rationing, though necessary, does not mean that any class or group has to take less than the product they produce is really worth, or that food for our Army and for lend-lease should be furnished for less than the price that the same effort, work and investment are bringing for other types of necessities.

The only solution will be prices that are a FAIR reflection of income of all classes. This can still be done by rationing the public and keeping every production and trade channel wide open. Then as the supply of any food increases in volume over the rationed amount, the price will break; or if total volume of any food decreases below that ration point, the price will rise. You would then have a comparatively true reflection of supply and demand based on the amount of food the Government bought, and this could fluctuate in its amounts according to the supply, the season, and the ration amounts allowed the consuming public.

This would automatically throw out price ceilings, quotas, and a lot of unfair regulations along with a whole bunch of price and food manipulators and enforcers in government who are not qualified by experience and understanding of our vast production, marketing and distribution systems, or they never would have tried to tie them all up in the first place.

Best of all, it would recoup the morale of our people to a point where they would feel that they could produce along with the other fellow. That is all we need for production in this country, whether it is livestock and meat or munitions.

PASTURE FOR PIGS

By JOHN P. WILLMAN.

IT HAS BEEN said that pastures are the foundation of profitable pork production. This may be a new idea to many eastern pork producers who are raising hogs for the first time. On the other hand, experienced and successful breeders and feeders know that pastures are essential for the efficient performance of the sow herd, and also to reduce the feed bills for the growing and fattening pigs. Sows that have been given access to good pasture during the summer usually give a better account of themselves during the fall farrowing season. Research workers have shown us that the use of good pasture for the growing and fattening pigs brings about a saving in the amount of feed required for 100 pounds of grain. An acre of good pasture, at present feed prices, is worth from \$30 to \$45 per acre to the pork producer.

Dwarf Essex Rape

What are good pasture crops? Dwarf Essex rape is an excellent annual crop. Rape may be planted in the spring from oat-planting time to the end of May. Early planting is preferred by most pork producers. Seedlings of 8 or 10 pounds of rape or a mixture of 6 pounds of rape and a bushel of oats per acre are recommended. Rape does best on well-fitted, fertile soil. It is an excellent crop to put in if your hog pastures have been used for several years or when legume pasture is not available.

With the present shortage of labor, however, there is no need of plowing

and fitting land for the production of rape if the old hog lot can be used for some other purpose and there are available other areas of suitable pastures which may be used for the pigs. A part of an alfalfa or clover meadow may be fenced off with used woven-wire or electric fences. These will provide excellent quarters for the spring pigs.

Some pork producers in New York State have turned their spring pigs into a large alfalfa or clover meadow that has a fence around it that will hold hogs. They have reported that the pigs have done wonderfully well and they have hardly noticed the feed the pigs have eaten or destroyed. It is a common practice to cut a first crop of good hay from pig pastures and if only a few hogs are run per acre of pasture, even a second cutting of hay may be harvested. Other producers prefer to provide only about an acre of legume or rape pasture for each 5 to 8 sows or 15 to 20 pigs. It usually pays to put rings in their snouts to prevent excessive rooting.

Pig Pasture Pointers

1. The use of "clean" pastures saves feed and promotes sanitation and herd health. Pigs under 100 or 125 pounds in weight may become "wormy" if allowed to graze on old hog lots or pastures.
2. The use of pastures enable the pork producer to feed swine rations with a lower content of protein than is

(Continued on Page 21)



Good Hay Can Help to Win the War!

HAY of high nutritive value can materially assist the nation's livestock, poultry and dairy program. Modern machines play a large part in assuring hay quality. If a new machine you need is not available because of rationing, remember your NEW IDEA dealer stands ready to help you obtain use of similar equipment on a rental basis. Don't hesitate to consult him.

Ask for this FREE BOOK

Any time you want to buy, repair, rent or exchange farm machines, talk it over with your NEW IDEA dealer. Ask him too for free copy of the timely booklet entitled "How to Make Better Hay." Or write direct to our office.

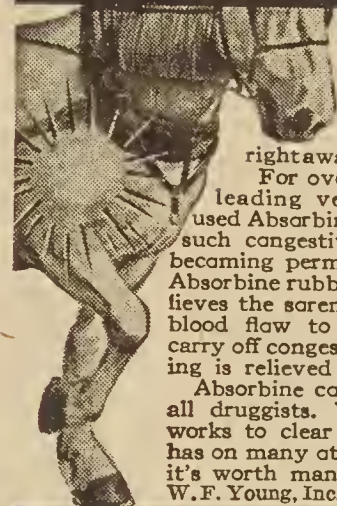
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MANURE SPREADERS, MOWERS, SIDE DELIVERY RAKES, HAY LOADERS, STEEL FARM WAGONS, CORN PICKERS, CORN HUSKER-SHREDDERS, HAND CORN SHELLERS, PORTABLE GRAIN ELEVATORS, TRANSPLANTERS

Relieve SORE SHOULDERS

Keep horse at work



To keep bruises, strains, swellings from causing expensive "lay-ups" attend to them right away with Absorbine. For over 50 years many leading veterinarians have used Absorbine to help prevent such congestive troubles from becoming permanent afflictions. Absorbine rubbed on swelling relieves the soreness. By speeding blood flow to injury, it helps carry off congestion. Often swelling is relieved in a few hours! Absorbine costs only \$2.50 at all druggists. When Absorbine works to clear up injury, as it has on many others, you'll agree it's worth many times its cost. W. F. Young, Inc., Springfield, Mass.

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Dr. Naylor's MEDICATED TEAT DILATORS



The dairyman's standby for treating scab teats, cut and bruised teats, obstructions.

Dr. Naylor Dilators furnish soft, comfortable protection to the injured lining and keep teat canal open in its natural shape while tissues heal.

They have a deep, yielding surface of soft absorbent texture which fits either large or small teats without overstretching or tearing and which carries the medication INTO teat canal to seat of the trouble.

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Easy to Insert—Stay in the Teat

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Fairgrounds, RHINEBECK, N. Y.

On the Mainline of the N. Y. C. R. R., convenient to the entire east.

77 MODERN TYPE CATTLE

70 young foundation females both bred and open.

7 Herd Bull Prospects Ready for Service.

Selected individuals, the kind that have been making good for others and can do the same for you. All from T. B. Accr. and Bangs Free Appr. Herds.

Show 9:30 A. M. Sale 12:30 P. M.

Luncheon will be served.

Transportation—for you by train and bus—for cattle by truck and rail. Complete details in

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Myron M. Fuerst, PINE PLAINS, N. Y.

New York Hereford Breeders Association SHOW AND SALE

TO BE HELD AT

Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.,

Monday, MAY 3rd, 1943

JUDGING AT 8 A. M. SALE AT 1:00 P. M.

52 HEAD—13 Bulls, 39 Females

HORNED AND POLLED BREEDING CATTLE. Best individuals and blood lines of the Hereford breed. Consigned by well known New York State Breeders who have permitted selection committee to cut deep in their herds and pick the best.

MANY OF THESE CATTLE HAVE BEEN SHOWN AT VARIOUS STATE AND COUNTY FAIRS.

Association breeders have refused to sell these cattle at private sale in order to give Eastern States breeders and farmers an opportunity to obtain this well bred Hereford breeding stock.

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NEW ENGLAND INVITATIONAL SALE

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FOR CATALOG WRITE

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COMPLETE DISPERSAL DR. G. W. CAMPBELL HERD

SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1943

at the farm located 3 miles east of Cobleskill at

BARNVILLE, N. Y., SCHOHARIE COUNTY.

32 HEAD OF CATTLE: 21 Registered Brown Swiss

5 Grade Holstein Cows. 3 Grade Yearling Heifers

Herd is rich in Walhalla breeding.

DeLaval milking machine, new Oliver grain drill, rubber

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SALE STARTS AT 12:30 P. M.

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HEAVY AND HANDY-WEIGHT FARM WORK HORSES: high-grade Belgians and Percherons at lowest country prices. FRED CHANDLER, Charlton, Iowa.

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COLLIE PUPS.—Beautiful, intelligent. Males \$10.00, Females, \$5. P. McCULLOUGH, MERCER, PENNA.

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Yellow CUPROCIDE—Rohm & Haas
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Non-irritating to operator. Right, local formulas made by local mixers.

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THE FARM NEWS

Wayne County Has a Food-Saving Plan

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON

WAYNE County's "Save-the-Food Mobilization" is being organized and studied as a pattern for other counties. In brief, it aims to utilize every possible resource of the county in harvesting and processing food crops. Emphasis is being placed not on "help the farmer," or "help the canner," but helping the national war effort by saving the food.

Wayne is one of the most intensive areas producing fruits and vegetables, and it leads all counties in the state in the volume processed. It is entirely a rural county, with no cities. To carry on its food-production work it normally employs a large amount of temporary labor from outside the county. This year the need for seasonal labor is greater than ever, because the manpower ordinarily available has been reduced by the draft and the shift to war industries. Also there is the prospect that importations of labor may be limited.

"We analyzed the situation as best we could and decided that it was imperative that we make fullest use of every available person that we could put our fingers on," summarized George A. Morse of Williamson, chairman of the Wayne County Agricultural Defense Committee. "This meant that we would have to ask people in our county to do things they have not been accustomed to doing. In short, we proposed that every other form of business or enterprise in the county give way to saving the food. Our proposal has met with widespread response, although there are numerous details to work out."

To Close Stores

Morton Adams of Sodus, former county agricultural agent, heads the Save-the-Food Mobilization Committee. Other members are Marion Johnson, Williamson farmer; Peter Naeye, Marion canner; Mark E. Buckman, manager of the Sodus Fruit Farm and former county agent, and Horace M. Putnam, Lyons farmer. Morse is an ex-officio member and W. D. Tyler, county agent, is secretary. At the first meeting of the committee Ernest Smith of Newark, chairman of the County Board of Supervisors, and Sanford Young of Palmyra, chairman of

the County War Council, were added.

The program has three parts: Determination of labor needs; inventory of labor supply; making up the difference (or margin) between needs and supply. So far as possible, the labor deficit will be made up through the United States Employment Service, use of school children, including persons ordinarily unemployed to accept full or part-time jobs. Anticipating that these methods will not provide sufficient labor to meet peak requirements, the committee plans emergency methods:

1. Organization of all business places, public offices, etc., to close up to three days a week to release employers and employees if and when the need arises.

2. Recruiting of housewives to work all or part-time in canneries or on farms. One plan is that housewives not able to work full-time might split two weekly shifts.

3. Establishment of day nurseries in each community where working mothers might leave their children under proper supervision.

Each Town Organized

Each member of the committee has been assigned several towns for organization of the program. The nucleus of each town committee will be a committee of three, such as a farmer, merchant and canner. A Chamber of Commerce or other civic organization will be asked to sponsor the program in each town. The town committee would do all the local organizing and have responsibility of determining if and when business places should close.

The program has approval of T. N. Hurd, state farm manpower director, and of Joseph P. King, state farm placement supervisor of the USES, who describes it as "a guinea pig for the rest of the state."

(Incidentally, the writer—Skeff—is credited with bringing back from the West the all-out closing to release mercantile and other workers for food-saving. Last fall he saw how the plan saved the apple crop in the state of Washington. During the winter he described it at various meetings and was invited by the Wayne County committee to help outline procedure.)

FARM BUTTER IS RATIONED PRICE CEILINGS APPLY ALSO

O.P.A. regulations require every farmer, who sells butter, to register. Coupons must be collected from customers for every pound sold, and turned in to the O.P.A. If further information is desired, write O.P.A. Office, 190 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

Regulations require that farm butter must not be sold at prices higher than ceiling prices.

SELL CREAM and avoid those restrictions. We will buy all the cream you produce at all times and pay promptly for each shipment at top price. Ship direct by rail, or by truck if there is a route near you.

The FAIRMONT CREAMERY CO.
BUFFALO, N. Y. LYONS, N. Y.

April Poultry Pointers

By L. E. Weaver

Professor B. B. Robb is an agricultural engineer at Cornell. He is also chairman of a Conference Board that tackles emergency problems facing farmers, and that usually solves them in a hurry. Saturday, March 20, the Board met in Ithaca. Present were other agricultural engineers from Cornell, Pennsylvania State College, and New Jersey Agricultural College; also men representing farm cooperatives in Pennsylvania, New York, and the Poultry Department at Cornell.

The problem at hand was the shortage of brooders. Unfilled orders for hundreds of brooders were reported, with but little chance that many of them could be filled. Professor Robb asked the group what materials are available that would allow people to construct their own brooders. After a brisk discussion and visits to the Cornell Agricultural Engineering and Poultry Departments, it was decided that two types of infra-red lamps of the reflector type, and ordinary mazda lamps offered the best possibilities. In lots of 250 to 300 chicks, the Board recommended a brooder 4 x 4 feet; easily built by anyone who can use a saw, hammer and screwdriver; heat to be furnished by the two infra-red lamps or by eight 75 watt mazdas. For the backyarder with a hundred chicks or less, one or more infra-red lamps with no hover was recommended, but use should be limited to mild weather.

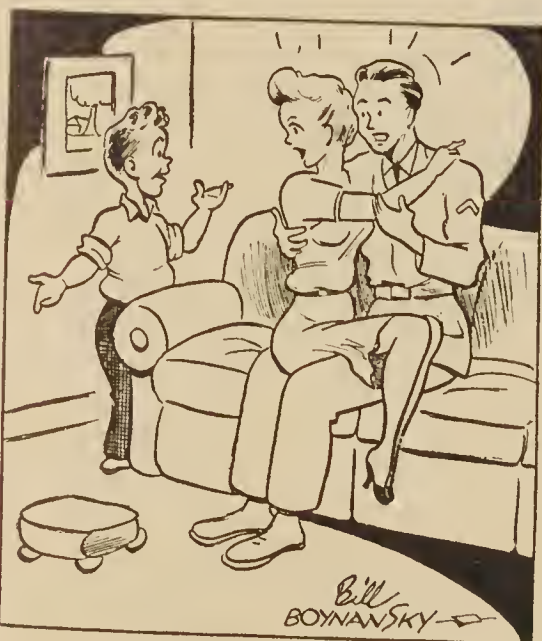
Six days after the conference, a four-page folder was ready for distribution by the cooperatives. The folder carries many illustrations and complete but simple instructions about building the brooders and wiring them.

The larger of the infra-red lamps was designed for drying paint or other materials rapidly. The stem end of the bulb is silvered and shaped so that all heat and light rays are thrown in one direction. The bulb uses 250 watts and has a life of 5000 hours. The smaller reflector lamp is the same except that it uses 150 watts, has a life of 1000 hours, and costs less. Some dealers may not have these lamps in stock, and may think that they are not available because both are not listed. However, a man who knows tells me that they are being manufactured and can be obtained. One should ask for the 250 watt R40 reflector type.

* * *

Have You An Idle Brooder Stove Around Your Place?

So acute is the shortage of brooders of all kinds that Leo Hayes of the Cornell Extension Office recently asked County Agents to locate all unused brooding equipment and try to get it into the hands of those who need it.



"Your Sailor is at the back door and your Marine is at the front. What'll I do now?"

At one poultry meeting recently, a brief survey revealed that a number of brooder houses and an even greater number of coal and oil brooder stoves were not being used by the owners, and could be purchased.

Readers who have brooding equipment which they are not planning to use this season may render a service in the food production program by selling it to those who need it. Tell your County Agent about it, or run an ad in your local paper.—L. E. Weaver.

* * *

Brooder House Fires

Last week, neighbor Willard was awakened by a passing motorist in the middle of the night. One of his brooder houses was in flames. Fortunately, the night was still. Otherwise the nearby barn and creamery might have burned also. No chicks were lost because the brooders were still in the warming and regulating stage in preparation for chicks. It was an electric brooder, but the fire started near the roof. Apparently, something went wrong with the wire or the wiring.

Next morning, a Syracuse paper carried a story of a more disastrous fire that originated in a brooder house. Adelbert Preston, in Cortland County, lost his home and furniture, a barn, 8 brooder houses, two cows, two heifers, 750 hens, and farm machinery. The \$8,000 loss was only partially covered by insurance.

No doubt, almost any community in our great Northeast could report from one to a half dozen brooder house fires in the past few years. Considering the number of brooders in operation every season, the number of fires is probably not excessive; but I need not set down the moral of these stories.

BROODER HOUSE "DON'T'S"

Don't attempt to operate a coal brooder without a damper in the pipe. The same applies to oil brooders.

Don't forget to clean out dust from electric units at least twice a week.

Don't use wire that is not suitable. Have a good electrician check the wiring.

Don't tolerate any leaky joints around an oil brooder.

Don't shovel any ashes until you have cleared away all dry litter.

Don't take chances at any time. Better make a final round of inspection the last thing before you turn in.

* * *

This Lad Made Good With Winter Broilers

Last fall, when Secretary Wickard asked for 200,000 additional meat birds, the College of Agriculture prepared a statement about how much one might reasonably expect to make on one brooder house full of winter grown chicks. Always conservative, the college estimate was twenty dollars. A young man who lives near Trumansburg, New York, thinks that figure was too conservative. Here is his report:

A STORY ABOUT MY CHICKENS

By Louis Fuertes Boynton, (age 9)
Trumansburg, N. Y., Route No. 3.

1. I got my chickens November 5, 1942, when my father bought them. They weren't more than two hours old. The chickens were little balls of black fuzz then.
2. We put them in a little 12' x 12' brooder house. It was heated with electricity.
3. I gave them mash and water for four weeks; then I started giving

(Continued on Page 20)



BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING . . . Through Chemistry

How Du Pont Provides...

UNIFORM
VITAMIN D
EFFICIENCY
for
Poultry Feeds

LEADING poultrymen agree that Vitamin D is an indispensable factor in feeding for sound growth and sustained production. Without it, chicks as well as laying stock are exposed to a serious deficiency. In chicks this often results in rickets. In mature stock, it endangers health, egg production, and hatchability. However, it is vitally important that the Vitamin D ingredient used be uniform in quality and efficiency.

The accredited way to check the potency of any Vitamin D material in poultry feed is by actually testing it with young, growing chicks. That's what Du Pont does with "Delsterol"—Du Pont's registered trademark name for its "D"-Activated Animal Sterol. A sample from every batch is used to feed young chicks and results assayed by the precise A.O.A.C. method. As a result of this prescribed test, every pound of "Delsterol" contains a specified number of vitamin units, assuring uniform results when mixed with poultry feed.

Because "Delsterol" is scientifically controlled and chemically standardized, it has uniform efficiency and exceptional stability. Perfected after 10 years' research, it offers other advantages as a source of Vitamin D. Made entirely from domestic raw materials, it is always available. Its dry powder carrier permits it to be mixed into feeds with thorough, accurate dispersion. It is highly concentrated and economical. It does not congeal in cold weather, or impart "off" tastes or odors.

Developed in peacetime to meet a peacetime need, it is invaluable in war-

time in helping poultrymen meet the 1943 government goals of an 8 per cent increase in egg production and a 28 per cent increase in poultry meat.

For further information about this highly important ingredient in poultry feed, consult your feed manufacturer or dealer—or write E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.), Organic Chemicals Dept. AA-34, Wilmington, Delaware.

"AVERAGE HATCHABILITY 82% IN 1942"



Arthur J. Hannah (shown here) is active manager of W. S. Hannah & Sons, Grand Rapids, Mich., established 1903. All Hannah chicks are

sired by U.S.R.O.P. individually pedigreed males. The farm currently carries about 3700 R.O.P. birds, specializing in S.C. White Leghorns, English Strain S.C. Rhode Island Reds and Early Feathering Strain White Rocks. Mr. Hannah says: "We expect the same quality hatch in the winter as in the summer months. Achieving this goal when we get only a few months of mild weather a year could be very difficult. However, in the past year, since our feeds have contained 'Delsterol' as a source of Vitamin D, we have noticed a great improvement in egg production. Our 1942 hatchability of all eggs set was 82 per cent, an extremely high average. We attribute much of this success to the use of 'Delsterol' as a fortifying ingredient in our feeds."

LOOK
for the words
"D"-ACTIVATED
ANIMAL STEROL
VITAMIN D
on poultry feed
bags or tags

DU PONT DELSTEROL* (VITAMIN D)

*DELSTEROL—Du Pont's registered trade mark for its "D"-Activated Animal Sterol

BABY CHICKS



CLEAR SPRING CHICKS

95% Guar. Pullets. 100% Live Delivery. 1943 CAT. FREE. Non-Sexed Pullets Chks.
Large Type Hanson Per 100 Per 100 Per 100
Sired White Leghorns \$12.00 \$22.00 \$3.00
Large Type Leghorns 11.00 20.00 3.00
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Bar and White Rocks 12.00 16.00 12.00
Red-Rock Crs., R. 1. Reds 12.50 16.50 12.00
N. H. Reds 14.00 18.00 12.00
H Mixed, Non-Sexed, \$11.00 per hundred. Heavy Mixed, no sex guarantee, \$10.00 per hundred. We have been satisfying a steady list of prosperous poultrymen for years. All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. Parcel Post Prepaid.
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Hanson or Large Type S. C. \$11.00 \$20.00 \$3.00
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SPECIAL Matings U. S. R.O.P.
Sired S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS 12.00 22.00 4.00
Barred Rox & R. 1. Reds 12.00 15.00 10.00
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describing breeders. 100 100 100
Hollywood or Hanson \$10.00 \$20.00 \$3.00
R. O. P. Sired CHICKS 11.00 21.00 4.00
White Rocks 12.00 15.00 12.00
C. M. SHELLENBERGER'S POULTRY FARM,
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Large Wh. Leghorns, White Wyand, and H. Mixed. R.O.P. Sired Bar. and Wh. Rocks, N. Hamp. Reds. Unsexed or Sexed. Write for prices and Free Circular. A. W. ULSH'S HATCHERY, Box B, Beaver Springs, Pa.

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS. TOM BARRON LEGHORN FARMS, Box 16, RICHFIELD, PENNA.

Baby Chicks



Get the facts on

**PROFITABLE
MAY CHICKS**

Not only are brooding costs lowered but HALL'S MAY CHICKS should lay consistently throughout the entire year. ORDER NOW—don't delay. Send for your copy of our 1943 Catalog. It will help you decide on the best chicks to buy.

HALL BROTHERS HATCHERY, Inc.
Box 59, Wallingford, Conn.

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Breeding
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NEW HAMPSHIRE

Buy direct from breeder whose program has built those qualities most profitable now. Order now! N. H. U. S. Approved. Tullorom-Clean Chicks for May and June delivery. Bred for fast growth and quick maturity. Big profits early next fall. Free Catalog on Moul's New Hampshire—also Crossbreeds. Write

MOUL'S Brentwood Poultry Farm
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TAYLOR'S CHICKS
and
SEXED PULLETS
R. O. P. Sired

Leghorns - New Hampshire
Rocks - Reds - Crossbreeds

Hatched from Pullorum Clean Breeders
Guarantee Protects You. Early Order Discount.
Write for Catalog and Prices.
TAYLOR'S HATCHERY, Box A, LIBERTY, N. Y.

Wonderful Success Raising Baby Chicks

Mrs. Rhoades' letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers. Read her experience in her own words: "Dear Sir: I think I must be one of the very first to use Walko Tablets. Some 35 years ago when I started raising chicks I saw Walko Tablets advertised as an aid in preventing the spread of disease through contaminated drinking water. I tried a package for my baby chicks with happiest results. I have depended upon Walko Tablets ever since."—Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa.

Danger of Disease Among Baby Chicks

Readers are warned to exercise every sanitary precaution and beware of infection in the drinking water. Baby chicks must have a generous supply of pure water. Drinking vessels harbor germs. Drinking water often becomes infected with disease germs and may spread disease through your flock before you are aware. Use preventive methods—use Walko Tablets. For over forty years thousands of poultry raisers have depended upon them. You, too, can rely on Walko Tablets as a valuable antiseptic to aid in preventing the spread of disease through contaminated drinking water.

You Run No Risk

Buy a package of Walko Tablets today at your druggist or poultry supply dealer. Use them in the drinking water to aid in preventing the spread of disease through contaminated water. Satisfy yourself as have thousands of others who depend upon Walko Tablets year after year in raising their little chicks. You buy Walko Tablets at our risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you are not entirely satisfied with results. The Waterloo Savings Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee. Sent direct postpaid if your dealer cannot supply you. Price 50c, \$1.00, \$2.50 and \$4.00.

Walker Remedy Company
Dept. 406, Waterloo, Iowa.

EGGS WANTED

By a house 116 years in business. Have always paid promptly and in full. Good prices assured.

HUNTER, WALTON & CO.
164 Chambers St. — New York City
Mail Postal for EGG Book Free. DEPT. AG.
(Refer to American Agriculturist.)

(Continued from opposite page)

case, there would probably have been some swelling of the face around the eyes. You do not mention this. At any rate, black eyes in laying pullets are very rare, and if you continue to find them, you should investigate the chances of some mechanical cause.

—L. E. Weaver.

—A. A.—

PASTURE FOR PIGS

(Continued from Page 17)

- needed in dry lot feeding.
- The use of pastures enables the pork producer to utilize protein concentrates of plant origin (soybean oil meal, linseed meal, etc.) to better advantage than is possible in dry lot.
- Pigs that have been given access to good pasture make more satisfactory gains during the winter months than the pigs that have been raised in dry lot.
- It is not difficult to confine full-fed pigs on pasture if a sufficient area is provided for them.
- The labor requirement for pork production may be reduced through the use of self-feeders, water fountains and colony houses or other cheap shelters for pigs on pasture.
- Fall farrowed pigs that have access to good "clean" pasture until weaning time give a better account of themselves in dry lot during the winter than the pigs that do not have access to pasture in the fall.
- Anemia in suckling pigs may be prevented by turning the litter out to pasture during the suckling period.
- The pigs that are given access to good pasture during the suckling period are usually larger at weaning time than those that are confined to the dry lot.

—A. A.—

A BULL IS "PROVEN"

(Continued from Page 15)

rive at the very high index of 16428 lbs. milk and 4.02% butterfat or 660 lbs. butterfat. This index says on the average Wayne should contribute 8214 lbs. milk and 330 lbs. butterfat to each of his daughters. The actual producing ability of his daughters will then be determined by the contribution received from their sire plus that received from their dams.

Of further significance is the fact that Wayne's daughters all gave more milk, all tested higher and all gave more butterfat than their dams. Furthermore, the exceptional transmitting ability of this bull is attested to by the fact that his daughters are all high producers and within a remarkably narrow range in milk, test and pounds of butterfat—13183 to 15023 lbs. milk, 3.32 to 4.04%, and 467 to 570 lbs. butterfat, whereas their dams varied from 10025 to 13194 lbs. milk, 3.16 to 3.91% and 355-460 lbs. butterfat. Thus Wayne's lowest producing daughter is a better cow than the best cow to which he was mated.

Thus is written another interesting and emphatic chapter pointing the way to intelligent selection of dairy bulls. Mr. and Mrs. Space satisfied themselves of the remarkable transmitting ability of Royal Colantha Wayne, sire of the calf they bought, and of his dam's family. Then they relied on the transmitting characteristics of the parents being present in the son.

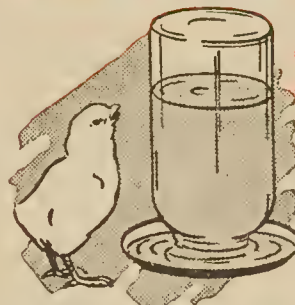
After having placed their faith in Royal Colantha Wayne V they used him, raised all his daughters; kept him alive and available by leasing him to another progressive breeder, until he could be proved; have had the satisfaction of cashing the milk checks provided by his high producing daughters; and now have him to use as a guarantee of profitable dairy cows in the future.



THOUSANDS OF HATCHERYMEN
RECOMMEND THAT YOU

**START YOUR CHICKS
RIGHT
WITH**

THE Double-Duty DRINKING WATER MEDICINE



1 CHECKS GERM GROWTH IN DRINKING WATER

To do its best, a baby chick needs pure drinking water; if water becomes contaminated, germs are likely to enter the chick's system, including germs causing bowel troubles. Tests show Phen-O-Sal inhibits germ growth, even pullorum. Furthermore, its protection lasts, for Phen-O-Sal doesn't oxidize—or lose its strength.



2 MEDICATES CHICK'S DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

Since Phen-O-Sal's medicines stay active, they reach the entire digestive system; furnish the astringent action so often needed for bowel troubles, where it's needed. Phen-O-Sal's a balanced formula of many drugs; that's why it provides this double benefit. No wonder hatcherymen say: "Start your chicks right! Use Dr. Salsbury's Phen-O-Sal, the double-duty drinking water medicine!"

Early Worm Control
Pays!

Get CECAL and LARGE
ROUNDWORMS
With Dr. Salsbury's

AVI-TON

100% medicine; contains
7 drugs that also stimulate
appetites, aid digestion.
Ideal flock wormer
for older birds, too! Mix
it in the mash.

Buy from hatcheries, druggists, feed,
produce dealers who display this sign.
Our service enables them to give you
sound poultry health advice.



DR. SALSBUARY'S LABORATORIES, Charles City, Iowa
A Nation-wide Poultry Health Service

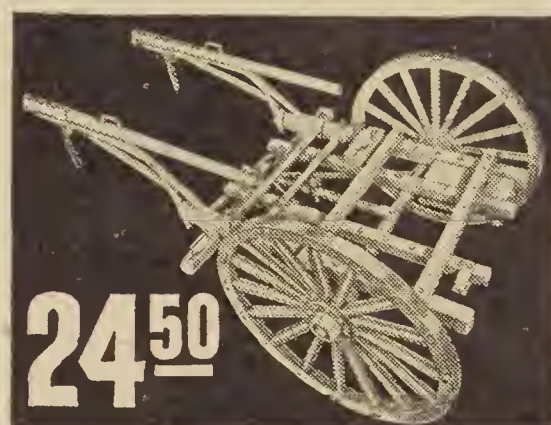
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THE
Genuine

Dr. Salsbury's

PHEN-O-SAL

THE Double-Duty DRINKING WATER MEDICINE

U.S. Gov't Handy Farm Cart



Cost U. S. Government \$85

Here's a bargain in a HORSE-DRAWN, strongly built FARM CART, U. S. Army Surplus, manufactured by the International Harvester Co., CARTS NEVER USED. Our price only \$24.50 F.O.B. Rock Island, Ill. Shipping weight crated (knocked-down) 550 lbs. Net Weight 475 lbs. Shipped in original crates. Takes 3rd class freight rate. Chassis: 50 in. by 39 in.; Wheels: 38 in. high—16 spokes selected hard-wood, reinforced with rivets; Iron tires: 2 in. wide, 3/4 in. thick; Steel axle: 52 in. long, 1 1/2 in. square; Castings all malleable. Folding shafts, white oak and hickory. Here is your chance to get a brand new Farm Cart for less than it costs to build the wheels. GUARANTEED AS REPRESENTED. We have been selling Government Vehicles through this medium for the past 25 years with entire satisfaction to our buyers. Supply limited. Send check or money-order. Order Today.

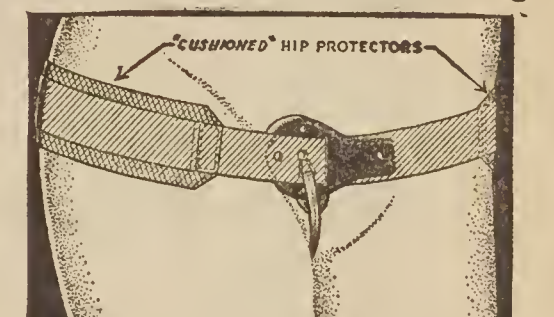
NATIONAL ELECTRIC TOOL CO.
DEPT. G-4, 1915 SO. STATE ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

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American Agriculturist
when calling on your local dealer

If Ruptured Try This Out

Modern Protection Provides Great
Comfort and Holding Security.
Without Torturous Truss Wearing



An "eye-opening" revelation in sensible and comfortable reducible rupture protection may be yours for the asking, without cost or obligation. Simply send name and address to William S. Rice, Inc., Dept. 71-E, Adams, N. Y., and full details of the new and different Rice Method will be sent you Free. Without hard flesh-gouging pads or tormenting pressure, here's a Support that has brought joy and comfort to thousands—by releasing them from Trusses with springs and straps that bind and cut. Designed to securely hold a rupture up and in where it belongs and yet give freedom of body and genuine comfort. For full information—write today!

USE TODAY'S PROFITS

* Buy U.S. War Bonds *

FOR TOMORROW'S NEEDS

THE ARMY FEEDS US SWELL, MOM, BUT I'LL TAKE A DOZEN OF YOUR STICKY BUNS ANY TIME. AREN'T THEY A LOT OF WORK, THOUGH?

I'VE GOT SOME NEW QUICK RECIPES, SON...AND WHEN I MAKE THEM WITH A CERTAIN SOMETHING, THEY'RE NOT ONLY GOOD, BUT FULL OF EXTRA VITAMINS!

YOU SOUND LIKE SECRET AGENT 29 REPORTING! WHAT'S THE CERTAIN SOMETHING?

IT'S FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST. THAT NOT ONLY HAS VITAMINS B₁ AND G, BUT ADDED VITAMINS A AND D BESIDES... THE ONLY YEAST WITH THEM ALL

AND ONE THING MORE, SOLDIER... ALL THE VITAMINS... EXTRA ONES, TOO...GO RIGHT INTO MY BREAD AND ROLLS WITH NO GREAT LOSS FROM BAKING!

WITH JANE AND ME GETTING MARRIED NEXT MONTH, SEND FOR ONE OF THOSE NEW FLEISCHMANN'S RECIPE BOOKS YOU GET FREE... FOR JANIE, WON'T YOU? DARNED GOOD-LOOKING BOOK... AND LOTS OF RECIPES FOR THINGS I LIKE!

For your free copy of the new 40-page Fleischmann's booklet of 60 recipes for breads, rolls, dessert breads, write to Standard Brands Inc., 691 Washington Street, New York, N. Y.



Nothing could be more delicious with coffee or tea than this nut-crusted English Tea Cake.

You Don't KNEAD It!

By Louise Price Bell

WITH RATIONING of many foods these days we find ourselves saying over and over again: "We'll miss it, but after all, we don't need it!" And that's no more than right with our boys getting along on what they are. . . and doing the job they are doing.

But now we're talking about bread, and when we say we don't knead it, the spelling is different. Quick breads are grand for these duty-packed days, and many the delicious quick bread there is, too! Jiffy-foods, all the home-maker has to do is pass up that extra forty-winks in the morning to serve her family a coffee cake or some muffins that will start them off on their busy days with a lilt to their step. . . and spirits. And here are some yummy bread tidbits that don't require even a punch of kneading!

ENGLISH TEA CAKE—make it in the morning for afternoon tea or supper.

1/2 cup milk
2 tablespoons sugar (or 1 beaten egg substitute)
1/2 teaspoon salt
1 compressed yeast cake
1/2 cup currants or chopped raisins
1 1/2 cups sifted flour
1/2 teaspoon cinnamon
1/4 cup walnut-meats, chopped

Scald milk, add sugar, salt, then cool till lukewarm. Add yeast cake and stir until dissolved, then add fruit, egg and flour. Beat the mixture until smooth, cover and let rise in a warm place for 30 min. Pour into well greased nine-inch pie plate. Mix sugar, cinnamon and walnuts and sprinkle over batter, place pan in warm place, allow to rise until double in bulk, then bake in moderate (375°) oven for 25 minutes.

BREAKFAST COFFEE CAKE—bakes while rest of morning meal is being prepared.

1 cup sugar
1/4 cup shortening
1/2 teaspoon salt
1 egg
1 cup milk
2 cups flour
2 teaspoons baking powder

Cream sugar and shortening, add beaten egg, milk, sifted flour and baking-powder. Pour into oiled pan (8 x 10) and bake 20 minutes in hot oven (400° F.). Remove from oven, smear with butter, cover with coating of sugar and cinnamon sifted on, and cut into strips or squares.

NUT BREAD—a tidbit that delights.

1 cup dates
3/4 cup nuts
1 1/2 teaspoons soda
2 eggs
1/2 teaspoon salt
1 cup boiling water
1 tablespoon butter
1 cup sugar
1 1/2 cups flour

Add boiling water and soda to butter, nuts and dates. Beat eggs and add

to sugar, salt and flour, then add this to above mixture and bake 50 minutes in moderate (350° F.) oven.

QUICK COFFEE CAKE (with streusel topping)—professional in appearance.

1 1/2 cups flour
1/2 cup sugar
2 teaspoons baking powder
3 tablespoons melted shortening
1/2 teaspoon salt
1 egg
3/4 cup milk

Sift flour, sugar, baking powder and salt. Beat egg, add milk and shortening, stir liquids into dry ingredients, mixing only enough to moisten. Pour into oiled 9 x 9-inch pan and bake in hot (425° F.) oven for 25 minutes.

Streusel Topping

2 tablespoons butter
2 tablespoons sugar
1/4 cup flour
1/4 cup dry bread crumbs
1/2 teaspoon cinnamon

Cream together to consistency of coarse crumbs and sprinkle over coffee cake batter before baking.

ORANGE HONEY BREAD—fine for tea, plain or made into sandwiches with cream cheese. Good for school-lunch sandwiches, also.

2 tablespoons shortening
1 cup honey
1 egg
1 1/2 tablespoons grated orange-peel
2 1/2 cups sifted flour
2 1/2 teaspoons baking powder
1/2 teaspoon soda
1/2 teaspoon salt
3/4 cup orange juice
3/4 cup chopped nuts

Cream shortening and honey together. Add beaten egg and grated orange peel. Sift flour with baking-powder, soda and salt, then add flour mixture to the creamed mixture alternately with orange juice. Add nuts; bake in greased loaf pan in slow (325° F.) oven for 70 minutes. Candied orange peel may be substituted for nuts; if used, it should be cut into small bits.

CORN MUFFINS

3/4 cup yellow cornmeal
1 cup sifted flour
4 teaspoons baking powder
3/4 teaspoon salt
4 tablespoons sugar
1 egg, well beaten
1 cup milk
3 tablespoons shortening, melted

Mix and sift dry ingredients. Combine well-beaten egg and milk and add to dry ingredients. Stir in shortening. Bake in oiled muffin tins in 425° F. oven for 25 minutes.

VICTORY BREAKFAST MUFFINS

2 tablespoons shortening
1/4 cup sugar
1 egg
1 cup bran
3/4 cup milk
1 cup flour
1/2 teaspoon salt
2 1/2 teaspoons baking powder

Cream shortening and sugar, add egg and beat until creamy. Stir in bran and milk, and let soak until most of moisture is taken up. Sift flour with

(Continued on opposite page)

Just as you buy
pasteurized milk to
guard against harmful
bacteria, buy iodized
salt to guard
against simple goiter

WORCESTER SALT

Save Trips to the Store

NOW with gas and tires rationed, bake with the yeast that keeps for months on your pantry shelf, without refrigeration—tried and true YEAST FOAM. No extra trips to the store, no time wasted waiting. You can keep a supply of YEAST FOAM always ready for action at your convenience.

Bake Best Bread Ever—YEAST FOAM gives bread that grand old-fashioned goodness and rich flavor. If it isn't the best you ever tasted, mail us a note telling cost of ingredients, attach YEAST FOAM wrapper, and we will refund your money!

NORTHWESTERN YEAST COMPANY
1750 N. Ashland Avenue, Chicago

Save Precious Daylight Time—The YEAST FOAM Daylight Saving Way, you make the dough the night before, this yeast works while you sleep. Next morning, when fully doubled in bulk, dough is ready to make into loaves, you have bread out of oven before noon, free best part of day for other things. Order YEAST FOAM today.



IMPROVED
DRY YEAST

(Continued from opposite page)

salt and baking-powder, add to first mixture and stir until flour disappears. Fill oiled muffin pans $\frac{3}{4}$ full, bake in 400° F. oven for 30 minutes.

LEMON MUFFINS

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter or substitute 1 teaspoon baking powder
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
 2 egg yolks, well beaten 2 egg-whites, beaten stiff
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup lemon juice 1 teaspoon grated lemon peel
 1 cup flour

Cream butter and sugar until smooth, then add egg-yolks and beat until light. Add the lemon juice alternately with the flour, baking powder and salt which have been sifted together, mixing thoroughly. Fold in stiffly beaten egg-whites and grated lemon peel. Fill greased muffin pans $\frac{3}{4}$ full and bake in moderate oven (375° F.) about 20 minutes.

BANANA BREAD

1 cup sugar $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sifted flour
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup shortening 1 teaspoon baking powder
 3 mashed bananas
 $\frac{3}{4}$ cup sour milk ($\frac{1}{2}$ cup nuts if desired)
 1 teaspoon soda

Cream sugar and shortening, add mashed bananas, sour milk and soda, flour and baking powder sifted together. Beat well, add nuts if desired and pour into two well oiled bread pans. Bake 45 minutes at 350° F. Half the recipe makes one loaf, but the bread keeps moist so long and is so good to serve with tea, as well as meals, that it is a good idea to make the entire recipe.

WIN ON THE HOME FRONT!

No. 10—Count Your Points



RATION BOOK No. 2 will give you most for your points if you fit it into that least of daily needs with which you are already familiar—milk, citrus fruit, tomatoes or other Vitamin C-rich food; green and yellow vegetables; other vegetable and fruits; meat or alternate main-dish foods, eggs, cheese, dried beans or peas and grain products; fats. Use your precious points only for foods which you cannot get fresh.

READ LABELS for all possible help in knowing contents of packages, and buy the grade suitable for the use to which the food will be put. No point in getting Grade A or Fancy for cooking purposes; such grades are for salads or fruit cup.

LEARN CAN SIZES—A No. 1 tall can holds 1 lb. or 2 cups; a No. 2 holds 1 lb. 4 oz. or 2½ cups; a No. 2½ holds 1 lb. 12 oz. or 3½ cups.

Multiply the 48 ration points per person by the number in the family—say 5. This gives 240 points—divide by 4 (the number of weeks in the month) to see how many points you can use each week or period—60 points in this case. By budgeting your points this way and by using non-rationed foods whenever possible, avoiding all waste, and growing and preserving your own food, the ration points should be ample.

PILLSBURY'S SEVEN-IN-ONE RECIPE

With this basic recipe you can make all the meat-, vegetable-, and fruit-stretching dishes shown on this page—easily, quickly, economically.

- 14 cups sifted PILLSBURY'S BEST Enriched Flour
- 3½ teaspoons salt
- 1¾ cups shortening

1. Sift flour once, measure; add baking powder and salt; sift together.
2. Cut in shortening with pastry blender or two knives until mixture resembles coarse meal.

NOTE: When measuring this basic recipe for use with other recipes, pack the mixture (but not too firmly) into cups for accurate measures. Half milk and half water may be used instead of all milk called for in these foods.

Of course, the kind of flour you use is important to the success of this baking program. There are qualities in Pillsbury's Best Enriched Flour which help you exactly right—which help you make each of the foods delightful, tender, flavorful, nutritious. This fine all-purpose flour is produced by scientifically mixing and balancing tender, more delicate types of wheat with sturdy full-bodied wheats. And this "tender blend," as we call it, does help make all your baking not only satisfying to the heartiest appetites but also so toothsome that it fairly melts in your mouth!

- 7 tablespoons baking powder (or 4½ tablespoons double-acting)
- 3. Cover securely and store in a glass container in refrigerator or cold place until needed.

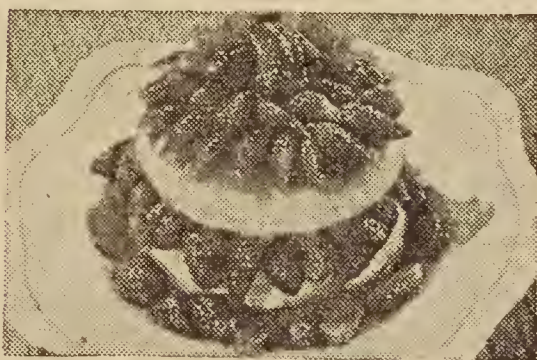


BAKING POWDER BISCUITS

To 2 cups Pillsbury's 7-in-1 Recipe add $\frac{3}{4}$ cup milk, or use this small recipe, proceeding as directed:

Small Recipe

- 2 cups sifted PILLSBURY'S BEST Enriched Flour
 - $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
 - $\frac{1}{4}$ cup shortening
 - 3 teaspoons baking powder (or 2 teaspoons double-acting)
 - $\frac{3}{4}$ cup milk
1. Proceed as directed in Steps 1 and 2 of the basic recipe. 2. Add milk; mix only until all flour is dampened. 3. Knead gently on floured board a few seconds. Pat or roll out to $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch thickness. 4. Cut with floured 2-inch cutter. Place on ungreased baking sheet. Bake in hot oven (450° F.) for about 12 to 15 min. Makes about 18 delicious small biscuits.



Fresh or Canned Fruit Shortcake—Always a favorite, and made so easily, this way! To 2 cups Pillsbury's 7-in-1 Recipe (or use the small Baking Powder Biscuit recipe) add 3 tablespoons sugar; mix well. Add $\frac{3}{4}$ cup milk; mix until all flour is dampened. Knead for a few seconds. Roll out to about $\frac{3}{16}$ -inch thickness. Cut with $\frac{3}{16}$ -inch cutter. (Makes 12 rounds). Place two rounds together; spreading melted butter between. Place on ungreased baking sheet. Bake in hot oven (450° F.) about 15 minutes. Serve as a shortcake with about 3 cups sweetened fresh or canned fruit. Serves 6. And notice how fluffy the shortcake is—yet hearty and fully satisfying, too! That's the "tender blend" of Pillsbury's Best at work for you.



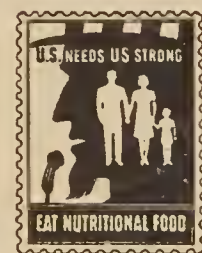
Savory Meat or Sea Food Slices—With a tender Pillsbury Biscuit Topping that furnishes added body-building protein. And is it good! To 2 cups Pillsbury's 7-in-1 Recipe (or use the small Baking Powder Biscuit recipe) add $\frac{3}{4}$ cup milk; mix until all flour is dampened. Knead gently for a few seconds. Roll out into 16x10-inch rectangle. Pan-fry $\frac{1}{2}$ cup chopped celery and $\frac{1}{4}$ cup chopped onion. Add 1 cup cooked, chopped or ground meat, or sea food and 1 cup cooked or canned vegetables. Add 1 slightly beaten egg. Season to taste. Spread mix over dough; roll up as for jelly roll; seal edges. Cut into 8 slices. Flatten out to 3-inch diameter. Place on greased baking sheet. Bake in hot oven (400° F.) about 25 minutes. Serve hot with tomato or cheese sauce.



Fruit Pinwheels—A truly delightful fruit "stretcher." Take 2 cups Pillsbury's 7-in-1 Recipe (or use the small Baking Powder Biscuit recipe); add 2 tablespoons sugar. Add $\frac{3}{4}$ cup milk, about. Mix until all flour is dampened. Roll out into 12x9-inch rectangle. Spread any variety sweetened canned or cooked fruit, well drained, over dough. Roll up as for jelly roll. Cut into 9 slices. Pour $\frac{1}{2}$ cup light corn syrup into greased 8x8x2-inch pan. Arrange slices over syrup, cut side up. Bake in hot oven (425° F.) about 30 minutes. Serve with: Combine $\frac{1}{4}$ cup corn syrup with 3 tablespoons PILLSBURY'S BEST Enriched Flour. Add 1 cup fruit juice gradually; cook until thick. Add 1 tablespoon butter.



Meat and Vegetable Casserole—With generous topping of tender but full-bodied Pillsbury Biscuit. Combine equal quantities cooked potatoes, carrots, peas, or other vegetables to make 4 cups. Prepare 3 cups medium white sauce. Add vegetables; season to taste. Add 2 cups (1 lb.) cooked beef, pork, veal, or liver, etc. Turn into 2-qt. casserole. Top with the following: Pan-fry $\frac{1}{4}$ cup each chopped onions and green pepper. Add to 1 cup Pillsbury's 7-in-1 Recipe (or to $\frac{1}{2}$ the small Baking Powder Biscuit recipe). Add $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon garlic salt; blend well. Add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk; mix until all flour is dampened. Knead a few seconds. Arrange on casserole as shown or roll out to fit top of casserole; flute edge. Bake in hot oven (425° F.) for about 30 minutes. Serves 6 to 8.



Wartime Punch!

Your baked foods pack a bigger wartime punch and you really play a part in the national nutrition program when you use white flour that has been enriched as your government recommends. The added vitamins B₁, niacin, and iron help make all your baking more nutritious. Such a flour is Pillsbury's Best—always the same choice quality—whenever you buy it, wherever you buy it. Join the thousands who are using baked foods to round out their meals.



First "E" award in milling industry to Pillsbury's Springfield, Ill., Mill.

Mix it now... save "Points" all week!

Here's a basic recipe that takes your food rationing problems into account. Made up quickly, and easily, then stored in a cool place, it retains its freshness and flavor (PILLSBURY'S BEST assures that) and is ready to use in seven hearty, nutritious, point-saving baked foods. If preferred, you can use the small Baking Powder Biscuit recipe illustrated below for any one of the individual foods.



Cross-Bar Tea Biscuits—Flaky and tender, yet satisfyingly filling. Add $\frac{3}{4}$ cup milk to 2 cups Pillsbury's 7-in-1 Recipe (or use the small Baking Powder Biscuit recipe). Proceed as directed in Baking Powder Biscuit recipe. Roll out $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch thick. Cut into strips 2x $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Place two strips crosswise in each greased muffin pan. Combine 2 tablespoons melted butter and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup honey or corn syrup. Drip over tops of biscuits. Bake in hot oven (450° F.) for about 15 minutes. Remove from pans immediately. Makes about 12 to 14 biscuits. And you can be sure they'll turn out right because Pillsbury's Best is *bake-proved* before it reaches you—pre-tested by actual baking tests 4 to 6 times a day during milling.



Fruit Nut Coffee Cake—Makes a little fruit go a long way—deliciously! Take 3 cups Pillsbury's 7-in-1 Recipe (or use $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the small Baking Powder Biscuit recipe). Add 4 tablespoons sugar and $\frac{1}{4}$ cup chopped walnuts. Mix well. Combine and add 1 well-beaten egg and $\frac{3}{4}$ cup milk. Mix until all flour is dampened. Turn into well-greased 9x9x2-inch pan or 9-inch layer cake pan. Pat out evenly with floured finger tips. Brush top with milk. Score with knife blade into diamond shapes. Place a cherry, apricot, etc., alternately with nut-meat halves on scored areas. Sprinkle top with sugar. Bake in hot oven (400° F.) for about 30 minutes. Serve warm. It's hearty and nourishing, made with Pillsbury's Best—supplies the quick food-energy everyone needs in wartime.



GET IN THE SCRAP

Scrap metal is needed for war materials. Gather it up and sell it now. But, be sure that you do not discard machines that could be put into workable shape.

BE SATISFIED

In remodeling or repairing your home be sure to use reliable equipment and good materials. Patronize American Agriculturist advertisers and you will be satisfied.

With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers



SANITATION: DR. SALSBUARY'S LABORATORIES offer a free booklet entitled "Science Fights Disease With Sanitation."

Poultry raisers who are interested in obtaining information on how to make the job of disinfecting a pleasant, clean-smelling job that eliminates the "disinfecting headaches" may obtain a copy from any local Dr. Salsbury dealer or write to Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, Charles City, Iowa.

PUMP REPAIRS: It has been said that a water system gets more neglect than anything else on a farm. Usually located in an out-of-the-way place, it is taken for granted and nothing is done until trouble appears. Then a call is often made to a service man when it really isn't necessary. Under the title of "The Care and Management of Pumps and Water Systems," the F. E. MYERS AND BROTHER COMPANY of Ashland, Ohio, have published some excellent information for all pumps, whether they are Myers or other makes. As an aid to the war effort, they will send this to any subscriber to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST on request. Do not wait until your water system fails. Get this booklet now and have it when you need it.

LETHANE: The shortage of rotenone, much of which comes from the Far East, is less serious because of the development by chemists of the ROHM AND HAAS LABORATORY of a new insecticide which they call "Lethane." Experiments extending over six years show that better control of the Mexican bean beetle is possible with a dust containing less than half the amount of rotenone once recommended but containing, also, two per cent of Lethane.

SOIL TALKS: NEW IDEA, INC., of Coldwater, Ohio, have just published a timely book. They call it "If Your Soil Could Talk to You." It is a discussion, well illustrated, of the importance of conserving farm manure. Certainly there never has been a year when farm manure was more valuable or when greater pains should be taken to avoid losses and to use it to the best advantage. Send a post card for your copy.

ELECTRIC HELPERS: A folder that has just come to my desk is called "Suggestions for 4-H Club Leaders—National 4-H Club Rural Electrification Contest." It is printed, by the WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 306 4th Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. It has already been sent to some 2,000 4-H Club members, and will be sent to many others. It is chuck-full of information on the subject of growing more food with less labor.

MANAGER: Management of the SPRINGBROOK POULTRY FARM, Seneca Falls, New York, has been taken over by Donald E. Kuney. Founded in 1908 by his father, who passed away last June, this farm has an incubator capacity of 43,000 eggs and a laying capacity of 5,000 birds. Mr. Kuney majored in poultry at the College of Agriculture in Ithaca, and was a graduate of the Class of 1938. He was Secretary of the New York Poultry Improvement Cooperative for four years, and for a time was associated with Hubbard Farms of Walpole, New Hampshire.

A & P CLEARED: At Wilson, North Carolina, recently a Federal Court absolved the ATLANTIC COMMISSION COMPANY of violating the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. The decision came just three days after another Federal Judge in Dallas, Texas, had dismissed monopoly charges against the A & P, its subsidiaries, and 16 officials. In the North Carolina case, Judge Wyche said, "You cannot make bricks without straw, and you cannot make a case without facts."



EASTER TIME FUN

By LOUISE PRICE BELL

WE MUST not let war too deeply affect the lives of our children. At best, they hear war-talk at all times, but their happy childhood must not be scarred when they can do so little toward Victory.

Easter is a wonderful day, the season that should always be associated with joy. With plenty of fresh eggs right on the farm and egg-dyes only a few cents a package, let's not rob our little boys and girls—or the half-grown ones either—of the great fun of dying Easter Eggs for egg-hunts, baskets and the like.

They often spend an entire afternoon at this task, and plan to whom the various eggs will go. It may be a

little basket to the lady who is bedridden, sometimes one for their Sunday school teacher, or again a special nestful for dear Grandmother.

Suggest to the youngsters that they plan an egg-centerpiece for Easter meals. Even a pile of the bright colored eggs adds a cheerful touch to the table. They may, too, place a bright egg at each place with the names of the various members of the family scrawled upon them.

And the fine thing about these Easter eggs is that since the dye in no way harms the eggs, they may be used for creamed eggs on toast . . . in salad, or any number of ways, after the Easter season is over.

EASTER BREAKFAST

By RUBY PRICE WEEKS

SUNDAY morning breakfasts—if a bit out of the ordinary—are usually good getter-uppers for an otherwise would-be sleepy family! Then why not, on Easter morning, have something to eat that all particularly like?

Dried fruits or apples, either cooked or raw, have been eaten most of the winter, but now with Spring just around the corner, there is a craving for citrus fruits. With that in mind, this menu may be of interest to your family though they might prefer your own home-cured ham to bacon, or orange juice to grapefruit.

Below is a menu which should be popular since it's easy to prepare. The coffee cake may be made on Saturday.

Grapefruit juice	Cereal
Bacon Curls	Scrambled eggs
Milk	Coffee Cake
	Coffee

The grapefruit juice needs only to be poured from the can, the cereal may be cooked all night in the double boiler. To make bacon curls, wind strips of bacon around the handle of a knife as soon as removed from the fire, before it has a chance to become crisp. Place on brown paper where it will keep hot until serving time.

This coffee cake is "tops":

FILLED COFFEE CAKE

3 cups cake flour	1 cup shortening
3 teaspoons baking powder	1 cup milk
1 teaspoon salt	2 eggs
1 cup sugar	1 teaspoon vanilla

Filling

1 cup brown sugar	2 tablespoons flour
1 cup chopped walnuts	2 tablespoons cinnamon
	1/2 cup shortening, melted

Sift dry ingredients together three times. Cream shortening and sugar together till light and fluffy. Add eggs, mixing well, then dry ingredients al-

ternately with the milk. Spread half of the batter in an 8 by 12 inch pan which has been well-oiled. Sprinkle with half the cinnamon and sugar mixture. Add remaining batter, then remaining cinnamon and sugar. Dribble shortening over top. Bake in 400° F. oven for from 30 to 45 minutes.

As a Sunday morning time-saver, the table may be set on Saturday night. Make it gay, colorful and as springlike as possible.

Nothing is lovelier for an Easter table than flowers. But you may not always be able to go out and buy them, and you can't rely upon their being given to you either. So plan to have something like forsythia "forced" that it may grace the Easter breakfast table. Forsythia is such a delightfully warm and cheerful yellow that one senses its stimulating effect immediately upon entering a room where it is.

If Forsythia isn't easily available, have bulbs which have been planted so as to be at their best for Easter. They might be narcissi, hyacinths or — to some the loveliest of all—lilies-of-the-valley. They are all so beautiful that when used as a centerpiece on the table where so tempting a breakfast is served, everyone should start the day in a happy frame of mind. Their Easter should indeed be a very happy one.

—A. A.—

TOUGH SOD

(Continued from Page 5)

off half cocked, not to make any big glaring mistakes, because you can be darn sure that Ezra Chittendon and the other standpatters in this county will be watching for a slip so they can

The POET'S CORNER

THE ANSWER

By Anne Murry Movius.

Flowers unfold in loveliness,
Wild and free the winds are blowing,
Seasons come and seasons go
Intent upon their reaping, sowing.

Silently the grasses cover
Every sacred mound;
Sunbeams spill their golden shafts
Where wounds of war are found.

Unconquered world of beauty waits,
Unheeding bitter loss:
They are blind who cannot see
The answer in the Cross.

shout "Told you so'."

"All right, Tom," said Willard. "You're a fruit grower—and a good one. What do you think the Farm Bureau can do for you?"

"Right now there's quite a lot of controversy on among fruit growers whether or not we should plow and cultivate our mature orchards or keep them in sod, mulching around the trees with straw. Maybe the Farm Bureau can find out which method is best in this county. That's one thing, Will, and there's dozens of others.

"For example," continued Tom, "What's the best way to prune apple trees? Why don't you plan to have a meeting in some orchard right here in the county and you or some fellow from the College of Agriculture show us the latest and best pruning methods? And another thing. I've fought the codling moth for years and a dozen other pests that make life interesting for me by destroying my trees and my orchards. I don't have time to run down to the College and find the lat-

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Don't let the present shortage of costly imported coffee make you give up your favorite drink. Raise your own domestic coffee substitute—wonderful flavor. As easy to grow as beans—any climate 10c pkt., or 3 pkts. only 25c. (Planting Directions included.)

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SKIN ITCH ? FREE IF WE FAIL

Why suffer from Psoriasis, Acne, Eczema, Dermatitis, Pimples, Scalp Itch or other external skin ailments? Get quick relief with PAUL'S SKIN SALVE. Don't lose precious sleep. Stops miserable itching immediately. Stainless, greaseless. Paul's Salve is the scientific discovery of Graduate Pharmacists. Used successfully for over 15 years, has brought relief when everything else failed. If skeptical, try it for 10 days at our risk. SEND NO MONEY. Pay postman \$2. plus postage. If you enclose cash with order we pay postage. Money back guaranteed. PAUL BROS., Pharmacists, 1221 White Plains Road, (Dept. A.A.) New York City.

You Women Who Suffer From HOT FLASHES then CHILLY FEELINGS

If you—like so many women between the ages of 38 and 52—suffer from hot flashes, weak, dizzy, nervous feelings, distress of "irregularities", are blue at times—due to the functional middle age period in a woman's life—try taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once. It's made especially for women.

Pinkham's Compound is famous to relieve such distress. Taken regularly—it helps build up resistance against such symptoms. It also is a fine stomachic tonic. Thousands upon thousands of women benefited. Follow label directions. Worth trying!

BUY U. S. WAR BONDS AND STAMPS.

est ways of controlling those pests. My idea of your job, Mr. Farm Bureau man, is for you to bring those latest discoveries right out to our farms."

"That's just my idea too, Tom," agreed the county agent. "You'll recall that these demonstration meetings were one of the things that I suggested to the executive committee when they hired me. This winter and next spring, just so far as time permits, I plan to have demonstration meetings all over the county, which I'll either conduct myself or get a specialist from the College to help with. At these meetings we'll either actually demonstrate or discuss the latest and best methods of improving pastures. . . . Right on that point, if we could put into practice all that we know about pasture improvement it would revolutionize the dairy business. Alfalfa would grow well in this county, but not many farmers grow it now. I propose to get demonstration plots of alfalfa growing in every community to show what can be done with it. I'm sure there are many better varieties of field crops available than the ones we actually grow here."

"Better go slow there," someone said. "I think as a usual thing the

farmers of any neighborhood have demonstrated from their own experience the best crop varieties for that section."

"That may be so generally," said Green. "But there are many exceptions. If everyone planted the same varieties year after year, every crop we grow would soon run out."

"I'm convinced, also," he continued, "that farmers waste thousands of dollars of fertilizer every year. We need to know something about fertilizers, especially the particular ones our soils most need, and how best to apply these fertilizers so the crops get the most benefit from them. Most of the land in this county, as you men know, is sour. It needs lime. But we don't always know how much. It's a simple matter to get the soil tested. The Farm Bureau should be able to help farmers do this."

"On the farm management side, whenever I ride over this county I always think what a tremendous waste of work and energy and land is caused by our too small fields. We could do away with about half of our fences and the brush that grows along them, and use machinery and labor to much better advantage." (To be Continued)



ADAPTABLE TO MANY USES

No. 2044. Make a stunning ensemble of jumper, blouse and jacket—the same pattern does for blouse and jacket. Rayon shantung for the jumper, gabardine or tropical worsted for the jacket, and thin cotton or rayon blouse would go anywhere for daytime. Sizes 12 to 46. Size 36, for the jumper, 3 yards 35-inch fabric; for the long sleeved jacket blouse, 2½ yards 35-inch fabric; for the short sleeved blouse, 2 yards 35-inch fabric.

No. 2735 is a soft frock that fits in perfectly in a wide variety of uses. Faille or crepe for the dress itself and all-over lace or soft chiffon for the becoming petal jabot would make an elegant "best" dress. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16, 3 yards 35-inch fabric with ¾ yard contrasting and 2 yards edging. **No. 2721** is sweet and dainty for an Easter frock for the young miss. There is a choice of neck finish, according to whether it is to be soft and frilly or more tailored. Sizes 6 mos., 1, 2,

3 years. Size 2, 1½ yards 35-inch fabric with ½ yard contrasting and 1¼ yards braid.

No. 2712 is designed for that simple, smart frock which gives that desirable well-groomed look. Sizes 14 to 50. Size 36, 3½ yards 39-inch fabric.

No. 3227. Either plaids or stripes make a jumper that is perfect for school and play, novel too with triangle pockets. Sizes 4 to 14. Size 8, for the blouse, 1¼ yards 35-inch fabric; for the jumper, 1¼ yards 35-inch fabric.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c. Spring is here and the **SPRING FASHION BOOK** is ready to help you plan a new spring wardrobe. Over 150 new designs for all ages, all sizes and all occasions. Price just 12c, or send 25c for the Fashion Book and a pattern of your own choosing. Address Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

ACTION on the farm front!

Uncle Sam has 8 million men under arms — and each man eats like two.

On the home front there are another 126 million people who must be fed.

Then there's the 5 million dollars worth of food that goes to our allies every day.

So America's farm front faces the greatest task in its history—a task that only American farmers can perform.

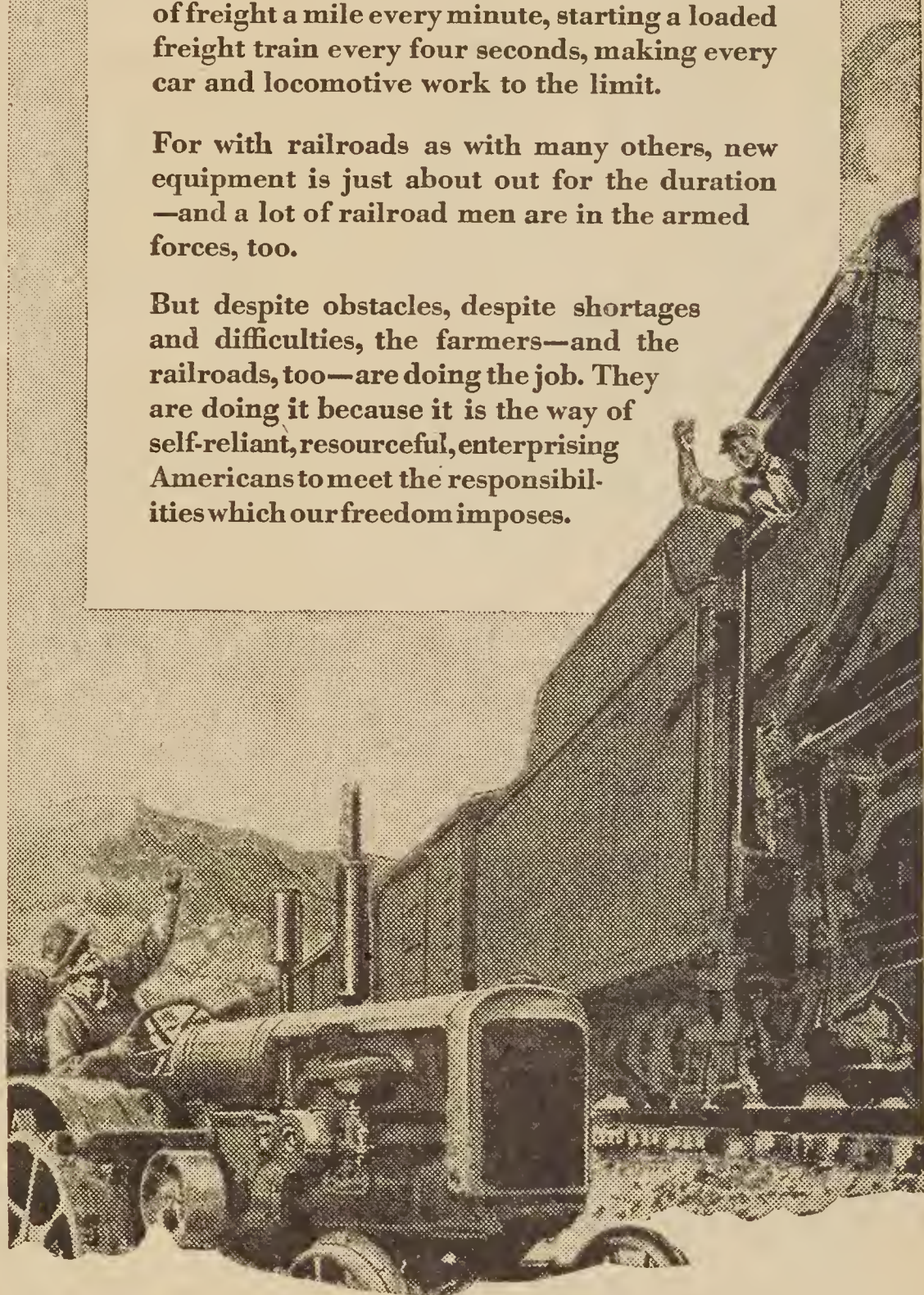
And it's up to the railroads to get most of that food and other farm products where they have to go.

Moving the mountains of war materials our fighters must have—and moving the men themselves at the rate of more than 1 1-2 million a month—is the biggest job any means of transportation has ever been called upon to undertake—a job that only railroads could do.

To do it, they are moving 1 1-3 million tons of freight a mile every minute, starting a loaded freight train every four seconds, making every car and locomotive work to the limit.

For with railroads as with many others, new equipment is just about out for the duration—and a lot of railroad men are in the armed forces, too.

But despite obstacles, despite shortages and difficulties, the farmers—and the railroads, too—are doing the job. They are doing it because it is the way of self-reliant, resourceful, enterprising Americans to meet the responsibilities which our freedom imposes.



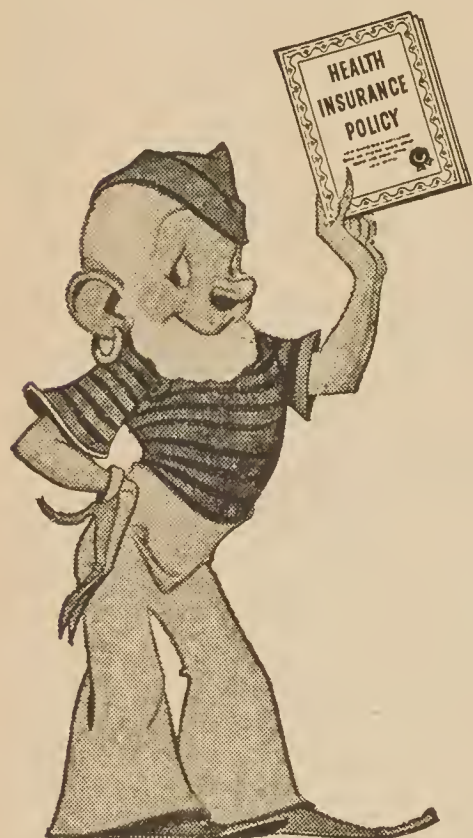
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EVERYWHERE farmers will tell you that one of the surest ways to keep your cattle healthy is to feed them enough salt.

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Kernels, Screenings

and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

I AM WRITING this after nearly a month spent in frequent consultations with the top men of my governments, including first-hand contacts with the President and the Governor of New York State.

Food Situation Recognized

During this period I have seen the food emergency develop which the President has attempted to meet by the appointment of a new Food Administrator, and with which Governor Dewey of New York State dealt a few days earlier by the appointment of a State Emergency Food Commission.

If the President's act really will improve the country's food situation, the only conclusion which can be drawn about it is that it was long overdue. By creating a supreme authority to correlate all the machinery of the State having to do with the production of food and nutrition, New York's Governor Dewey, who is responsible for one-tenth of the nation's population, merely took about the only step he could under the limited opportunities now possessed by State Governments to do anything for their own people.

Wickard the Goat

I cannot feel that Claude Wickard failed either as Food Administrator or Secretary of Agriculture. *He simply had the bad fortune to be so handicapped by lack of authority and conflicting policies of government that he or no other man could handle the assignment he was given.*

I shall always think of Secretary Wickard as the only Secretary of Agriculture I have known (and I have been personally acquainted with all of them beginning with the elder Wallace) who could possibly make a living on a northeastern farm. I think Claude could.

He was the first government official to recognize the importance of food in the war effort and to see what was happening to our supply. It will be only fair to him if he is remembered as the author of the phrase, "Food will win the war and write the peace," and as the Secretary of Agriculture who made good his own slogan by producing under his Administration the greatest food and fibre crop in the history of the country.

Davis No Superman

I have counted Chester Davis among my friends for many years. I rate him very highly. I have a dozen friends who are as able or abler than he. *I point this out to bring out the fact that the men who are appointed to government positions are never supermen although many of them are given superman assignments.*

It may be that Davis, having viewed the job of Food Administrator objectively and from the outside, has received commitments from the President that will enable him to substitute policies which

will work for those under which Wickard had to operate and to clear up the overlappings of authority which made Wickard's short term as Food Administrator an economic nightmare.

If Davis has had the foresight to do this, he has rendered his country a great service. Conceivably then, he may correct many of the situations which are handicapping food and fibre production.

Even if he hasn't, he IS the Food Administrator; he is a man of ability and integrity; he has, with only human equipment, taken on a super-human job, and *we must have food!* It therefore behooves everyone of us with a son or a relative or a friend in the armed services, everyone of us who wants to win the war, to help him all we can.

One of the best ways we can help him is to solve as many of our problems as possible right at home. Perhaps this is what Governor Dewey had in mind when he mobilized his State's machinery for food production and nutrition.

* * *

MORE SICK SOWS

At SunnYGables our four sows which had the flu recovered, and the one which was the sickest farrowed eleven pigs, all of which we saved. This, after she hadn't eaten much of anything for more than a week. Just after our sows were sick, however, I received the following letter. I am wondering if with our increased hog population we are running into something new in the way of hog diseases here in the state:

"Dear Mr. Babcock:

"I purchased four purebred Hampshire gilts, receiving them February 26. Three of them weighed about 350 lbs. each and the other about 200 lbs. The three larger ones were from a group of four sows that had run with a boar for a couple of months. The 200 lb. bred sow was from a different group.

"From the time I received them their feed capacity per day was only four pounds each for the three larger sows. They just would not eat any more.

"On Monday, March 15, when I went to feed the three larger sows, they

were wheezing through their noses as if they had colds. I went to the phone and called up the veterinarian. He came within an hour or two. He said they had colds and gave me a liquid medicine and a powder to add to cows' milk to give them three times a day. Within a few hours they had stopped wheezing.

"About two days after, they would lie down and didn't want to get up. The last three days they couldn't get up. One died Friday and the other Saturday morning.

"One of the larger sows had proved herself not to be bred. She came in heat March 8th. She has been off her feed and has not had any pep but I think she will come around all right.

"My sows had no temperature and were doubly inoculated for hog cholera. I have had pigs for the last ten years and have never lost one before.

Sincerely yours,
GORDON BLENIS."

* * *

A TOUGH GUY

A real mule man came to SunnYGables the other day to look at my six mule colts. He went out in the yard and they crowded around him. First he pushed one aside, then another—slapped one and pulled the tails of a couple more. I watched him, growing more nervous by the minute. Finally, I could keep still no longer. "Aren't you afraid they'll kick you?" I called. My real mule man only looked up quizzically. "Hell, they ain't shod," said he.

* * *

A SUNNYGABLES' SOLDIER REPORTS

"Dear Mr. Babcock:

"I received your letter yesterday and am proceeding to answer it. We are going full blast down here and if we get five minutes to ourselves, it's a mistake.

"The weather is getting hotter all the time—the sun is still up at 7:30 P. M. now. It was pretty hot the other night on our fifteen mile hike. I stayed on my feet for twelve miles. We carried a full pack. They carried me and the pack back. Four fellows passed out completely—one was out for four and a half hours at the infirmary.

"I know you are interested in the use of labor. I wish you would study our routine and see if you can't put something else in to keep us in shape. Following is the program:

"The day with Uncle Sam really starts at night—5:00 A. M. to be exact. At this time we jump out of our warm blankets after the bed has been turned over by the Sergeant. We shiver

(Continued on opposite page)



Some time ago I made the recommendation in these columns that the cities installing parking meters would do well to keep in mind that they would also be useful as hitching posts. Art Wells of Ithaca, N. Y., remembered this prediction. Driving through Horseheads, N. Y., the other day he stopped and took the picture shown above. According to Art, the boy who tied the horse did not put a coin in the meter. I hope this expose' does not result in his getting a ticket.

SERVICE BUREAU

By H. L. Cosline

"SAVERS"

Gasoline rationing has given a new lease of life to companies manufacturing "gas savers" to put in the gas tank. The cost is relatively small, and many car owners will go on the theory, "It won't do any harm, and may help". A better motto is this: "These gas savers will NOT help and may do some harm."

The National Better Business Bureau reports the testing of more than 150 such "gas savers" by the National Bureau of Standards. Except for a well known "knock suppressor," NOT A SINGLE INSTANCE OF ANY IMPROVEMENT IN ENGINE PERFORMANCE WAS FOUND WHEN ANY OF THE "DOPE" WERE USED. The National Better Business Bureau points out that if any "dope" could be added to gasoline to give a substantial increase in mileage, the United States government would be the greatest customer for such a product at this time.

Next Fall, watch also for "coal savers." The result of exhaustive tests of "coal savers" by the U. S. Bureau of Mines were all negative; they gave no results.

—A. A.—

"SIGHT UNSEEN"

"I have received some letters from a Mr. Owen Wood offering tracts of land near Houston, Texas. I can buy a plot 310' by 50' for \$125 or 100' by 310' for \$250. I would not think of investing in property that I have never seen, but I know some folks would, and I think it would be wise to mention it in the Service Bureau."

There are a good many easy ways of losing money, but certainly buying property without seeing it comes close to the top! Thanks for sending us this information so we can pass it along to our readers.

—A. A.—

UNETHICAL

A salesman for a baby chick hatchery called on me. I had a bunch of chicks about six weeks old, bought from another hatchery, and thought they were growing in good shape. This agent told me that they had coccidiosis, and tried to sell me some chicks from the hatchery he was representing. A friend of mine, who is a poultryman, dropped in, and said there was nothing wrong with the

chicks. It seems to me that your readers should be warned against this method of selling chicks.

We agree that this is absolutely unethical, and we suspect that if you will write your experience to this man's employer, he will be looking for a new job shortly. It is not often that a salesman will make disparaging remarks about a competitor's product. If he does, we feel that is sufficient reason for refusing to do any business with him under any circumstances.

—A. A.—

NOTES

"I loaned a friend some money to make a payment on his car. He did not pay me. Two years ago, he gave me a note, but he never paid anything on it. How can I force him to pay?"

When all is said and done, a note is only an acknowledgment of a debt and a promise to pay. If the debtor does not keep his promise, your only recourse is to sue him. If you win the suit, and get a judgment, it can be collected if the debtor has property which is not already mortgaged. If he has no property, the judgment can be filed at the County Clerk's office and continues to be a claim against any property he might acquire. It is risky business to loan a person money without any security other than a personal note. There are, of course, men who build up a reputation that their "word is as good as their bond" but this old saying apparently does not apply to your friend.

—A. A.—

APPEAL AWARD FOR DAMAGE BY DOGS

Some dogs killed some of my turkeys. The Town Assessors appraised the damage at \$18.40. I kept these turkeys for breeding purposes, and do not feel that the amount allowed me covers the damages. Do I have to accept what they offer me? I live in New York State.

You have the right, within ten days after the Assessors notify you of their decision, to appeal to Commissioner of Agriculture Holton V. Noyes, Albany, New York, asking him to review this case and decide it. If the County Treasurer thinks the Assessors have allowed you too much, he has the same right of appeal to the Commissioner.

A SUNNYGABLES' SOLDIER REPORTS

(Continued from opposite page)

into our uniform and fall out in the battery street.

"Here we listen to a non-com mispronounce our names while we try to figure out who he means. Then we wait for a bugle to blow. You see we get up to get the bugler up who gets the officers up.

"After being quick-frozen by the North Carolin moonlight, we return to our barracks and wait for chow. To take up our time we make our beds, mop the floor, wash the windows, scrub the latrines, clean our rifles, polish our shoes, wash and shave and play cards.

"When the chow whistle blows, you join the crowd and stampede down the stairs. Then you pick yourself up and limp to the mess hall.

"To get our minds off our stomachs, we proceed to do calisthenics. They really are very simple. You just grasp your left ear with your right foot, place your left hand on your left boot and proceed to hop on one foot (either one).

"After being untied from this knot you go to work for the day. First, we have drill for one hour. My eyeballs

are flat on one side from banging them against my nose at dress-right-dress—if you make any mistakes in drill you run around the camp five times with the 13 lb. rifle over your head. After these basic movements we move on to cannoner's hop. It is a class in jitterbugging with a 15 ton gun. When they sing, 'Pass the ammunition,' you grab a 95 lb. shell and run for the gun. Just before you pass out, you pass the ammunition to the next victim.

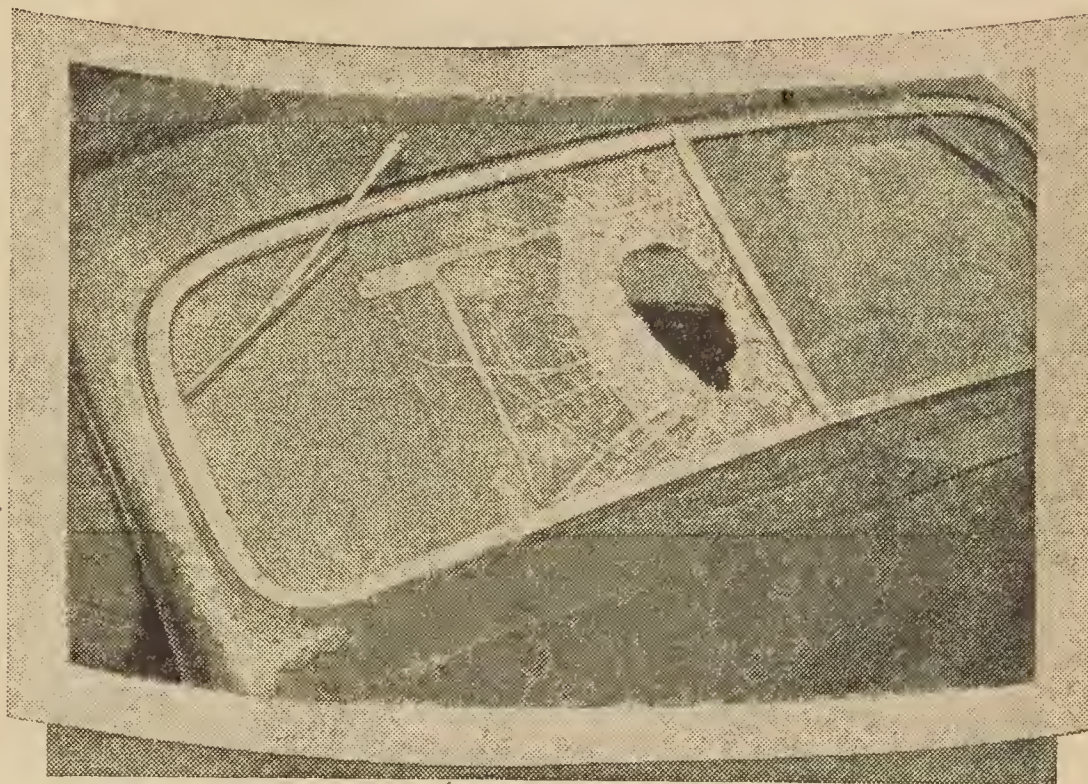
"By the time you come to, you are sent back to barracks to wait for lunch.

"By this time the mercury is up to 90°. It is warm enough to take a walk. You gather up your mess kit, gas masks, shaving equipment, three blankets, pup tent, tent poles and stakes, pick ax and shovel. Place them on your back, add a 13 lb. rifle and take off.

"Before retiring we try to do our part in keeping up the morale at home, because of gas rationing, food rationing and all. We try to write thirty letters a day to keep the folks at home happy. This done we crawl into our hole for the remaining three hours before it is time to get up.

Sincerely,
JACK."

The Case of the... BROKEN WINDSHIELD



IN THE North American's many years of handling accident cases, this one will always remain as one of the most pathetic and terrible of all accidents.

The George Smith's, a young couple from Grahamsville, N. Y., had closed up their souvenir shop and were on their way to Oneonta to spend a few days. Mrs. Smith sat next to her husband in the front seat—helping to follow the road map. As they were driving along the highway, a big dual wheel truck drove out of a stone quarry ahead. Suddenly a large stone flew towards them from one of the rear dual tires and crashed thru the windshield. The stone struck Mrs. Smith in the head with such a force, that it loosened it from the base of the neck. It isn't right that we describe how Mrs. Smith looked at the time.

Before he could find any help, Mr. Smith drove four miles with his wife's limp head resting on his shoulder. Then it was too late to help her. She died three hours later in the hospital.

NO PROTEST
This debt will not be honored unless Policy No. 2771 is attached to this check.

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New York.
Claim No. N-2771
North American Accident Insurance Company
Home Office, 209 So. La Salle Street
Chicago
July 2, 1942

Pay to the order of George A. Smith, Widower and Beneficiary of \$1000.00
Harriet G. Davis Smith, deceased,
One Thousand and No/100 ----- Dollars
PAYABLE THROUGH
THE NORTHERN TRUST CO.
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THE POLICY COSTS \$2.00 A YEAR

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N.A. ASSOCIATES DEPARTMENT

POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.

DAIRYMEN'S
League
CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, INC.
11 WEST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK

March 10, 1943

FRED H. SEXAUER
PRESIDENT

Hon. Claude R. Wickard
Secretary of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Wickard:

Dairy farmers are deeply concerned over the summer price reductions under the New York City Milk Marketing Order. On March 1 the Class 2-A price declined 15 cents to \$2.55 per hundredweight. On April 1 the Class 1 price is scheduled to decline 25 cents to \$3.25.

It is imperative for production maintenance that the summer price reductions now provided for in the Order be eliminated. The Class 2-A price should be restored to \$2.70, and certainly the Class 1 price be kept at \$3.50. This can be done without increasing prices to consumers above present levels.

We would like to submit evidence in support of these facts at the hearing scheduled to begin in New York Tuesday, March 16. If, however, that is not permissible under the procedure of the hearing, then we strongly urge immediate action by the Department of Agriculture and Office of Price Administration to readjust the butter and milk powder prices so that returns to producers can be maintained at, at least, present levels in order that the effect of the Marketing Order's summer price schedule will be eliminated. The Department of Agriculture and Office of Price Administration have the power to do this without hearing if necessary.

The elimination of the scheduled summer price reductions should be made immediately as a first step toward bringing producers a blended return of \$4.00 per hundredweight for milk.

Milk is undoubtedly the cheapest food available to consumers today. But an adequate supply cannot be maintained unless farmers receive returns that will encourage production - returns that will enable them to pay rising costs, which include besides the high wages necessary to attract skilled farm help, a higher cost for feed, some kinds of which have already become scarce in many sections.

Sincerely yours,

Fred H. Sexauer.
President

FHS:MW

We believe Government in dealing with Agriculture, before they adopt basic policies, should consult with the National Farm Organizations as these people are truly representative of farmers and therefore are in a position to know the best methods to use in getting the results the Government is asking for.



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FRED H SEXAUER, PRES=DAIRYMENS LEAGUE COOP ASSN INC
11 WEST 42 ST (NEWYORK NY)=

RE YOUR LETTER OF MARCH 10 WE ARE TODAY SUSPENDING PROVISIONS OF NEWYORK ORDER WHICH WOULD REDUCE PRICE OF CLASS ONE MILK ON APRIL 1=

CLAUDE R WICKARD SECTY AGRIC. 10

"THANK YOU, MR. WICKARD

...you've saved the Dairy Farmers of the New York Milkshed from taking a \$500,000.00 loss!"

We were thinking of the welfare of ALL THE FARMERS in the New York Milkshed—and of ALL THE

PEOPLE IN THE NATION—when we wrote you, Mr. Wickard, on March 10. We knew then that if the summer price reductions under the New York City Milk Marketing Order went into effect, ALL FARMERS IN THE MILKSHED would suffer losses, and that food production for the war effort would shrink accordingly.

Now you have wired us that the Class One price reduction WILL NOT go into effect, at least for another month. Now you have assured us that the dairy farmers of the New York Milkshed will be saved a loss of at least \$500,000.00. We thank you Mr. Wickard, and as we spoke in the interest of ALL DAIRY FARMERS when we asked that the prices be not reduced, so we feel we can speak for them again when we say: "50,000 dairy farmers in the New York Milkshed thank you, Mr. Wickard; you've saved us all from taking a big loss!"

Published by THE THOUSANDS OF FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

PUBLISHED
EVERY OTHER WEEK

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

BANG'S DISEASE--

★ ★ ★

CAN IT BE *Eradicated?*

By C. G. BRADT

HOW MANY dairy farmers think of tuberculosis in cattle as being a herd health problem? Not many; and why? It is because this disease which once wrought havoc in Northeastern dairy herds has been about eliminated. All counties in New York are now modified accredited areas with less than one-half of one per cent infection. The near-complete eradication of this disease in New York and other states throughout the nation, stands as an achievement in cattle and dairy annals not to be forgotten.

Brucellosis of cattle (Bang's disease) is a herd health problem perhaps more costly to our dairy interests than the former scourge of tuberculosis. Some authorities estimate that these losses in the United States will run to \$30,000,000 annually. In New York State where about 70 per cent of the herds and 16 per cent of the cattle show some infection, these losses must be at least \$3,000,000 a year. Needless to say farmers know the costs of Bang's disease once it strikes the herd in storm proportions. Even if not as a storm, the presence of hidden infection in a herd subsequently takes its toll, but in a less spectacular manner.

The question in the minds of many is, can Bang's disease be eradicated? This remains to be proved. But if all herd owners, veterinarians and federal and state authorities get behind one common plan for control and elimination, the prospects for reaching the final goal of clean herds, clean communities, clean counties and clean states, seems possible.

Not long ago, I had occasion to be at the farm of an Onondaga County, N. Y., dairy-



The eradication of Bang's disease is the next big job facing northeastern dairymen.

man who was telling me of his experiences in handling Bang's disease. This dairyman explained that back in 1936 abortions in his herd were giving some trouble. The herd was blood tested. The number of infected animals exceeded fifteen per cent. At that time, in addition to blood testing, he began to vaccinate calves four to eight months old.

I asked this dairyman to tell me what the condition of the herd is today. He said that on his most recent blood test about two months previously, all animals with the exception of one second calf heifer were "negative."

Then I inquired about the number of cows now standing in his barn (about 35 in all) that had been vaccinated as calves. He replied that all but one had been vaccinated. This one cow, was not vaccinated he said, because she was over eight months of age at the time he commenced vaccinating his calves.

"What became of all your former reactors?" I asked. "Well," he said, "I kept them. No cow was disposed of merely because she was a reactor to the blood test. As long as those reactors continued to produce economically, they were retained and then gradually replaced as my vaccinated heifers came along to fill their stalls." "Of course," he added, "while keeping the reactors, I did not overlook the fact that they

might be spreaders, particularly at calving time. I did what I could to slow down the spread to my clean cattle housed in the same barn."

Results Are Obtained

This Onondaga dairyman is accomplishing what seems possible for other dairymen to do toward the gradual eradication of Bang's disease. This farmer, starting as he did about six years ago with an infected herd, now has practically a clean, blood-tested, vaccinated herd. When one additional reactor is removed, it will be clean. There was no immediate slaughtering of reactors and no indemnities had to be paid by the state or federal governments. Yet, the elimination of Bang's disease is being achieved. Besides that, this dairyman's herd will not be just a clean herd but in addition, it will be a herd which possesses that protection against abortions which calfhood vaccination is known to provide. That is something worth considering, too.

A Sound Program

Here is a suggested program which should finally control Bang's disease and perhaps about eliminate it in a comparatively few years. It may require ten years; or fifteen years but it seems that Bang's disease can be pretty much con- (Turn to Page 15)

IN THIS ISSUE

HOME GROWN MEAT, Page 3; CORN CEILINGS, Page 3; HOME GROWN COW FEED, Page 6; WE MUST COME THROUGH, Page 7; GROWERS NOT SATISFIED WITH NEW BEAN PRICE CEILINGS, Page 8; QUESTION BOX, Page 10; APRIL CHICKEN CHATTER, Page 10; FEEDING MY FAMILY, Page 16; KERNELS, SCREENINGS & CHAFF, Page 18; SERVICE BUREAU, Page 19.

The basis of a sound business cooperative is voluntary use by fully informed patrons

THIS IS THE YEAR TO GROW MORE FEED... NO. 3

Quick Facts on Feed Crops

A GREAT feed crop in 1942, piled on top of a big carryover, gave us a tremendous supply of feed for the present season. Yet cows, chickens, and hogs are being fed so heavily that even this record supply will barely be enough to get through the season. Next winter feed may be really scarce. Eastern farmers

can protect themselves only by growing every possible ton of feed on their own farms this year. Here are some facts for reference. See your G.L.F. Service Agency for further particulars and for help in working out a program to fit your own conditions.

Oats

Yields better than barley on soils of low level of fertility. On soils of moderate fertility, oats and barley combined give better yields than oats alone.



SEED PER ACRE—2 bushels

TIME OF PLANTING—As early as possible. Every day planting is delayed after May 1 cuts yield about a bushel per acre.

FERTILIZER—When seeded—300 lbs. 0-16-8 or 0-20-20 fertilizer . . . Not seeded, on sandy or poor soil—200 lbs. of 0-16-8 or 0-20-20; on more fertile soil—150 lbs. of superphosphate.

VARIETIES—Llenroc, Cornellian, Ithacan . . . Where oats have a tendency to lodge, use Stiff Straw.

NOTE—A well-prepared seedbed is important for the sake of the meadow seeding. Adjust grain drill so that grass seed drops back of the hoes, and is not covered too deep.

Corn

Good corn silage is one of the most economical ways to produce high yields of dairy feed. This year part of the corn silage acreage on most farms may well be put into a variety that will mature for grain.



SEED PER ACRE—6 to 8 quarts

TIME OF PLANTING—May 15 to June 5.

FERTILIZER—On manured land 150 lbs. 20% superphosphate. Corn following good legume sod or timothy sod that has been manured requires no additional nitrogen.

VARIETIES—See the Seed Corn Chart at your G.L.F. Service Agency.

NOTE—If you plan to use your own seed, be sure to check germination.

Soybeans

FOR GRAIN—Highest protein content (36%) of any grain. Yield well on suitable land for farmers who have had experience in growing them.

FOR HAY—Comparable in feeding value to alfalfa hay and will yield about 1½ to 2½ tons of cured hay per acre, on the right land. Contains more than 14% protein.



SEED PER ACRE—2 bushels if drilled in 7-inch rows. In 14-inch rows—1 to 1¼ bushels per acre. In 21 to 35-inch rows—3 pecks to 1 bushel per acre.

TIME OF PLANTING—About June 10 or immediately after corn planting time—when soil is warm and moist.

FERTILIZER—200 lbs. of 20% superphosphate or 0-16-8 per acre.

VARIETIES FOR GRAIN—Above 1000 feet use: Cayuga (black) earliest commercial variety; or Ontario (yellow) 2 to 5 days later . . . Below 1000 feet use: Seneca, 2 weeks or more later, taller growing and higher yielding than Cayuga.

VARIETIES FOR HAY—For harvest Aug. 25 to Sept. 10, Seneca . . . Sept. 15 to 20, Manchua, Black Eyebrow, Dunfield, Haberlandt, Mukden . . . Sept. 25-Oct. 5, Dunfield, Manfield, Illini, Wilson.

NOTE—Never drill soybeans in direct contact with fertilizer. Inoculate seed.

Buckwheat

The two principal advantages of buckwheat are that it can be planted late and will grow on poor soil. A good emergency crop for grain. May also be used for green feed or for silage.



SEED PER ACRE—3 to 5 pecks.

TIME OF PLANTING—Last week in June or first week in July—May be planted up to July 15.

FERTILIZER—150 lbs. 20% superphosphate per acre. If land has been well fertilized in recent years, additional fertilizer may not be needed.

VARIETIES—Japanese is the best yielder. Often sown together with Silver Hull.

NOTE—Lodges badly if grown on rich soils.

Sudan Grass

Abundant producer. Recommended as emergency hay crop, and for mid-summer pasture. Yield varies from 1½ to 3 tons or more to the acre. Feeding quality comparable to good timothy hay. Unsuitable to cold, wet situations.



SEED PER ACRE—20 to 30 lbs.

TIME OF PLANTING—Early in June. May yield two cuttings if sown before June 20.

FERTILIZER—8 to 10 loads of manure per acre. 150 lbs. of 20% superphosphate.

NOTE—Sow with grain drill. Not more than ½ to 2 inches below soil surface. Do not use as companion crop with grass seedings. Sudan grass and soybeans may be sown together for forage at the rate of 1 bushel soybeans to 10 to 15 lbs. Sudan grass per acre.

Millet

Outyields in tonnage all common annual hay crops except Sudan grass. From one to 2½ tons of hay of fair feeding value may be expected. Hay is less palatable than timothy and not quite as good feed.



SEED PER ACRE—½ bushel.

TIME OF PLANTING—Early June.

FERTILIZER—Manure plus 150 lbs. 20% superphosphate.

VARIETIES—Japanese for wet land, German or Golden for dry. If planted very early in June, Japanese millet will frequently give a second growth for grazing.

Corn & Soybean Silage

This combination gives a higher protein silage than corn alone, and under some conditions will yield better, but it is a more difficult crop to harvest.

SOWING—Sow immediately after corn planting time when soil is warm and moist. Use any of the soybean varieties recommended for hay (see above), 20 lbs. per acre, and 14 lbs. of a good silage corn. Fertilize same as corn silage.

NOTE—Corn and soybean silage can be made by growing the two crops separately and putting them into the silo together.

Oats & Peas

Can be grown alone or as a nurse crop for meadow seeding. Some farmers prefer this combination to straight oats as an emergency hay crop. Makes a fair grade of silage and is excellent for providing green feed for late July and August. Also sometimes used as emergency pasture for sheep and hogs.

SOWING—Plant early, 3 to 4 bushels of a 50-50 mixture.

Vetch & Oats

This combination has high feeding value as silage or pasture. Vetch makes its most rapid growth during cool weather when other legumes grow slowly. However vetch seed is expensive and a stand is not certain.

SOWING—Sow early, 15 to 20 lbs. vetch with 2½ to 3 bushels oats. Cover 2 inches—or even deeper if soil is light and dry.

YOU ★ ★ YOUR FARM and the WAR

HOME-GROWN MEAT

Here are highlights of the program to stop black markets in meat:

1. Farmers who slaughter animals produced on their own farms and for their own use only do not need a permit, have no quota, and are not required to surrender ration points for meat slaughtered; they are asked to limit their consumption to the amount allowed other consumers.

2. Farmers who slaughtered less than 10,000 pounds of live weight in 1941 must have a slaughtering permit from their County U.S.D.A. War Board in order to sell meat. In addition the farmer must stamp wholesale cuts with his permit number; or, if he sells direct to consumers, he must tag retail cuts with his permit number.

There is a limit to the amount he can sell. If he has a record of sales in 1941, he must not sell in any 3 months either more meat by weight or more animals. However, his quota may be adjusted by the County War Board if his 1941 business was not normal.

He must keep records of all sales and report regularly to the Rationing Board, turning in the ration points which he has collected. Price ceilings on meat as set by the Office of Price Administration must be observed if sales of farm products to consumers amount to \$75 or more a month.

3. A farmer may have his slaughtering done by an itinerant butcher or may rent a custom slaughterer's facilities without surrendering ration stamps.

4. Farmers who have been accustomed to trading meat with neighbors must have a slaughtering permit, but are not required to take ration points when the meat is exchanged. However, the amount of meat which can be loaned or exchanged is limited to 400 pounds of beef and veal, 150 pounds of any other meat, or 25 pounds of any other food (such as butter) covered by rationing order.

5. Livestock dealers must have a permit from the County U.S.D.A. War Board, and both farmers and dealers are required to keep records of purchases and sales of livestock.

* * *

CORN CEILINGS RAISED

The ceiling price on corn has been jumped 5 cents a bushel. The price was \$1.02 at Chicago. It is now \$1.07. Because it was and still is more profitable for Corn Belt farmers to feed corn to hogs than to sell it to feed northeastern cows and hens, this is a step in the right direction; but the increase is too small to correct the situation.

The Commodity Credit Corporation owns some corn in Buffalo and Albany which may be bought in carlots at the ceiling price. However, no feed dealer can buy more than a seven-day inventory; and before he buys, he must certify that he does not have over a seven-day supply. If feed dealers buy enough of this corn to meet needs, it will not last long.

It has been suggested that the Commodity Credit Corporation might call in its loans on 115,000,000 bushels of corn stored by farmers under the crop loan program, to force it on the market. However, nothing could prevent Corn Belt farmers from paying up the loans in cash, and many would doubtless do it because the corn is worth more to feed than to sell.

It is proposed to import feed from Canada and Australia. How much will be imported remains to be seen.

It is a good program for any livestock farmer to make a careful esti-

mate of the amount of feed he will need to carry him through next winter. After next fall's harvest, he will then know how much feed he has grown and how much he will have to buy. If at that time it seems doubtful that he can buy what he needs, he can follow a carefully laid out program to sell his poorest hens and cows.

* * *

NEW "SEED POTATO" RULES

Ceiling on potato prices, particularly on seed potatoes, have resulted in a confusing situation and black markets. This has been partially corrected by an amendment to the order on price ceilings. With a few exceptions, the premium of 75 cents a hundred for potatoes known as "selected seed" has been removed. "Selected seed" applies to any seed potatoes other than certified. Two exceptions where the 75-cent differential is still permitted are:

1. Where farmers sell selected seed to other farmers in the same county for planting.

2. Where a farmer or country shipper sells to a grower or dealer who has a written certificate from the State or County War Board that the seed is to be used for planting in the area served by the War Board.

The requirement that dealers could not sell seed potatoes in less than 50-pound lots has been removed.

* * *

POTATO CEILINGS INCREASED

The Office of Price Administration has announced that the ceiling prices on old potatoes and onions sold during May and June will be 10 cents above ceiling prices for April. The original order carried price decreases for these two months. The change was made to encourage growers to spread available supplies rather than to clean out the bins before May 1.

* * *

FARM UNITS

A number of letters have requested information about figuring the number of farm units on a farm. All essential farm jobs have been figured in terms of units, and the statement has been made that 16 (or in some cases 8) units would warrant a request for deferment as a farm worker.

If you would like information on figuring the number of units on your farm, drop a post card to *American Agriculturist*, Box 367-U, Ithaca, N. Y.

* * *

FARM WORKERS

It has been announced that the War Department, instead of giving honorable discharges to men over 38, will release these men to farms or other essential industries subject to recall to the Army on request of War Manpower Commission. This seems to mean that the men released must continue in the essential occupation unless they wish to be recalled to the Army. This will apply to men who reached 38 prior to February 28, 1943, and who did not put in application for a discharge before April 1.

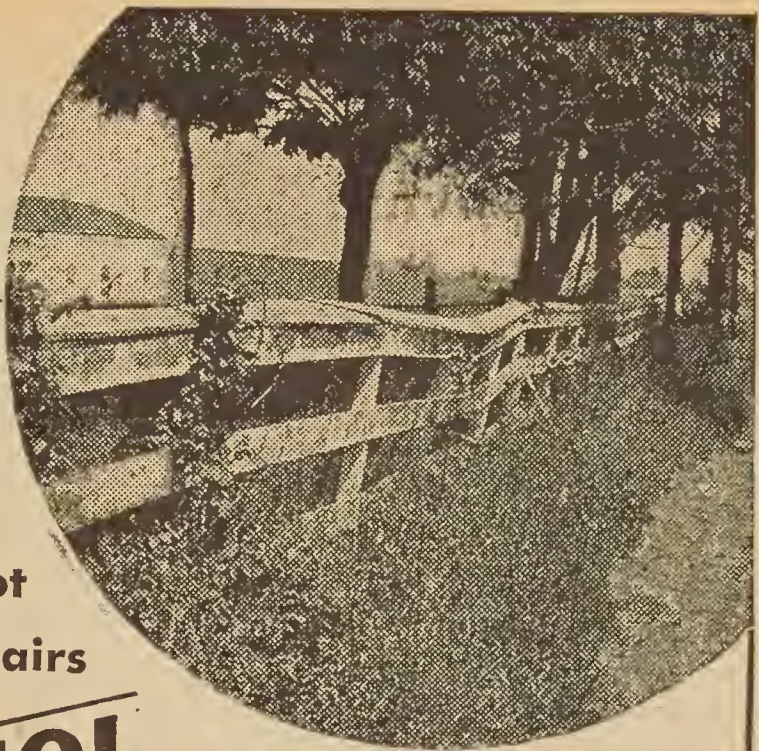
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AGAINST RACKETS

The House has approved the Hobbs Anti-Racketeering Bill. Some opposition is expected in the Senate, but its supporters claim it will pass. The Bill provides for federal prosecution of

(Continued on Page 7)

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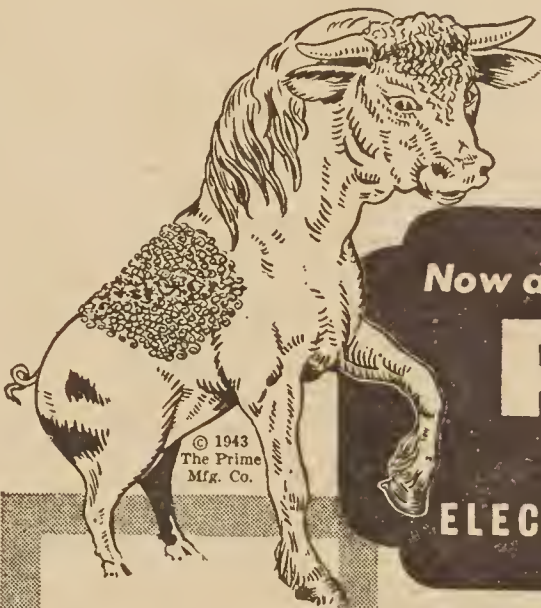


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THE EDITORIAL PAGE

By E. R. Eastman

FARMERS FIGHT ON ALL FRONTS

BETWEEN now and May 1 the United States must raise an additional war chest of 13 billion dollars through the sale of war bonds to patriotic American citizens.

In addition to this, the great quantities of scrap iron which we collected last fall are now being exhausted. The scrap has been made into munitions of war, and much of it is already in the hands of our armed forces. More scrap must be collected immediately and much of it must come from the farms.

Someone said to me recently that the American people were not yet war conscious, and that if the Germans were to plant some bombs in our American cities, more of us would realize that we had a life and death struggle on our hands. I don't know about other folks, but I do know that most farmers are war conscious. Most of them have sons or near relatives in the armed forces. Farmers know that their first responsibility in this great world crisis is to raise food, but like the rest of us, farm folks also have other responsibilities, one of which is to buy war bonds to the limit of their ability after meeting expenses necessary to increase food production.

The money which farmers in ordinary times would use to buy new equipment and to make repairs on buildings can be put into war bonds now as a reserve to purchase machinery and make repairs when the war is over.

Down through the years, in other times of trial, the American farmer has never failed to respond to the call of his country. That call was never so insistent as it is today, and the call to raise food, buy war bonds, and collect scrap is just as important and just as urgent as the call to put on a uniform and to carry a gun. I know what the farmers' answer will be.

MAKE SURE OF YOUR MEAT

MANY farmers are beginning to realize that their best chance of having meat to eat is to grow it. Unfortunately, this presents some difficulties this spring. Hog breeders are swamped with far more orders than they can fill, and the demand for young pigs far exceeds the supply. When they can be had at all, six weeks old pigs are selling anywhere from \$8 to \$14.

One thing every dairyman can do, and many are doing, is to start a veal calf frequently for home use, and grow bull calves or steers to be killed next winter.

Even old biddy is in high demand. My folks tried the meat markets for a chicken recently, and finally paid \$3.00 for one.

Inflation is on its way. If you don't believe it, try to buy anything at a farm auction, or to buy a good dairy cow, or even a farm. The one big cause of the depression was that farms, particularly in the Middle West, were sold after the first World War for far more than they were worth from a producing standpoint. When about to purchase something which you know is going to cost far more than it is worth and which you can get along without, better think twice and then buy a war bond.

ON LIVING OTHER FOLKS' LIVES

A LETTER from one of my friends who has just joined the Army says he had no difficulty in getting a uniform that fitted, but he felt positively sorry for many of the other boys who entered at the same time because none of their Army clothes fitted. Nearly everything, including the shoes, was too large or too small, too long or too short.

The reason for this, said my friend, is that these boys had never done anything for themselves. Their mothers had bought everything they wore, and they didn't even know their sizes.

That kind of a boy is the one who is having a hard time in the Army just as he will have a hard time in life. Too often, particularly in these modern

times, in a mistaken idea of trying to save their children, parents have lived their lives for them, with the result that when it becomes necessary for the boys and girls to live their own lives they don't know how to do it. We learn to do by doing, and we learn to live by living. Our grandfathers and grandmothers knew this lesson of life, but many modern parents have forgotten it.

BUCK RAKES SAVE LABOR

LAST YEAR hundreds of farmers built buck rakes, and while there was some disappointment most of them found that one of these rakes is the only tool whereby one man can harvest his hay efficiently, and that with the use of a buck rake two men can take the place of four. That is certainly something when labor is short as it is now.

If interested, the time to build a buck rake is now. Detailed plans can be had from your Farm Bureau office or by writing *American Agriculturist*.

THE HIGH COST OF EROSION

FEW OF US realize the tremendous waste of fertility from erosion. One heavy rain may wash off more fertility by sheet erosion on a slope than the farmer is able to put back in several years. Look at any creek after a rain and think of the waste of good soil that has been going on since pioneer days. Erosion causes far more fertility loss than cropping does. Yet it is said that more than half of the hillside farmers in the Northeast are still plowing and planting up and down the hill.

Experiments have shown that crop yields can be increased from ten to fifteen per cent in one year, and even more in dry years, by simply planting across the slopes or on the contour, leaving a strip of hay between the strips of cultivated crops.

EVER EAT A WOODCHUCK?

ACTING on the principle of being willing to try anything once, we tried one time to eat a woodchuck. I resolved then that once was enough.

But hundreds of my friends tell me that I am wrong, that a woodchuck is fine eating. It all depends on the cooking. They should be, for they live on nothing but clover and grass.

Now along comes the statement that muskrats, or marsh hares as they are sometimes called, are good to eat provided they are properly cooked. What do you think? Let's hear from some of you who have had experience in eating either woodchucks or marsh rabbits.

NEVER TOO OLD TO LEARN

ONE OF OUR field representatives was recently showing a farmer's wife our garden issue, of which we were rather proud. The lady stuck up her nose and said something to the effect that she had been planting garden for 25 years and she guessed that no one could tell her anything new about it.

There may be others who feel the same way, but I wonder if they are right. I've been growing large gardens for more than 25 years. Yet every year I carefully study all the garden literature that I can get hold of and as a result have a better garden each year than I had the year before, except possibly when Old Man Bad Weather steps in and takes a hand.

A good garden contains from twenty to thirty different crops, besides many varieties of the same crop so different that they are almost like another crop. Every one of these requires different treatment as to fertilization, depth of planting, amount of seed, planting distances, and control of diseases and insect pests. Many of these varieties and the ways in which they should be handled change from

year to year. Most anybody can stick seeds of a few vegetables into the ground and get some results. But a real gardener knows that the more knowledge and skill, the better the garden.

The same principle goes for farming. One of the best farmers I know told me once that the most profitable time he spent wasn't in the field or in the barn but sitting in the house or on the front porch getting new ideas on how to make his head save his heels in the complicated and skilled occupation of growing food.

That is where *American Agriculturist* comes in. We who edit the paper have farmed and gardened ourselves. We are in constant touch with the latest and best in farm practices. We boil this information down and put it before you, and from letters received we know that thousands of farmers and farmers' wives use and appreciate this information.

THAT HOME BERRY PATCH

IN ADDITION to our strawberry, raspberry, and blackberry patches, I am adding this spring some blueberries and boysenberries.

I have had no experience with the boysenberry, but it is highly recommended. It is a heavy yielder, easy to grow, and the berries are immense, juicy and flavorful. Next to strawberries, blueberries are my favorites. They are harder to grow, but if you are careful to put them on a well-drained acid soil, a few bushes will produce all the family can use.

Better get that berry patch started this spring. It adds immensely to the joy of good eating.

EGGS ARE GREAT FOOD

A TIME of food shortage like this brings home to us how fortunate farmers are in having nearly everything they want right on their own farms. Whatever may happen, farmers will continue to eat.

Of all the good things that farmers produce, there is no more wholesome, nutritious or better food than eggs. They are rich in vitamins and minerals, high in protein, tasty, and satisfying. If they are cheap food at retail prices for city folks, they are doubly so for farmers who produce them.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

ON THIS page I have sometimes mentioned the name of my friend, Dr. Ernest R. Eaton, a specialist in rheumatic troubles, one of the greatest physicians I have ever known, and a great man in every other way. At the outbreak of the war, Dr. Eaton gave up his practice in New York City and now is a Commander in the Medical Corps of the U. S. Navy.

With all of his other good qualities, Dr. Eaton is a real humorist, and is always passing on the little bound volumes of Eastman's Chestnuts to his friends. As a result I have just received a very interesting letter from C. W. Crosse, Rear Admiral in the U. S. Navy. Admiral Crosse says:

"I have just finished Volume I and am in the middle of Volume II as I send this letter. These stories are certainly good for all of us in these turbulent days. . . . I should like more than I can say to have the pleasure some time of putting into port and finding you and Dr. Eaton together. I think the three of us would have a little fun." And then he concluded with this story:

"The companion story to the circus yarn which so tickled Dr. Eaton's risibilities is one of my favorites in the circus line.

"In their winter quarters, the patriarch of the circus's elephant herd finished his morning airing and returned to his luxurious box-stall. In one corner, sitting up and hunched back as far as it could get, was a little mouse. The elephant glared at him, and then with swaying trunk and rolling eyes, remarked:

"Of all the pusillanimous, insignificant, ineffectual-looking creatures I have ever seen, you are the tops."

"The little mouse looked up at him and said: 'Well, I've been sick!'"

TOUGH SOD

SYNOPSIS

Allen Clinton, a likeable "red-headed" young farmer, succeeds in his fight to organize a Farm Bureau in Lanark County, but in doing so makes a bitter enemy of Ezra Chittendon, hard-boiled local dealer, large mortgage-holder and boss of the county. Allen and Helen Chittendon, sweethearts since childhood, quarrel when Helen urges Allen to stop fighting her Dad and take a job with him so that they can be married at once. Allen's mother sides with Helen and pleads with him not to let anything come between him and his love for Helen.

Tom Mead's neighbors, including Allen, gather at the Mead farm to help out with potato digging. Willard Green, the new County Agent, stops by for a visit and gets into a fast and furious potato digging race with Hank Clark, the Clinton's hired man. Later, when dinner is over, the men talk with Green about some of the things they want the Farm Bureau to do for them.

CHAPTER VII (Continued)

ALLEN and the other men listened intently, as County Agent Green talked rapidly and earnestly:

"Another thing I am sure of is that very few farmers keep any books or records. Therefore, they don't know which parts of their business are profitable and which aren't. Starting next January, I want to try to get every farmer to take an inventory. We need better records on our costs, too. We guess which cows are good ones and which are boarders. We don't really know. I'd like to see several cow testing associations formed so that we could test the milk for butterfat and know what every cow is actually producing."

"And there's something else. We're planting a lot of seed that doesn't come up because of poor germination power. It's a simple matter to test seed. What's the use of spending the whole season on a crop where there is only half a stand because the seed didn't come up? I want to put on some seed treatment demonstrations this winter. It's too late to do that for the winter wheat, because it's already in the ground, but I think we can show that we can grow oats without smut."

"Ought to tell that to Henry Wilson," chuckled Hank Clark. "We got him on the tail end of the thresher down at John Barrett's the other day. John's grain was pretty smutty, and, by golly, you oughta seen Wilson after he worked behind that machine a while. His own Ma wouldn't have known him. Think she'd been ashamed to anyway!"

"Well, those are just a few of the things that it seems to me the Farm Bureau might do," continued Willard Green, after the laughter caused by Hank's sally had subsided. "What do you men think?"

John Barrett had been lying in the sunshine with a straw hat over his face. Now he sat up and said:

"Seems to me, Will, you haven't mentioned the most important thing of all. Ezra Chittendon was right the other day when he said there was no use in growing two blades of grass when we couldn't sell the first blade for a decent price. Of course, the old cuss himself is one of the reasons why we have sold our stuff for such low prices. Personally, I'd like to see the Farm Bureau and the College of Agriculture and our farm organizations do a better job on this farm marketing problem."

"As some of you fellows know," Barrett continued, "I've got our Grange already started on it. Chittendon has been selling us poor dairy and poultry feed for years, charging a big price for it. Some of us in the Grange pooled our orders, and ordered a carload of

by

E. R. EASTMAN

grain direct from a manufacturer. We had a letter back stating that it would soon be shipped, and then another letter a little later saying that it wouldn't. Chittendon told me that we couldn't get it, and we haven't—not yet. Seems there are a lot of Ezra Chittendons around the state, and we're not the only dairy farmers who are getting pretty mad. I wrote to the State Grange Master about it, and he wrote back that he had letters from farmers in other sections. He took the matter up with a feed manufacturer and we've now got a carload of feed on the road. Better still, the State Grange is going to form an organization to buy feed cooperatively."

"The trouble with that, John," said another farmer, "is that we farmers don't know how to run a business like that. It's a trade, just like our farming is a trade."

"We can learn," declared Barrett emphatically, "and we're going to! Besides, our money is just as good as anybody else's. We can hire men to work for us who do know the feed business."

Tom Mead said mildly:

"John, don't we have to be careful not to set up a duplicating marketing service that will just add more expense for us farmers to carry? Besides, most dealers aren't like Chittendon. Most of them try to do a good job."

"I know that, Tom, but the good dealers will take care of themselves. They'll keep the cooperative, if we can form one, on its toes, and the competition will be good for them and good for the cooperative. We've got to do something to put the few mean dealers like Chittendon out of business or make them play fair."

"How do you think the Farm Bureau could help?" inquired Green.

Barrett answered him:

"Well, your business is education,

isn't it? And that's what we need. We don't expect the Farm Bureau or the County Agent to do any buying or selling, but we do need all of the information and help we can get about the marketing problem, and what we can do to get a living price for the stuff we work so hard to raise."

As President of the Farm Bureau, Allen Clinton had heard most of these plans discussed at a meeting of the executive committee previously, so during this conversation he had kept still, listening. Now he said:

"Will, there's one job that you haven't said a word about that I think the Farm Bureau should take the lead in here in this county. I'm a dairyman, as you know, and I know that bovine tuberculosis among dairy cows has caused and is causing us dairymen more trouble and expense than any other problem, or all of them put together."

"We'll—I know it's a problem," said Green hesitatingly. "But, frankly, it's so controversial and there's so much argument against cleaning up this TB in cows that I wonder whether the Farm Bureau should get mixed up in the row."

This roused Allen's fiery temper. Jumping to his feet, he ran his long fingers through his hair, and said hotly:

"Will, if you and the Farm Bureau are coming into this county to straddle the fence on the very problems that are worrying us farmers most, then I for one have made a mistake in working for the Farm Bureau, and in allowing myself to be elected President."

"Whoa!" said Hank Clark. "Steady as ye go! Wasn't it you, Al, that was tellin' me just the other day Abe Lincoln's story about the fellow who claimed he could lick everybody in the town an' git away with it? But when he took on the county that was a mite more than he could handle. He got darn well trimmed. An' maybe that might happen to our Farm Bureau."

"I think that's right, Al," said Tom. "I'm not a dairyman, but I know what

you say about this TB problem is true. Still, the Farm Bureau has got to creep before it can walk, Al. And you know half the dairymen in this county, including Ezra Chittendon, are against the state campaign to eradicate TB. Do you want our new Farm Bureau to start a fight with half the men in the county against it?"

"Yes," said Al. "By thunder, I do! The job is there to be done, and I don't know of any way to put the Farm Bureau or anything else on the map quicker than a good fight."

"Depends on whether you win or lose," said Hank.

"That's right," said Barrett. "The leaders of the Revolution were great patriots because they won. If they had lost, the English would have hanged them for radicals and rebels."

"That's a good example of just what I mean," retorted Al. "The patriots were right, and they had the courage of their convictions. So they stood up against overwhelming odds and gave us America."

"Well," commented Tom Mead, "I guess Al had the last word that time."

CHAPTER VIII

Outside, the late October day was cold and disagreeable with overcast skies and a drizzling rain, but inside the new Farm Bureau office in Briarton it was warm and cheerful. To be sure, the few files and scanty furniture were a little rusty in appearance, being secondhand, but what the furniture lacked was more than offset by the girl who was rattling away on the brand-new typewriter.

Betty Tyler had grown up on a small farm near Briarton. She was an only child. Her father, never well, had become more and more dependent on Betty and her mother until finally they were making most of the decisions and doing most of the work outside and in.

When Betty's mother got the flu and died on the third day, John Tyler survived the shock only a few months, and Betty found herself entirely alone in the world, with a farm heavily mortgaged to Ezra Chittendon. Ezra had long had covetous eyes on the Tyler farm, and he immediately began pressing Betty for payments on the mortgage that she could not make. So Betty had advertised to sell at auction the farm, equipment, and household goods.

In High School, Betty had taken a business and stenographic course. Always a great reader of the best literature, she excelled in English, and when the new Farm Bureau office was ready to hire an office secretary she applied for and got the job.

Trained in habits of responsibility by her farm life and the regular care of animals, Betty Tyler was an all-around girl, competent and dependable. Trouble had helped to develop her natural warm sympathies and understanding, indicated also by her wide generous mouth. Humor glinted from her twinkling brown eyes, and a mass of curly brown hair made you wish to run your fingers through it. Her figure caught and held the roving eye, but Betty's boy friends soon learned that if they wished to keep her friendship they had better confine themselves to looking and wishing. Betty was friendly, lovable, full of fun and a good sport, but also she had a dignity that commanded respect, and a quality possessed by some women that sets good men to dreaming of spring, sunshine, and lilacs, of ecstasy and happiness in a work-a-day world.

Allen Clinton had always known Betty, but he was four years older, and four years is a gap wide as a century when you are in your teens. When he graduated from High School and in all the young cockiness of youth set forth to conquer the world at Commencement time, Betty was only a green, gawky freshman, rushing home

(Continued on Page 17)

The Song of the Lazy Farmer

IT'S SURELY great to be out here where air is pure and sky is clear, with birds a-singin' in the trees and scents of spring on ev'ry breeze. The clover's comin' thick and green, with spears of timothy between, the meadow grass is startin' up with now and then a buttercup, and cowslips down below the hill are list'nin' to the whippoorwill. Mirandy's took the speckled hen and set the blamed old thing again, a pullet's got those chicks of hers; the colts are full of cockleburs, I'll have to clip their legs and mane before I turn them out again. The pigs are gruntin' in the sun, the calves kick up their heels and run; the crick is full from bank to bank, the old cows pass the water tank and go down there to drink their fill of water, just below the hill.

I surely pity those poor souls who live 'way out on coral shoals, where sun shines bright thruout the year; 'bout fuel supplies they never fear, they may not suffer winter's sting, but they don't know the joys of spring. I can not understand the men who sell out all their stuff and then move into town because they think they want to hear some silver clink. That sort of life is not for me, I'd soon be old and worn, by gee. This farmin' life is surely great, I get up early and work late, I've got an awful appetite and eat up ev'rything in sight. I wouldn't ever move to town for twenty thousand dollars down!



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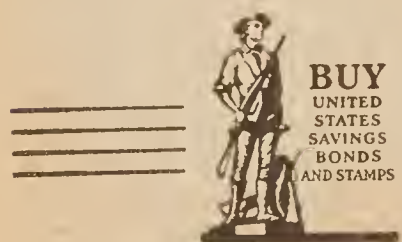
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Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.



Home-Grown Cow Feed

By George H. Serviss

IT WILL be good business for every dairyman to grow more grain this year provided that the production of grain does not result in the production of less hay, silage and pasture than is needed for the full feeding of livestock.

The present protein shortage has focused attention on soybeans for grain. Some dairymen should grow soybeans for grain, but it is very doubtful if all should do so. If there was reasonable assurance that the supply of low protein feeds would continue ample, then every farmer having suitable soil should grow some soybeans for grain. There is no such assurance; in fact, it

looks as if low protein feeds will also be short before another winter feeding season is over.

Most Feed Per Acre

If the supply of low protein as well as high protein concentrates will be short then it appears that farmers should first of all grow the grains that will normally yield the greatest number of pounds of feed to the acre rather than the one that contains the highest proportion of protein.

The need for protein in the feed grain mixture can be greatly reduced by cutting hay in the early bloom stage, by using more perennial legumes such as Ladino clover and alfalfa in seeding mixtures, by providing plenty of good pasture throughout the grazing season and by growing soybeans with corn for silage. These steps should be the first taken to solve the protein shortage. If these steps are all taken, a 16 per cent dairy ration will be satisfactory for most herds and many herds will do all right on a straight mixture of the ordinary home-grown grains.

In addition to total pounds of feed to the acre and the percentage of protein, farmers should give consideration to the labor requirements of the different grain crops and how they fit into their farming systems.

What Grain to Grow

This question cannot be answered for all farms from anyone's desk. However, some of the facts that should be considered in making a selection can be presented. The facts as the writer sees them follow: Yields are stated in pounds of grain to the acre rather than bushels as this provides a fairer basis of comparison.

CORN FOR GRAIN appears to offer the greatest possibilities for increasing the production of home-grown grain in parts of the State where the grain varieties regularly mature. It requires more labor to the acre than other grains but produces more feed. The average yield for the State is about 1900 pounds of shelled corn to the acre, but a good farmer with good land should be able to grow 2800 pounds. The average protein content is 9.4 per cent.

SOYBEANS contain the highest percentage of protein and fat of any grains, the protein content averaging nearly 37 per cent and the fat content over 17 per cent. Their production requires more labor than oats, but less labor than corn. The average yield for the State is reported as being 840 pounds to the acre, but there has hardly been sufficient acreage to provide a fair basis from which to calculate an average yield. A farmer who has good soil and who has had previous experience in growing them should be able to produce 1200 pounds to the acre. Where high protein content is more important than the total supply of feed

the production of soybeans for grain should be seriously considered. However, this situation is likely to occur only on farms that are growing practically nothing but timothy for hay, and these are the farms where soybeans are least likely to do well. Dairymen so fortunately situated that they generally produce nearly all of their needed grain may also find it advantageous to grow some soybeans.

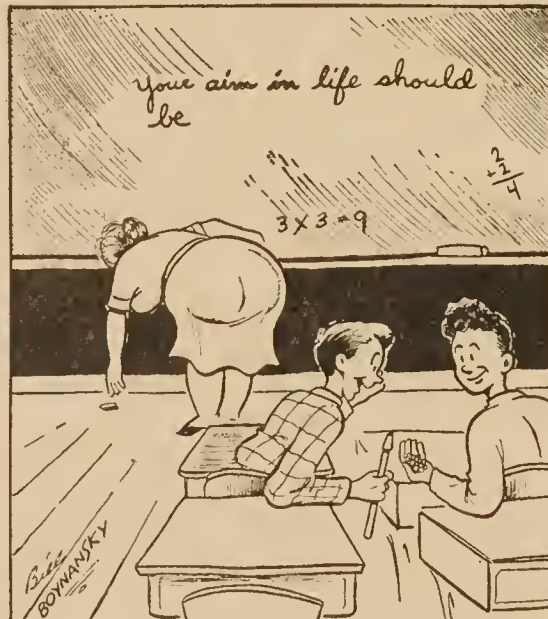
The successful production of soybeans usually requires some experience. Contrary to popular belief, soybeans are not a crop that usually yields well on poor acid land, at least not in the northeast. Other disadvantages of soybeans are that they are not ready to harvest in time to allow the sowing of winter wheat as are oats, and that they do not appear to be a good nurse crop when allowed to mature for grain.

OATS average about 930 pounds of grain to the acre in New York but early planting on reasonably fertile soil with moderate fertilization should result in the production of about 1440 pounds to the acre. The protein content averages 12 per cent. Oats require comparatively little labor. They make a fairly good nurse crop for seedings, furnish a good quality of straw for bedding, and are off the land early enough to be followed by wheat.

SPRING BARLEY on fertile sweet soil will frequently outyield oats and probably can be sown a little later than oats with reasonable expectation of a good yield. Oats will usually outyield barley on poor, acid soils. The protein content of barley averages about 11.8 per cent. Barley is considered a little better nurse crop than oats and, like oats, is off the land early enough to be followed by wheat.

BUCKWHEAT deserves consideration for really poor soils, providing that a forage crop seeding is not to be made with it. It may also be planted later than any other grain. When it becomes too late to sow oats or barley and the land is too poor for soybeans, buckwheat is the grain that should be used. Buckwheat averages about 11.9 per cent in protein.

WINTER WHEAT is a crop that farmers should really grow more for feeding purposes. The average yield in New York is 1320 pounds to the acre, but where climate and soil conditions are suitable yields in excess of 1800 pounds are common. It is too late now to do anything about growing winter wheat for feeding purposes in the 1943-44 barn feeding season, but in making their 1943 cropping plans farmers should give consideration to expanding their wheat acreage in the fall of 1943 if they are located where the climate and soil are suitable.



"Praise the Lord, and pass the ammunition!"

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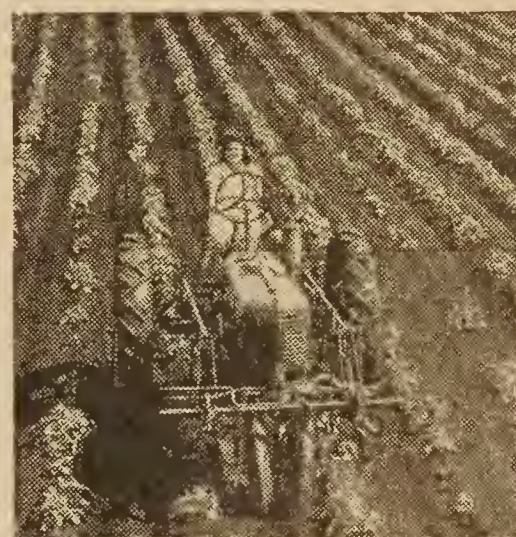
MINUTES: "Farm Time Savers" is the title of a little booklet put out by SINCLAIR REFINING COMPANY, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York City. It is available either from that address or from your local Sinclair dealer. The title explains just what it contains. There are descriptions and working drawings of numerous gadgets which can be constructed on the farm and which will save untold hours of time. It is the kind of booklet that you will want to keep and refer to frequently.

A RECORD: Although a silage cutter accident injured his hand, thus making it impossible to milk, P. J. Mitchell is a dairyman. His herd topped the State of Connecticut last year, with a Dairy Herd Improvement Association record of 14,877.8 pounds of milk and 516.21 pounds of fat. Using a SURGE milker, he milks 22 cows; and he is working toward a 40-cow dairy.

GARDENS: "Helpful Information for Growing a Successful Victory Garden" is a bulletin which you can have for the asking. You can get it either from your local Firestone dealer or by writing to the FIRESTONE FARM SERVICE BUREAU, Akron, Ohio. For 27 years the Firestone Company has been helping its employees to grow gardens, and the booklet is a result of the experience of all of these years. It will be particularly helpful to new gardeners, but those with experience will find many good hints in it.

Thomas Larkin of Le Roy, New York, President and owner of the LE ROY PLOW COMPANY, recently died. He was born in Cohocton, Steuben County. For over sixty years, Mr. Larkin was active in support of his church, public schools, and the Boy Scouts.

Arthur W. Reid of Cazenovia, N. Y., recently passed away of a heart attack. Since 1931, he had been Manager of the Syracuse Branch Office of NEW IDEA INC. He is survived by his wife, a son David O. Reid of Syracuse, and a daughter Jane Reid of Cazenovia.



Philippa Monachina, driving a tractor on her father's 100-acre muck farm in western New York. Philippa was one of 23 women who took an INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY tractor course at Geneva, N. Y., a year ago. Some others enrolled in that course were Mrs. Laura Simons, Mrs. Walter Myers, Betty Forsyth, Marie Coughlin, and Betty Hart. The International Harvester Company is planning for similar schools all over the country this year.

We Must Come Through

By Ed Mitchell

WE LOADED out the last of the apple crop from the farm cold storage on March 25, and it gives one sort of a sinking feeling to know there will be nothing more to sell and no more income till the next apple harvest. No use reciting again the costs and hazards of producing this next crop, because every farmer is acquainted with them only too well, but we can comfort ourselves with this thought: we have to live and work only one day at a time; just put one foot ahead of the other and we will finally get there.

All of us have gambled with crops for money all our lives, and have taken enough lickings to be fairly tough; this time we are gambling for more than money and if we lose, we are out of

around to it.

The first spraying is always the worst to get on. Land is soft and there are always a lot of kinks in the machinery that have to be ironed out. It helps a lot in getting over that hump if the orchards are in sod and no cultivation is pressing. If nitrates are short, or money for buying them is short, disking after the first spraying will convert a lot of the sod and mulch into available plant food after it has served the useful purpose of keeping you from getting stuck in the mud; and the sod will usually grow again and spare you the cost of re-seeding.

With us, a 3% oil-bordeaux in the delayed dormant is about the first spray we can get on with any success. Mud and breakdowns, wind and weather usually make anything earlier than that an expensive and a losing battle. Lead and sulfur in the calyx we can usually get on in pretty good shape; but in between those two we generally have a couple of strenuous weeks getting everything going and frequently a rain storm or two that would take the crop with scab if we didn't have a duster. Men and equipment just can't keep up with the weather during some of those times, but the duster is light, easy to run and fast, so we can keep things covered with sulfur. No fruit grower ought to start this season with all its uncertainties of weather and labor without having a duster and some dust in reserve.

No one can tell now just what luck he is going to have in avoiding breakdowns or in getting repair parts; certainly some of us will be out of luck and lose a crop if we don't have good neighbors who will help out in a pinch. Now is a good time to talk over such arrangements among ourselves, and for each of us to make up his own mind to do his bit if and when such an emergency comes along.

"Swapping" Tools

There may come a time when all farm machinery will be commandeered and allotted among the farmers according to their need, much as some of the Communistic farms in Russia are run. None of us is quite ready for such a radical change in ownership or operation, but if such a change is necessary most of us would prefer to have it voluntary and under local rather than under federal management. If any farmer's production is apt to be cut by reason of lack of machinery, it offers the rest of us, who may be more fortunate, an opportunity to contribute to the war effort by lending or renting labor or machinery to help out in the pinch.

authority to freeze all prices and wages at present levels. Stating that inflation has been slowed up and now must be stopped, the President likened the situation to a four-legged stool. One leg is food prices. (If price increases on food are stopped, it is the general belief that more subsidies for farmers are in the offing. A vast majority of farmers are opposed to subsidies.)

Leg two is wages, and the President's Order is generally interpreted as a notice to John L. Lewis that further wage boosts will not be granted. (Here again, many observers believe that loopholes, such as the exception regarding sub-standard wages, will result in further wage increases.)

Leg 3 is rationing.

Leg 4 is taxation, the President has expressed a hope that Congress would increase taxes by \$16,000,000,000.

Ed Mitchell says:

"... Whether we make or lose money on this year's crops is of secondary importance to producing food and winning this war."

"... It is very important to get trees pruned out enough so spray can penetrate and cover well."

"... No fruit grower ought to start this season with all its uncertainties of weather and labor without having a duster and some dust in reserve."

"... If any farmer's production is apt to be cut by reason of lack of machinery, it offers the rest of us an opportunity to lend or rent machinery to help out in the pinch."

luck. Whether we make or lose money on this year's crops is of secondary importance to producing food and winning this war. I am confident every farmer will stick his neck out as far as he can to produce all the food he can.

Better Apples

Apple growers are limited to the extent that their present plantings set a fairly definite limit on their production, but they do have a chance to expand the net amount of food by making the apples they do produce as nearly perfect as possible. That is our particular and pressing problem right now.

It is very important to get trees pruned out enough so spray can penetrate and cover well. Although it is late, still we can keep up the pruning even after leaves start, if we have to. As long as brush is kept out of the way enough so operations of the sprayer may proceed, a late pruning is better than none. Brush may be pushed out of the way pretty fast if you use a tractor brush pusher, and can be burned any time you can get

YOU, YOUR FARM AND THE WAR

(Continued from Page 3)

anyone interfering with the movement of goods in interstate commerce. The Bill is a result of a Supreme Court ruling that the 1934 Anti-Racketeering Act did not apply in a case brought by the government against a labor union. Senator George of Georgia stated that "joining a union ought not to give a man immunity from prosecution for an act which is considered a crime."

Farmers who have had to pay tribute for hauling fruits and vegetables to market will say, "Amen."

* * *

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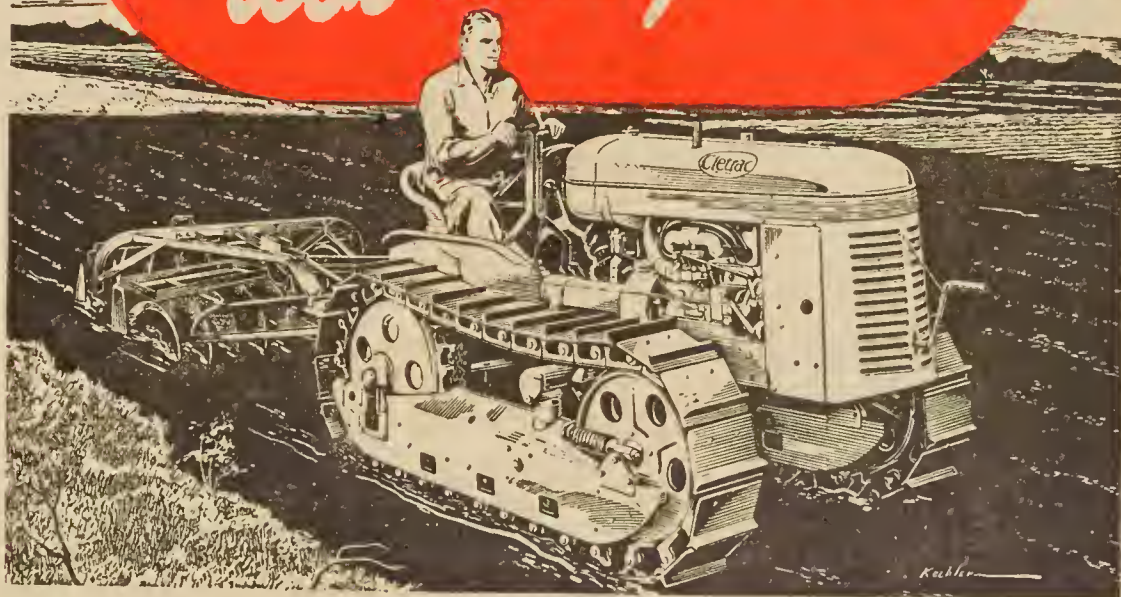
C. W. BROWN, President

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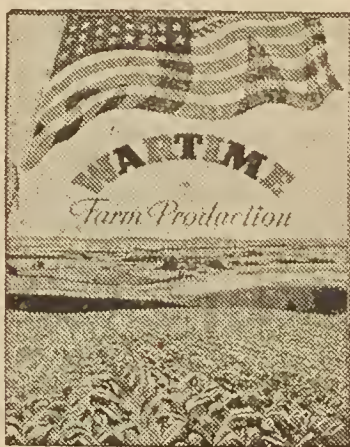
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AAA

Growers Not Satisfied With New Bean Price Ceilings

AT ROCHESTER on April 3 about a thousand western New York farmers met to talk over the bean price situation which has been so unsatisfactory. Gilbert Prole of Batavia, Chairman of the Bean Industry Committee, called growers together. To highlight the meeting, four Congressmen were present—Wadsworth, Taber, Cole and O'Brien. The Office of Price Administration was represented by Geoffrey Baker, and the Department of Agriculture by Reid K. Pond.

Previous to the meeting, most western New York bean growing counties had had meetings of county bean committees, and just prior to the meeting the State Farm Bureau Bean Committee met and expressed their feelings in the form of four resolutions:

First resolution expressed general opposition to subsidies in the form of incentive payments as a means of establishing fair prices for farm products.

Second resolution requested that the Secretary of Agriculture determine parity prices for beans by varieties, and asked Congress to instruct the Secretary to take such action.

Third resolution requested the Secretary of Agriculture to determine the highest prices by varieties and by areas at which beans were sold between January 1 and September 15, 1942, the period mentioned for determining price ceilings.

Fourth resolution asked that price ceilings on beans be raised to a level determined by the action asked for in

resolution three.

Price ceilings on beans were recently raised, but are still too low to give much encouragement to increasing red kidney acreage this spring. In a western New York county, a survey of growers found on the average that farmers thought the price of red kidneys to farmers should be \$7.25 if any increase in acreage was desired. Recently growers have been getting about \$5.50 for red kidneys.

A price support program has been announced for the 1943 crop which will assure the dealer a price of \$7.50 for red kidneys (which means that growers will get about \$6.50) and \$5.80 for pea beans. The support price is \$1.20 above O. P. A. ceilings for red kidneys and 80 cents above ceilings for pea beans. In this price support program the Commodity Credit Corporation will buy beans, presumably selling them at a loss, which will be made up by taxpayers' money. That is a subsidy.

Over a period of a good many years, growers of red kidneys have been able to get on the open market about \$1.50 a hundred more for red kidneys than for other varieties. There is a big area in western New York that is very well suited to growing red kidneys, but not well suited to the growing of pea beans. Growers in that area have felt very strongly that price ceilings as they have been established on red kidneys were unfair and that the acreage of red kidney beans would be cut drastically unless something was done about it.

per cent of the national farm income in 1940 to 8 per cent in 1942.

—A. A.—

SCHOOL BUSES

Farmers are unhappy over the efforts of the State Education Department to save mileage on school buses. These efforts have taken the form of restricting bus routes by requiring students who live on side roads within a mile of the main road to walk that distance in cases where the bus has to make a special trip for them.

The objections of farmers hinge on the point that boys and girls in school, even the younger ones, have definite chores and responsibilities on the farm which have been increased because of the inability to get full-time farm help. In many cases these youngsters get up long before dawn and work until bus time, snatching only the minutes necessary to grab breakfast and change their clothes. The necessity of walking distances up to a mile to get the bus means that they have to leave earlier and get home later, thus reducing seriously the amount of help they are able to give.

Farmers question whether or not the gas and tires saved are sufficient to make up for the loss in farm work accomplished by these boys and girls.

—A. A.—

"ACCIDENT PREVENTION" CONTEST

If you or a member of your family have ever had a serious accident, how much would you have given if it could have been prevented?

Contrary to the general idea, farming is a dangerous occupation. Farm accidents cut food production. A very large proportion of farm accidents could have been averted. No arguments are needed to prove these two statements. It follows, therefore, that any steps which can be taken to cut down farm accidents are a direct help in winning the war.

To call attention to the hazards of

farming and to ways of preventing accidents, *American Agriculturist* is sponsoring a farm accident cartoon contest for boys and girls. Here are the rules:

1. The contest is open to any boy or girl who was under 21 years of age on January 1, 1943.

2. Cartoons must be original drawings, either in pen or pencil, on 8 x 10 unruled paper.

3. Cartoons must be received by *American Agriculturist*, Box 367-FA, Ithaca, New York, on or before June 5.

4. Cartoons will be judged on the basis of 40 points for the drawing itself and 60 points for the originality of the idea and the caption or slogan.

5. All entries will become the property of *American Agriculturist*. The prizes will be as follows: First, \$5.00; Second, \$3.00; and seven prizes of \$1.00 each.

Boys and girls, here is your chance to win a prize and to make a contribution to the war effort by helping to prevent farm accidents.

—A. A.—

MILLIMAN TO SEABROOK FARMS

T. E. Milliman, who for some years was in charge of the Soil Building Service for G. L. F., has accepted the position of Manager of the Deerfield Packing Corporation and Seabrook Farms, Bridgeton, New Jersey. A leave of absence has been granted by the G. L. F. for a period of 18 months. Tom had only recently returned from Washington, where he had put in about 1½ years with the Office of Price Administration and the War Production Board. His first job there was to set up price control regulations for fertilizer, lime, and spray materials; and later he was with the War Production Board doing supply work with the same materials.

The Deerfield Corporation owns and operates 8,000 acres of land. Up to this year, most of the vegetables grown have been frozen. Now, a large vegetable dehydration plant will operate for about 10 months with all of the products going to military and lend-lease uses. Last year at the height of the season 1,350 people were employed.

MACHINERY AUCTIONS

In an effort to get farm machinery not needed by the owners into the hands of the men who do need it, a number of farm machinery auctions have been held under the direction of County Agricultural Agents. One of the questions on the recent farm survey made by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration was, "What machinery do you own that you will not need?" County Agents contacted the

It is expected that the total will reach over 4,000 this year.

Since 1932, Charles F. Seabrook has bought a large volume of supplies from the G.L.F.; and because of his recent serious illness, he made a request that the G.L.F. give Tom a leave of absence to assist him.

—A. A.—

HOLSTEIN RECORDS

New York State Holstein breeders have been making some excellent records in recent months. BENIAH MORRISON of Rensselaer Falls, St. Lawrence County, has a herd which in 1942 was third in the nation among herds of 16 to 30 cows milked three times a day. He has 18 cows that averaged 16,060 pounds of milk and 576.1 pounds of butterfat.

A Holstein owned by J. BLAKE WINTER of Middletown, Orange County, is the nation's second highest producing junior two-year-old on twice-a-day milking. She is Wintermede Wayne Lady, and produced 16,514 pounds of milk and 574.3 pounds of butterfat.

FRED SEXAUER of Auburn, Cayuga County, owns the nation's highest producing junior three-year-old on twice-a-day milking. She is Gromor Burke Inka Eco-Sylv. Her record is 17,640 pounds of milk and 664.4 pounds of butterfat.

ARLING COBB of Whitesville, Allegany County, owns the country's top producing senior three-year-old on three-times-a-day milking. She is Kelco, Korndyke Piebe 2d, with a record of 26,131 pounds of milk and 855.1 pounds of butterfat.

ABRAHAM ELLER of New Paltz, Ulster County, owns Deyo Nancy Emperor Star who made the second best record for junior three-year-olds on three-times-a-day milking with 19,045 pounds of milk and 775.1 pounds of butterfat.

G. S. COWLES & SON of Ashville, Chautauqua County, owns Weiler Farm Veeman Pontiac. Her record of 12,267 pounds of milk and 456.2 pounds of butterfat in 279 days was the third highest record for a thirteen-year-old milked twice-a-day.

MARCH MILK PRICES

Administrator Blanford has announced a uniform price for March of \$3.04 for 3.5 milk in the 201-210 mile zone. The price for February was \$3.14, and for March, 1942, was \$2.43.

The total farm value of milk in the March pool was \$16,700,336. The volume of milk in the pool was 4.9 per cent below March a year ago. Consumption of fluid milk in the metropolitan area reached an all-time high, being 5.9 per cent above March a year ago.

Administrator Lasher of the Buffalo area announces the uniform price for March as \$3.13 for 3.5 milk, producers who deliver direct to plants getting an additional 15 cents a hundred.

Administrator Clough of the Rochester area announces the March uniform price as \$3.28 for 3.5 milk.

—A. A.—

MILK RATIONING?

Fred Sexauer, President of Dairy-men's League, warns that a dangerous situation is developing in the New York Milk Shed and that it may result in milk rationing by fall. Mr. Sexauer blames policies of the Office of Price Administration, which he states have led to the taking of milk from the New York area to other markets at a time when rationing of meat, butter and cheese has resulted in increased consumption of milk. Consumption in New York City has gone up 5 per cent; in Buffalo, 18 per cent; and in Rochester, 14 per cent since last year. He believes that the situation will become acute when production begins to decline after June 1.

"The O. P. A. should be relieved of its control over price policies and price ceilings on agricultural products," says Mr. Sexauer. "This should be the responsibility of the Department of Agriculture."

An interesting comparison on farm income is given by Mr. Sexauer. The cash income of the six states in the New York Milk Shed dropped from 11



At a farm machinery auction held recently in Yates County, New York, about 300 attended and 75 machines were sold for \$4700. In the picture, auctioneer Harry Cole is selling a power duster consigned to the sale by Roy Dunton, of Rushville, N. Y.



Today
the Army has
a New Mule...

Industry is helping win the war...

industry must help build a peacetime world

Today, all industries must produce as never before—must speed the output of food, tanks, planes, guns, ships and other instruments of war—must conserve vital supplies—that we may win quickly a decisive victory.

Tomorrow, all industries must continue to produce—beating swords into plowshares—to prevent world-wide unemployment leading to ultimate economic collapse.

If the world is to prosper, there must be the same cohesion among the United Nations during the transition period and thereafter as now exists during the world-wide conflict. Internal stability here and in other nations can be gained and maintained only by sustained industrial production and by interdependence.

The people of this country, in common with the people of other lands, will prosper materially and spiritually when this war is ended but only if plans world-wide in scope are formulated promptly for
A JUST AND DURABLE PEACE.



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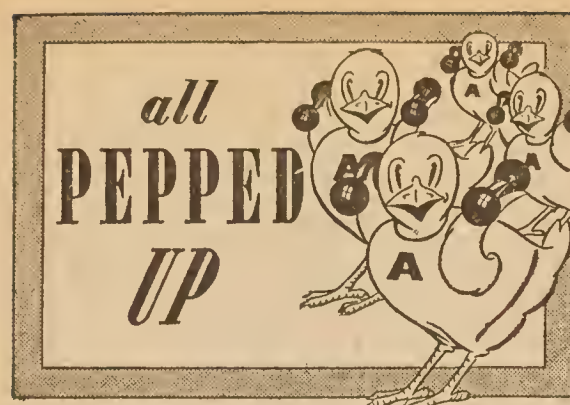
Subsidiary of The International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited

New York, N. Y.

Tomorrow
the Farmer will
Harness It!



LOU THREIDLER



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AVI-TAB

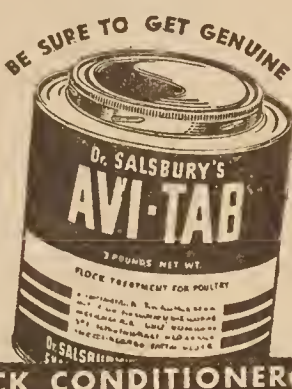
Keep your chicks sturdy, healthy! Give them the best of care. And right from the start, mix Dr. Salsbury's Avi-Tab in the mash!

Avi-Tab is a concentrated conditioner; contains nine essential drugs—tonics, stimulants, correctives—that's what it takes to stimulate faulty appetites and promote good body functions! Also provides trace minerals needed for good nutrition, plus mold inhibiting ingredients that help combat digestive tract mycosis.

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Mash-Nic is entirely inert until acted upon by the juices of the chicken's intestine. It does not lose its strength with age. It is odorless, tasteless and non-volatile. Be sure your poultry mashes contain Mash-Nic. 4229

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The Question Box

CLEAN AIR

How often should the air cleaner on a tractor be cleaned?

The oil in the air cleaner should be changed daily when the tractor is being used. The instruction book for your tractor will show you the grade of oil to use in the cleaner. Cleaners are arranged so that the oil by-passes the cleaner if the cleaner gets too dirty. That, of course, means added wear on the tractor. At least twice a year the air cleaner filter should be washed with gasoline.

* * *

SILAGE CORN

What varieties of corn are recommended for silage in New York State?

Tests have shown pretty definitely that hybrid corn will out-yield open-pollinated varieties. Cornell 29-3 will mature in most regions where the elevation is below 1500 feet. It yields heavily and has a high proportion of grain. Cornell 29-5 is adapted to elevations below 900 feet, except in the northern part of New York State. Two open-pollinated varieties are West Branch Sweepstakes and Cornell 11. Sweepstakes is adapted to elevations below 1200 feet. Cornell 11 is about two weeks earlier than Sweepstakes and grows well on fertile soil at higher elevations.

* * *

CORN AND SOYBEANS

Where corn and soybeans are grown together for silage, how much seed of each should be used?

Recommended rate is 14 pounds of corn to 20 pounds of soybeans. It is somewhat difficult to keep the seeds mixed. A fair job can be done by mixing the seeds in the planter if you stir them up every time you get to the end of a row. Otherwise, they will separate and you will get all corn in one area and all soybeans in another. Some planters have been arranged with two seed boxes so you can put corn in one and soybeans in the other. That is really the best way. It has been suggested that soybeans could be mixed with the fertilizer, but that should not be done because fertilizer in direct contact with the soybeans is likely to kill their power to germinate. The ideal is to have a stalk of corn about every foot in the row and about three soybeans in between.

* * *

POTATO SCAB

"I would appreciate any information you can give me on potato scab and its control in my garden."

Potato scab is caused by a low form of vegetable growth. It is spread by scabby seed and by the disease organisms which may live over winter in the soil. The seed can be treated, but that does not help much if the soil is filled with scab organisms.

Scab develops best in a soil that is alkaline—that is, one that is well supplied with lime. Some potato varieties are more susceptible than others. Green Mountains and Irish Cobblers are more susceptible, while Smooth and Russet Rurals are less. In general, this scab is less troublesome where potatoes are put on sod than where they are put on ground that was cultivated last year.

The thing that might help as much as anything in the home garden is to harrow in some sulphur where you are putting potatoes. This will increase the acidity. Put it on at the rate of about a pound per 85 square feet. Get ordinary flowers of sulphur which is pretty fine, and I do not think you will have any trouble spreading it. That

does not kill the scab but makes conditions less favorable for its growth. Scab is serious where you sell potatoes, but not too bad where you are going to consume them at home, unless, of course, they are very badly affected.

* * *

MULCHING RASPBERRIES

For a home garden, is it a good plan to mulch raspberries with straw rather than to cultivate them?

This is a labor-saving idea. You will need, however, to put on mulching material to a depth of from 4 to 6 inches. For the first couple of years, the mulch may actually steal nitrogen from the plants because the bacteria that cause decay need nitrogen. After that, the nitrogen needs of the raspberries will be met by the mulch, but you will need to add some mulch occasionally as decay occurs.

* * *

TOO MANY PLANTS

The strawberries which I set out last year grew very well, and the plants are very thick. During the coming season should I allow all runners to set, or should I remove part of them?

Tests have shown quite conclusively that you will get more and better berries if you will restrict the number

APRIL "CHICKEN CHATTER"

By L. E. Weaver

Old Rules Must Change for Electric Brooding

MEN WHO HAVE used coal or oil brooders often tell me that they have tried electric brooders, found them fine for summer use, but can't see them for early season duty. Others are using them in winter, and liking them. I believe the explanation is that with electric brooding, we must forget some of our old practices and adopt new ones. Some of us have been trying to use electric brooders the same as we would coal or oil brooders. With coal or oil, an abundant supply of heat is radiated down to the chicks and is circulated over them, most of it moving out to warm the room.

With an electric brooder, no attempt is made to warm the room. Some of us are convinced that cooler rooms produce tougher, more resistant pullets. With electric brooders, maximum use is made of the heat. It is confined where the chicks can use it, and loss of heat is cut down as much as possible. This is accomplished by providing five or six inches of insulating materials both over and under the chicks. It is the same principle that you make use of when you snuggle in between the wool blankets on a cold winter night. You conserve your own heat, and don't mind the cold room.

So, when you build your reflector-lamp brooder, provide space for 4 or 5 inches of litter material over the top, and put 5 or 6 inches of litter beneath, or else make a double floor and use only 4 or 5 inches of litter. Forget your ideas of one or two inches of litter. Open the ventilators or the windows to let the moisture get outside, and you, too, will like electric brooding.

When my turkey poults came I wanted to try brooding some of them under the electric brooder, but the brooder house was not ready. So I put the brooder in the garage. It is a big, drafty place, and the weather was cold

of plants that are set. The plants that start late in the season will not produce many berries anyway, but they do use up plant food and moisture that would otherwise be available to the larger plants. It has been said that allowing each new plant to send out 6 runners and then removing runners after that will give you the best crop. By the way, you might thin out some of the smaller plants in the bed that is to bear this year as soon as growth starts.

* * *

NODULES AND LIME

Do the bacteria that cause nodules on the roots of legumes disappear as the lime in the soil is used up or leached out?

Yes. In fact, there is no doubt that you will get good returns from the small cost of inoculating legumes whenever seed is sown. Be sure to get the proper inoculant from your farm supply store. You will find on the package the crops on which any particular inoculant can be used.

* * *

LIME

How important is the fineness of ground limestone?

It is the fine material that corrects acidity quickly. If limestone is inclined to be coarse, you can add more per acre and eventually you will get the benefit from it. One standard that has been set is that one-half of the limestone should pass through a screen with 100 meshes to the inch, and that all of it should pass through a 10-mesh screen.

* * *

and raw, but the baby turkeys came through as cozy as birds in a nest. I put all the feed and water under the hover with the poults and the bright lights, then closed the four sides with boards. Can you imagine setting up a coal or oil brooder in a place like that?

* * *

How to Save Baby Chicks

1. Practice strict sanitation. Thoroughly clean and disinfect the brooder house before the chicks arrive. Allow no one to enter the pen who has been near the old hens.

2. Purchase chicks from pullorum (white diarrhea) clean stock.

3. Provide adequate housing. Do not overcrowd. Allow two square feet of floor space for every five chicks. Give good ventilation without floor drafts. Don't worry if the room is cool as long as there is a comfortable spot beneath the hover where the chicks can get warm quickly.

4. Give proper feeding. Feed the chicks as soon as you get them. Use a good chick starter from the first, or feed chick scratch the first two days and then change to starter.

5. Water the chicks at once. Use glass jar founts or others that will not allow the chicks to become drenched.

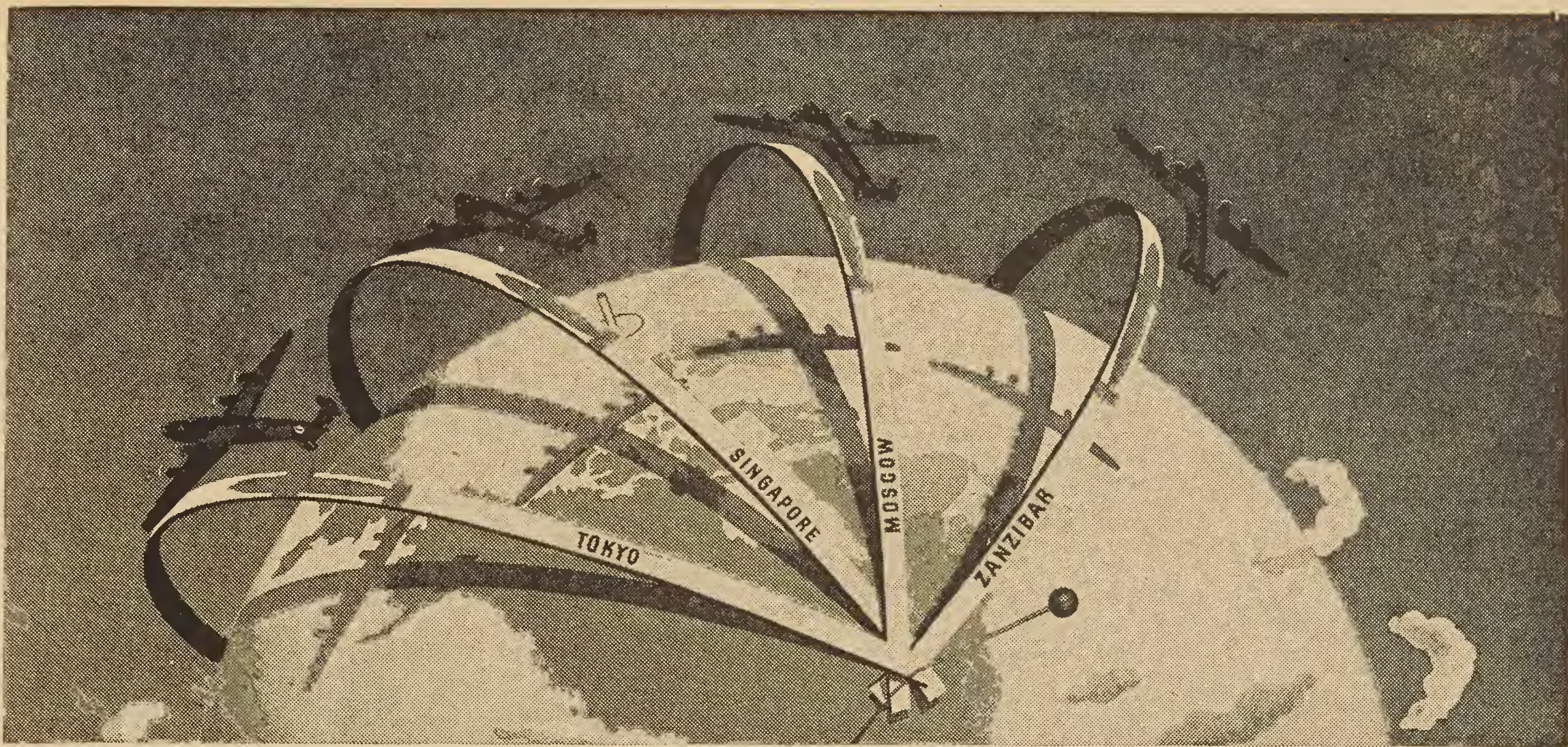
6. Put into the drinking water enough beet juice, raspberry juice, or other non-poisonous material to give it a pretty red color. If you keep this up for forty days, the chicks will be past the danger period. If any chicks die, it will be because you failed to follow instructions 1 to 5 inclusive. If they live, it will be to the credit of number 6—maybe.

* * *

Are You Ingenious?

An old friend recently wrote that he was planning to raise a few chickens this summer and that they probably would get "canned" next fall.

(Continued on Page 12)



No Spot on Earth is More Than 60 Hours From Your Local Airport

ALONG with all that's being said and written about the kind of world we'll be living in after the war, here's one fact you cannot ignore:

"No spot on earth today, however distant, is more than 60 hours' flying time from your local airport!"

The Atlantic is only 400 minutes wide — Australia and San Francisco are a mere 35 hours' flying time apart — you can hop from the United States, touch Brazil's hump, and come down in Africa, all in 27 hours' flying time.

The new "aviation geography" maps, like those our children are studying in school, make obsolete the maps we have always known. They show us the world as it really is. In this world, because of the plane, Main Street runs from your home town to London, Moscow, and Chungking. Nations and people we once thought remote are now merely hours and minutes away.

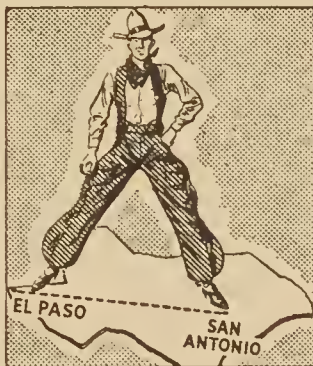
Today, of course, the global skyways are reserved for war. But it is no dream of the future to count on global transportation in giant planes which fly almost with the speed of sound itself. Even today, such planes are being designed.

The Air Age has come, sooner than we thought.

QUICK FACTS FOR AIR-MINDED READERS

The 4-engine Liberator Express, (transport version of the Liberator bomber), is built by Consolidated Vultee. This giant plane, with its trans-oceanic flying range and multi-ton cargo capacity, is daily shuttling military personnel and supplies to our global battle fronts.

Already we have had to learn that wars must be won with the aid of the new Air Age geography — not in spite of it. And we are beginning to see that the peace we win must be built on a clear under-



From El Paso, Texas, to San Antonio, Texas, is 617 miles — an 18-hour trip by train.



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standing of this new global geography and how it can work for us.

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"...today we are flying as much lend-lease material into China as ever traversed the Burma Road, flying it over mountains 17,000 feet high, flying blind through sleet and snow." From the President's address to Congress, Jan. 7, 1943.

Major General "Jimmy" Doolittle was the first American aviator ever to take off, fly, and land "blind". He did it in 1929, piloting a Consolidated

They know that air power alone will not win the war. But they find it difficult to imagine a nation which possesses the finest planes, and the most planes, going down to defeat.

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New York	Berlin	3960	20
Chicago	Singapore	9365	47
Washington	Moscow	4883	24
London	Rome	887	4½
New York	London	3460	17
London	Berlin	574	3

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training plane known as the NY-2 Husky.

Consolidated Vultee designed and perfected the Liberator, which is also being built, today, by Ford and North American. Consolidated Vultee Catalina patrol bombers are also built in the United States by the Naval Aircraft factory at Philadelphia and in Canada by the Canadian Vickers Ltd. and Boeing.

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Walker Remedy Company
Dept. 406, Waterloo, Iowa.

APRIL CHICKEN CHATTER

(Continued from Page 10)

Then he wrote: "We are going to hatch and brood the chicks with hens." Why not? That may be the solution of a number of problems. Can't get chicks because the hatcheries are sold out. Can't get a brooder stove. They are all sold, too. Anyway, I don't need a thirty-dollar brooder to brood a handful of chicks.

To hatch and brood with hens, one must have the broody hens, some fertile eggs, a secluded nesting place, and after the blessed event, a coop for the hen and chickens plus some ingenuity. Get the broody hens from anyone who keeps crossbreeds. The hatching eggs may be more difficult, but by persistent effort you can find a few "settings" somewhere.

It is in the building of the coop and in providing the nesting place that your ingenuity can come into plan. Scraps of lumber and an orange crate may well be your "material."

* * *

Learning About Turkeys

On April 7, I received, by express, 300 baby White Holland turkeys. I put half of them in a battery brooder; the other half under an electric brooder. I have read about turkeys, talked with turkey growers, but still I did not know much about them. I am learning fast.

These poults appear to be about the last word in dumbness, but actually they learn more quickly than chicks. I am beginning to think they are plagued with too many instincts. Instead of picking at the feed, they make a dive at the beak of some other baby. Isn't that the instinct to pick feed off mother turkey's beak?

I have to herd baby chicks back to the heater several times before they learn how to find warmth and comfort. Not so with the poults. They knew their way back from the beginning. And once they get a drink and find that the feed is down and not up in the air, they are on their way. It is positively exasperating, though, to watch them stumble all over and around the feed and pick at everything in sight except the feed. The way they hold their heads in the air gives the impression that they should have been calves or lambs.

I built the electric brooder. It took about three hours. It uses two reflector type lamps and draws much less current than most commercial electric brooders. That is an advantage where it is to be used a long distance from the service box. Another advantage of this brooder for turkeys is that I could put all the feeders and waterers under the hover with the poults. There in the bright light the poults learned to eat more readily than in the darker battery. Plenty of light on the feed seems to be an aid to the poults in learning to eat.

* * *

SELLING FEATHERS

"Would you please tell me if the government buys duck and goose feathers? If so, where should I write in regard to them, and what are the prices?"

The government does buy feathers, but apparently they get them from large-scale dealers. Because the war cut off imports of feathers, there was a strong demand last year for them; but in spite of the government's action in putting price ceilings on them, or perhaps because of that, the demand has fallen off considerably. Prices have dropped some, but still are better than before the war.

Professor L. M. Hurd of Cornell has made inquiry and from him I have the following information: A New York turkey grower writes that he has sold no feathers this year, and that he is informed by previous dealers that there is no demand this season. A

dealer wrote Professor Hurd in November that he had on hand a lot of feathers; and, until they were disposed of to the satisfaction of his shippers, he would not handle any more.

On the other hand, one dealer wrote he was paying 30 cents a pound for dry-picked, white turkey body feathers. White wing and tail feathers will bring 20 cents a pound if tips are not broken. If tips of quills are damaged they are worthless.

Another dealer quoted prices as follows: White Holland body feathers, 20 cents, f.o.b.; scald-picked feathers, worth a little more than colored turkey body feathers; white wing and tail, 10 cents; duck feathers, \$1.15 without quills; with quills, 10 cents; goose feathers, \$1.25 to \$1.30, and their quills 10 cents. Chicken and colored turkey feathers must be delivered, allowing 1 cent above the ceiling of 5 cents. This dealer gives instructions for drying feathers because they must be dry for shipping. Body feathers are shipped in bags; quills in boxes. Spread them thinly on a floor where there is a draft. Windows should be open and screened. Stir them daily with rake or pitchfork until dry. This dealer pays freight or postage on waterfowl feathers only.

The ceiling prices set by the government on February 5, 1943, f.o.b. dressing plant were:

Prime domestic goose	\$1.25
Prime domestic duck	1.00
Long Island XL duck	1.07½
Domestic duckling	.85
Colored chicken and turkey	.05
White chicken and turkey	.07

* * *

"CLEAN-UP"

"My hens have coccidiosis. If I sell them and then clean and disinfect the henhouse, would hens that I purchase and put in the house get this disease?"

If coccidiosis is the only disease among your hens, there is no necessity for you to sell off all your hens. You should be able to check it and bring the flock back into a healthy and productive state. In order to do this, you should cull out and destroy or market all the thin and unthrifty birds. Then do a thorough job of cleaning and disinfecting pens, put in plenty of good dry litter, and make sure that you keep the place dry. To do that you will need to have an outlet for air at the highest point of the room and intakes for air so constructed that air will not blow directly on the roosts or sweep across the floor.

Coccidiosis in all its many forms is best kept under control by keeping the surrounding dry and reasonably clean. One can never hope to get rid of the last trace of infection, nor is that necessary. You need only to keep the infection down to small doses; and then, by liberal feeding with a balanced ration and by other good management practices, to allow the hens to keep themselves vigorous and resistant.

It occurs to me that your hens may have some other troubles in addition to coccidiosis. In that case, your plan to dispose of the flock and then to clean up and disinfect before you put in any others might be the best idea. There would be very little danger of the new flock getting the same disease if you did a thorough job of cleaning and disinfecting.—L. E. Weaver.

—A. A.—

HEN FURNITURE

A little time spent on checking up on the furniture in poultry houses may bring added egg production. Laying hens should have 3 square feet of floor space for leghorns and 4 square feet for heavier breeds. There should

(Continued on opposite page)

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CASH OR C.O.D.	Non-Sex'd Pullets	Ckls.
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Large English S. C. Wh. Leghorns	11.00	20.00
Bar. and White Rocks.....	13.00	17.00
R. 1. Reds.....	14.00	18.00
Red-Rock Cross & Rock-Red Cross	14.00	18.00
New Hamp. Reds, SPECIAL A.A.	16.00	21.00
Heavy Mixed, No Sex guar., \$11.00; Heavy Mixed, \$12.00. All Breeders Blood Tested. Post Paid. Sexing guar. 95% accurate. Order direct from adv. or write for our New 1943 Catalog & Price List. Hatches Monday and Thursday of each week.		

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April 24 Brown Swiss Sale, Bärnerville, Schoharie County, N. Y.
April 27 Penn-View Farms Guernsey Dispersal, Peach Bottom, Pa.
May 1 New England Ayrshire Invitational Sale, New York Hereford Breeders' Ass'n. Show and Sale, Ithaca, N. Y.
May 5-6 155th Earlville Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
May 10 Dispersal of J. O. Canby Holstein Herd, Hulmeville, Pa.
May 10 New England Guernsey Spring Sale, Topsfield, Mass.
May 12 New Jersey State Holstein Sale, Trenton.
May 12 National Ayrshire Sale, Brubaker Farm, Lancaster, Pa.
May 14 18th Coventry Guernsey Sale, Trenton, N. J.
May 15 Eastern Guernsey Sale, Trenton, N. J.
May 17 Joint Guernsey Dispersal, Danbury, Conn.
May 27 First All-Eastern Ontario Holstein Sale, Kemptville, Ontario, Canada.

Coming Events

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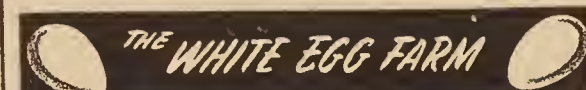
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325 acres, comfortable house and large barn. Will accommodate 35 head. Ample pasture, hay and crop land. Low rental makes ideal proposition for dairy farmer who has stock and machinery. Located 2½ miles from Hinckley, Oneida County, New York. Write at once

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HELP WANTED

Couple—Farmer on Modern Dairy Farm
(290 acres). Alfalfa, soy bean crops. Two tractors, one team. New modern tenant house. Wife who can cook or do day work at owner's house or board two farmhands in tenant house. Couple with son or daughter work age advantageous. State age, height, weight, experience, wages now earned and what expected for couple. We pay separate wages to son or daughter. Immediate.

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Buy United States War Bonds and Stamps



By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

GOOD NEWS to livestock men generally. There is a real possibility that by the time this reaches you, livestock quotas, ceilings on meat and the thousand other handicaps that we have been working under will be out the window.

I think that the livestock and meat industry owes radio commentator Fulton Lewis, Jr., a vote of thanks and appreciation for bringing our chaotic situation before the public and to the authorities. This, especially, because he did have a possible solution.

His solution, which it is said the Government has accepted, does away with all controls except controlling the amounts civilians may buy. In this way, the Government can control prices by allowing varying amounts of meat available to the public. The Army and Navy are sure of getting all they need, and, if there is a sufficient supply, Lend-Lease as well. It is a good solution, dependent upon the willingness of the public to live up to it, or the ability of the Government to enforce it. Rationing the consumer is the base from which it works. How I hope every consumer will help create honest public opinion so it can be enforced!

Unfortunately, meat rationing has made a bad start in most of our cities. A perishable product must be eaten or lost. Many reports are coming in that retail butchers are selling all kinds of meat without coupons at all or below the coupon points required, with the explanation that "the meat is deteriorating," or that it is "about to spoil." When they have to turn in coupons to get more meat from the packer, it may be that this will stop. Let us hope so.

Black markets are going to ruin our whole marketing and distribution system, not only in livestock and meats but in practically everything else if we as individuals fail to create a public opinion that will abolish black markets. If they continue, the people in the cities will be at the mercy of bootleggers. No one will know what anything is worth, and everyone will be caught in a racketeer's squeeze.

* * *

APRIL 9, 1943.—Twenty-four hours after writing the above, the President comes out with a price-freezing order. The hog market is almost demoralized this morning. No one knows what prices will do, or what this order will do to the livestock business and every other business. Most of our other markets did not pay much attention to it early, but already buyers for other species of livestock are warning against a possible break-up in prices next week.

Everyone is wondering whether the President by coming out this late with this order is double-crossing the officials who okayed the Fulton Lewis Plan for meat and livestock; whether it means more OPA and less price furnished by supply and demand; whether it will prove a boomerang to production and farm prices, or what it will do.

Perhaps you would like to try and figure it all out. The cost of such figuring is cheap, but the thing that keeps coming back to me is what all this sort of thing is costing us or will eventually cost us all.

* * *

Wool has not yet been taken over by the Government in spite of the fact that they say they are going to, that everything is all set except a few minor points. This delay is too bad. Most of our sheep men have sold their

wool by now or soon will have it sold. If this Government plan improves the wool situation, only the big dealer and manufacturer will get the benefit.

—A. A.—

BANG'S DISEASE

(Continued from Page 1)

trolled with the means now provided. 1. Blood-test the herd when starting your program.

(a) If clean, strive to avoid admitting disease.

(b) If lightly infected, segregate reactors. Retest the clean cattle in 30 to 60 days. If no more reactors are found, dispose of the one or two reactors.

(c) If badly infected, keep the reactors, if otherwise desirable cows, and prevent as far as possible their spreading the disease to the clean cattle.

2. Raise your dairy herd replacements.

3. Vaccinate calves, four to eight months of age with strain 19 vaccine. (a) In a few instances, owners with Bang's-free herds may not wish to vaccinate calves.

(b) The vaccination of adult cattle is not advised, although when confined to badly infected herds, some protection against abortions appears to be provided.

4. Gradually dispose of any retained reactors as vaccinated heifers come into production.

5. Blood-test the herd regularly, at least once a year:

(a) As a means of measuring the Bang's elimination progress.

(b) To detect any new cases of disease which might occur in the herd.

(c) To check the recovery of vaccinated calves from positive to negative.

(d) To help speed the time when the herd will be clean.

(e) To determine when the herd is free of Bang's disease.

If Buying Replacements

Those who buy most of their replacements should blood-test their herds regularly and as far as possible endeavor to keep clean herds or work toward clean herds. When cows are bought, the disease condition of one's own herd should be in mind. It would be folly to buy negative, blood-tested cows to put in infected herds unless such purchased individuals were previously vaccinated as calves. Likewise, one should not buy cows that might be possible carriers of infection if they are to be admitted to a Bang's-free herd. The buying of cows is hazardous to say the least, but if they must be purchased, the rules for maintaining herd health should be carefully observed.

The Official Plan

This program just outlined for the control and elimination of Bang's disease is not a myth nor some future dream. A plan of similar nature is in operation in New York. About 5,000 herds are under supervision. In Greene County all herds have been blood-tested and the calves in most of those herds vaccinated. Schuyler County, too, is following Greene's lead with most herd owners cooperating. Delaware, Jefferson and many other counties are making real progress.

The official New York Bang's disease control program in general provides for free blood-testing and free calf-hood vaccination. Any reactors disclosed upon tests may be retained or disposed of at the option of the herd owner. There is no required reactor slaughtering as with the tuberculin testing plan. This Bang's plan is entirely voluntary.

On Its Way Out

Can Bang's disease be eradicated? It is being eradicated. The program now open to herd owners in New York State is leading in that direction.

Farmers, local veterinarians, state and federal livestock sanitary officials and in many county boards of supervisors are all cooperating. The stamping out of Bang's disease is surely underway.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Additional information about this official Bang's plan may be obtained from county agricultural agents, local veterinarians and from the Bureau of Animal Industry, Albany, N. Y.)

—A. A.—

EARLVILLE No. 154

Fifty-two breeders of purebred Holsteins filled the stables at the Earlville, N. Y., sale pavilion with 126 catalogued animals and 40 baby calves for the 154th monthly sale managed by R. Austin Backus on April 1.

An attentive audience of 600 people watched the eight-hour sale which totaled \$38,805, an increase of 7% over the March sale. The general average

was \$309 or 11% above the March sale and 94% above the April sale one year ago or 161% above the 1939. Broken into groups the figures are as follows:

98 females, above 2 yrs., \$324; 5 bred heifers, \$220; 3 open heifers, \$120; 4 six months calves, \$77; 15 bulls, age 4 mos. 2 yrs., \$355; 21 baby bulls, \$40; 19 baby heifers, \$71. Only five out of 113 cows and bulls were sold under \$200. 54 cows selling above \$300 averaged \$382, and eight bulls above \$300 averaged \$475.

A nine-months' bull topped the sale. He came from Osbornedale Farms and was sold to Dr. D. D. Mackay, of Salisbury, Conn., at \$925. There was also an Osbornedale Farm cow which went to R. Meek and Son of Oxford at \$610. The top cow from Arnold Kegebein of Munnsville was taken by D. D. Robinson of Edmeston for \$620 and her baby heifer to Mr. Robinson at \$140.—J. R. Parsons.



Send for catalogue to
JOHN E. REDMAN,
Sec'y. & Sales Mgr.
P. O. Box 84,
Brighton Sta.,
Rochester, N. Y.

New York Hereford Breeders' Association

SHOW & SALE To be held at CORNELL UNIVERSITY, Ithaca, N. Y.

MAY 3, 1943. Judging at 8 a. m. Sale at 1 p. m.

HORNED AND POLLED BREEDING CATTLE

BEST INDIVIDUALS AND BLOOD LINES OF THE HEREFORD BREED.

Consigned by well known Eastern Breeders

G. B. Akins, Interlaken, N. Y.
Anchorage Farms, Cobleskill, N. Y.
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L. D. Cowden, Fredonia, N. Y.
Greymoor Farms, Canaan, N. Y.

Car-Mar Hereford Ranch, Clayton, N. Y.
Crescent Hill Hereford Farms, Evans City, Pa.
Holcomb-Hereford Farms, Holcomb, N. Y.
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COLONEL FRED REPPERT, Auctioneer

HOLCOMB HEREFORD FARMS HOLCOMB, New York

Pure bred Herefords, of Prince Domino and Beau Aster blood lines.
Greatest breeding in Hereford history.

YEARLING HEIFERS. COWS WITH CALVES AT SIDE

3 BULLS, 9 FEMALES IN SALE AT ITHACA, N. Y., MAY 3rd.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE HOGS

JOHN E. REDMAN, Owner and Manager.

43 Bengal Terrace, Rochester, N. Y.

Visitors cordially invited.

I am consigning at the May 3rd Hereford Breeders' Sale at Ithaca, N. Y., 2 animals from some of the best families in the Hereford Breed.

DOLLIE BOCALDO (Rt. 242) No. 3655600
Sex — Female
Born May 3, 1942.
Sire: BERTHA'S BOCALDO—2502029

REX BOCALDO (Rt. 240) No. 3655596
Sex — Male.
Born April 22, 1942
Sire: BERTHA'S BOCALDO—2502029

C. E. TOWNSEND,

Ithaca, N. Y.

60 Registered Holstein Cattle AT AUCTION

TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1943

DISPERSAL OF THE GUY V. POLLARD HERD at owner's farm, located 4 miles south of CANASTOTA, MADISON CO., New York

Sale held in a tent and starts at 12:30 P. M. Hard T.B. Accredited and Blood Tested. All home raised, many fresh and close springers, others due in the fall. A nice offering of heifers all ages.

The well bred bull, R. M. r. Hamilton Hartog with 22 daughters will feature the sale. He is a son of the show bull and proven sire, Colantha Cream-elle Hartog out of a dam with 14,209 lbs. of milk. EVERYTHING SELLS WITHOUT RESERVATION.

Send for a catalog to
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SALES MANAGER, MEXICO, N. Y.

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If 3 big strong cows produce as much milk as 5 small producers, you have two extra stalls for more cows. Big strong Holstein cows give maximum use of all facilities. Write Box 2126,



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BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT

Lake View JERSEYS

Approved and Accredited Herd.

Bulls from 3 weeks to 10 mo. old from high producing dams.

High Jersey herd in State past year, 9473 lb. milk, 507 lb. fat average on two time milking.

E. A. Beckwith & Son, LUDLOWVILLE, N. Y.

275 Registered HOLSTEINS

155th AUCTION SALE

EARLVILLE, MADISON CO., N. Y.

Wed. and Thurs., MAY 5-6, 1943

HEALTHY ON ALL TESTS.

135 Fresh and close springing cows and heifers.

100 bred and unbred yearling heifers, a large number of heifers due to freshen in the early fall.

20 bulls from high record dams. A beautiful lot of young calves of both sex.

This sale is featured by the complete dispersal of a herd with 45 head. Many have 500, 600, and up to over 700 lb. of fat together with their sons and daughters.

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RIDERS AND WORK HORSES FOR SALE

Heavy draft and handyweight chunks, singles, and matched pairs, also general purpose horses. Riding horses and ponies, attractive colored palominos, sorrels, spotted, white, etc. Carload lots of whatever kinds you want. Come personally or send your order.

FRED CHANDLER, CHARITON, IOWA

DOGS

COLLIE PUPS.—Beautiful, intelligent. Males \$10.00. Females, \$5. P. McCULLOUGH, MERCER, PENNA.

Feeding My Family

By MRS. PAUL TOWNSEND

TRUMANSBURG, NEW YORK

(First Prize Letter)

IN THIS year of 1943, I shall try to give my family food that will keep them well and strong. As usual we will raise much of this on our farm, but because of war conditions there will be many changes and adjustments.

We will have only three in the family, but since these three will be working harder than they ever have before, they will need appetizing, well-balanced meals. There will be less hired help to board and visits from our town friends will be a thing of the more happy past.

We start off the day with plenty of vitamins in our standard breakfast. Orange juice or tomato juice (usually the latter for we do not have to buy it), oatmeal with cream and sugar or honey, eggs, toast, raisin bread and milk. Our main meal is at noon with meat or a meat substitute, and supper is at night.

Milk, Butter, Cheese

We will continue to use all the milk from one cow. This may seem extravagant but not a drop is wasted, and it is our best and cheapest food. We drink a great deal of milk, and cream and milk are used in cooking. I churn the remaining cream into butter. Cottage cheese is made from the skim milk and any that is left is fed to the dogs, pigs and chickens.

Meat and Meat Substitutes

I have canned a quarter of beef. This will last not one year, but for several years, for Spanish rice, meat balls and all the meat extender dishes.

In the fall we kill a sheep, canning what we do not use fresh. We kill chickens often and keep canned chicken on hand. Chicken pie for hired men and fried chicken for company are the most popular. Creamed chicken with mushrooms is a favorite with the family, the mushrooms having been gathered from our own pastures and canned.

Although we raise pigs, we do not kill any for our own use as we do not care much for pork.

Our meat purchases will be liver, a little bacon, fish and perhaps frankfurters for picnic suppers on the fireplace in the backyard.

We will continue to buy some cheese, and we have plenty of eggs. Those that are too badly cracked to sell are used freely in cooking and for meals.

We have always used beans of all kinds as a meat substitute and this year I am planning to add protein to our diet by growing soy beans. We had them last year as a gift from friends and liked them boiled, as a loaf, and as a casserole dish with tomatoes, onion, eggs and milk.

Fats

All chicken fat is used for shortening in cookies and in chocolate cake. All waste fat is sold to the butcher to make the glycerine in it available for ammunition. Until this year I have made soap from this fat. Since we do not kill a pig, some lard and commercial shortening are bought.

Flour and Cereals

We use enriched flour for bread and rolls, supplemented by corn bread,

brown bread and muffins. When buying bread, we get whole wheat and raisin bread. Pastry flour is made from our own wheat. We buy brown rice, crackers, macaroni and cereals, mostly oatmeal.

Sugar, Other Sweeteners

Since I began dividing sugar allotments in weekly portions, my family have no more entirely sugarless days. I still make cookies, but cakes are now for birthdays and holidays. Corn syrup and light extracted honey are satisfactory for apple sauce, apple pie and many puddings. Molasses contains iron and I use it freely. We have our own maple syrup for waffles and biscuits. This year we made 9½ quarts of syrup from the trees on the lawn.

We use very little coffee and tea, and that helps the sugar problem.

Vegetables

Our main living comes from our garden. We have two gardens, about ¼th acre in all. In the smaller garden, the soil is rich and black. The larger one is less fertile, and here we plant beans, potatoes, peas and corn.

Potatoes for winter use and sweet corn to dry are planted in the field. Peas to can are gleaned from fields of neighbors who grow peas for the canning factory. After the vines are cut, many peas are left on the ground, and immediately the women of the neighborhood go over the fields like the gleaners of old. One woman canned 50 quarts last year. About 12 pints are my limit. Canned without salt, they closely rival quick frozen peas in freshness of flavor.

In our smaller garden are planted all the remaining vegetables that we like, which includes about everything. Every inch of space is used over and over. Frequent plantings of lettuce are made so we have it once or twice a day during the season.

One dozen Victory tomato plants and 4 dozen John Baer, well mulched, provide tomatoes throughout the season, and about 50 quarts to can.

Carrots and rutabagas provide some of the needed yellow vegetables, and



Like thousands of other farm families, the Townsends are not affected by the rationing of meat and of commercially canned fruits and vegetables. When our photographer called, Mrs. Townsend was just starting to get dinner. Ready at hand on the kitchen cabinet was an array of home-raised, home-canned foods which promised a well-balanced, delicious meal for the family — chicken, greens, peas, pickles, potatoes, and peaches. Mrs. Townsend, whose prize winning letter is printed on this page, says: "We work hard for all this good food, but by not having to buy we save cans and food for others."

for winter they are stored in baskets of leaves in the cellar.

We will have only one short row of beets. These are used for greens and some are canned. We like New Zealand spinach because it can be picked over and over. We use a great deal of celery in salads, soups, and cooked with other vegetables. We store it in sand in the cellar and enjoy its crispness in winter.

Parsnips and vegetable oysters are left in the ground all winter. Early varieties of cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli and brussels sprouts are planted in this garden and later transplanted to the larger garden.

We seldom grow all the onions we want to use. Asparagus, too, we like so well that there is never enough to can.

Last year I dried 12 pounds of sweet corn. We like it much better than canned corn and it saves cans. I also dry string beans. I have tried drying elderberries and the little blue plums to use with them, also black raspberries, but found we preferred all these canned.

Last fall I took up some chives from the perennial border and parsley plants from the garden. They flourished in a flower box in a sunny window, and added interest and flavor to our salads last winter. In this window, too, we have watercress in a jar of water.

Peppers and endive also add variety to our salads. Cucumbers and dill are

grown for pickles. This year we will try two or three new herbs for seasoning soups and stews.

We will have to buy squash or grow it in the field, and there will be no time for such luxuries as watermelon and cantaloupe.

Formerly I bought a half dozen cans each of sauerkraut and pumpkin. This year we will grow a few pie pumpkins in the field, and I shall try making a little sauerkraut.

Wild Greens

At last we have established cowslips along the brook, water cress grows in the water, and there is mint on the other side. Dandelions and that best of all greens, milkweed, are all about us in the spring. Because they have always been available without effort, many of us do not half appreciate the luxuries of country living. Foods such as horseradish and rhubarb in the spring, and grapes and nuts in the fall, are simply taken for granted.

Fruit

We have apples practically the year round, but we do not grow as many small fruits as we should. However, by exchanging with friends we have a variety. We buy peaches to can each fall, but since the local crop is reported frozen we will make what we have on hand do for another year. We know where the wild strawberries grow and will gather those for jam. Black raspberries and elderberries are free for the picking along our fences. One of our happiest days last summer was spent in picking huckleberries on the hills of Hector. Perhaps we can find some nearer by this summer.

We work hard for all this food and by not having to buy we save cans and food for others. Also, like most farm households, we share our abundance with town friends and others less fortunate than ourselves.

FOOD PLAN CONTEST WINNERS

"RAISE AS MUCH as possible in order to buy as little as possible," is the patriotic slogan of every American farm family, judging by the fine letters entered in our FOOD PLAN CONTEST, which closed March 20. So many excellent letters were received that if we tried to print all of them, it would take a whole issue of *American Agriculturist*. This time we have only space to give you the first prize letter, but later we hope to have room to print at least parts of many other fine letters. Here are the contest winners:

1st	Mrs. Paul Townsend, R. 2, Trumansburg, N. Y.	\$3.00
2nd	Mrs. Ruth Parker, R. 1, Derry, N. H.	1.00
3rd	Mrs. Edna Smith, Stewartville, N. J.	1.00
4th	Mrs. Leah M. Livermore, Dover-Foxcroft, Maine	1.00
5th	Mrs. Joseph Roth, Corfu, N. Y.	1.00
6th	Mrs. Charles L. Myers, R. 1, Columbia, N. J.	1.00

HONORABLE MENTION

Mrs. Joseph Lanoue, Ashfield, Mass.
 Mrs. Harold Banner, Mt. Upton, N. Y.
 Mrs. Clarence F. Hawkins, R. 2, Montgomery, N. Y.
 Mrs. Margaret Potter, Milan, N. H.
 Mrs. Elizabeth Scribner, New Vineyard, Maine.
 Mrs. M. D. Sherwood, Susquehanna, Pa.
 Mrs. Ernest G. Smith, Mansfield, Pa.
 Mrs. Clara Tebb, Pavilion, N. Y.
 Mrs. Benjamin R. Williams, Woodstown, N. J.

The POET'S CORNER

RAIN IN APRIL

By Beatrice Allison.

Grey clouds soft as feathers float
 Above the April hill;
 They sail like ancient treasure ships,
 And hoarded plunder spill.

Bright raindrop follows raindrop bright
 In glistening silver chains,
 Earth gathers them and gaily fills
 Her storehouse with her gains.



IN TUNE WITH THE TIMES

No. **2718**. The junior miss will be delighted with the deep V-neckline of this appealing jumper. Gingham, chambrays and seersuckers are all excellent materials for this design. Sizes 8 to 16. Size 12, for the blouse, 1½ yards 35-inch fabric; for the jumper 2½ yards 35-inch fabric.

No. **2627** has a button-front closing that is a joy forever and is a design becoming to most figures; besides, it will make up nicely in all cottons. Sizes 12 to 48. Size 36, 3¾ yards 35-inch fabric with ½ yard contrasting.

No. **3579**. The ever-popular shirt-waist dress makes for comfort and smart simplicity. Linen-effect rayons, gabardine and chambrays lend themselves well to this pattern. Sizes 12 to 48. Size 36, 3¾ yards 35-inch fabric.

No. **3556**. Make this ruffled or plain, for the little lady who likes to look

just as pretty as her mother. Sizes 2 to 8. Size 4, 1½ yards 35-inch fabric with 1 yard ruffling.

No. **2720**. For the Defense-minded or Victory-Garden-minded, a pair of overalls like this will help a lot. Denim, gabardine or cotton covert would be just right. Note adjustable straps at ankle and shoulder. Sizes 10 to 48. Size 36, 4½ yards 35-inch fabric.

TO ORDER: Write name, address pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c. With Spring here you will want our SPRING FASHION BOOK. It's full of bright ideas for your spring outfits. Over 150 designs all shown in full color. Patterns for all ages, all sizes and all occasions. Price just 12c, or send 25c for the Fashion Book and a pattern of your own choosing. Address Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

TOUGH SOD

(Continued from Page 5)

at night to tend the chickens and feed the calves. Even if Betty had been Allen's age, absorbed as he always was in Helen Chittendon he never would have had eyes for her or anyone else.

But it had been different with Betty. Only her closest girl friend knew that she had looked on Allen from afar in grade and high school days and had gotten a crush on the young farmer that amounted almost to worship, and not even she knew now that Betty's girlish infatuation had since ripened and deepened into the abiding love of a mature woman. That was a secret that Betty intended to share only with her God.

Betty was alone in the office that rainy October day when Allen walked in.

"Hello, skeeziks," he said. "Where's Will?"

"He went over to the other end of the county today to try to organize a Farm Bureau Community Committee. Is there something I can do for you, Al?"

"N-no, I guess not."

He hesitated, running his fingers through his hair.

"I just dropped in to see if he had sent out those notices for the Executive Committee meeting tomorrow night, and to have a little visit with him about this TB situation."

"Well, he did write or telephone to the members of the Executive Committee giving them your request to come in for a special meeting tomorrow night. You know, Al," she continued, "maybe I ought not to say this, but there's going to be a lot of opposition to the Farm Bureau's getting back of this TB clean-up."

"What do you know about it, skeeziks?" asked Allen, tolerantly.

His old assumption that she was still just a callow kid who had never grown up, and the use of the nickname with which he had plagued her when she was young, made her mad. But, womanlike, she didn't intend to let him know that she cared what he said or did. To give herself a chance to think, she jumped up and crossed the room to shut the window, where the rain was beginning to beat in, and stood there looking out into the gray, stormy afternoon.

If she could have read Allen's thoughts just then, Betty would not have been quite so sure that he didn't think she had grown up, for as his eyes followed her slender vital figure across the room it came to him with something of a shock that although he had always known this girl, perhaps he didn't know her at all. Somehow time had wrought a change in her, or else, more likely, he never before had given her a moment of serious consideration. When she was seated again, Allen's manner changed as he said to her:

"Betty, I just can't get used to your being a grown-up girl working in a farm office. But come to think of it, you do know just as much about farming as I do. And I should think you would be very much for a TB clean-up campaign in this county, for I remember that it was only about three years ago that your dad lost over half of his dairy through TB."

"Yes," she said bitterly. "That's one of the reasons why Ezra Chittendon will get my home. We never could get on our feet financially after we lost all those cows. I didn't say I was against the TB campaign, Al. I said that the Farm Bureau is going to have an awful fight if it gets mixed up in it."

"That sounds just like the straddle-the-fence argument that Will Green gave me. Apparently he's been talking to you. He certainly hasn't been enthusiastic over this TB clean-up from the first."

"That isn't true," said Betty, flar-

ing up. "Mr. Green hasn't been talking to me. I've got a mind of my own, and I know what a big row will do to this Farm Bureau when it's just getting started."

That made Allen mad. Raising his voice, he said:

"I told Green, and now I'll tell you, Betty, since you are siding in with him, that this Farm Bureau will be no good to us farmers if every time a problem comes up, the county agent straddles the fence and watches the procession go by. If he hasn't got any more guts than that, the Farm Bureau can get someone else for President!"

Then, a little ashamed of his outburst, Allen said in a softer tone:

"Don't know why I'm fighting with you about it, Betty. That's a problem for the executive committee to decide."

His half apology made things worse, for Betty took it to mean that it was none of her business.

"Wasting your time on the office stenographer, are you, Al? Well, I can take a hint."

She turned back to her typewriter and began to pound it furiously. After an awkward moment or two, Allen said:

"Tell Will I'll give him a ring."

Then he went out, wondering why, particularly lately, he always seemed to be fighting someone.

Betty's burst of speed on the typewriter lasted only until Allen had passed out of the door. Then she got up and washed the angry tears out of her eyes.

(To be continued)

Famous to Relieve 'PERIODIC'

FEMALE PAIN

And Help Build Up Resistance Against It!

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Pinkham's Compound is so helpful to relieve such distress because of its soothing effect on one of woman's most important organs. Taken regularly—it helps build up resistance against such symptoms. Also a fine stomachic tonic! Follow label directions. Worth trying!

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WIN ON THE HOME FRONT!

No. 11—Make Light Cream Stand Up.

SINCE THE WHIP has been taken out of cream, housewives have to do a little persuading to get the light cream to stand up.

A. C. Dahlberg of the Geneva Experiment Station tells how to do it.

GELATINE METHOD: 1 cup cold light cream
2 tablespoons sugar

1 level teaspoon gelatine
Vanilla flavor

Place about 2 tablespoons cold water in a small pan; sprinkle the gelatine upon it; let soak a few minutes, then heat to 140° F. to dissolve the gelatine. Place the cream in a dish and stir while the gelatine solution is added. Let stand in a refrigerator 1 to 2 hours to allow gelatine to set. Remove and whip. Add sugar before or after whipping.

USING VEGETABLE GUM:

1 cup cold light cream
2 tablespoons sugar

1 level teaspoon gum
Vanilla (few drops)

Place sugar in dry dish, add gum, mix until uniform and free from lumps. Pour cream into a cold bowl. Add sugar-gum mixture slowly while stirring the cream. The lumps need not be stirred out. Add vanilla, whip at once.

Either Karaya gum, gum acacia or gum tragacanth (each an expensive, pure food product) may be used, provided you can get them from your local drugstore or from some commercial icecream manufacturer who might accommodate you. One ounce of the gum is enough to make eight batches of whipped cream.





If You Need a New Silo

It may not be easy to get it. Our output, like that of others, is severely restricted. The only fair policy under these war conditions is to serve first, those who come first. . . . When our quota is completed we can furnish no more Silos. Get your *Unadilla Silo* at once.

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Box B, Unadilla, N. Y.

UNADILLA SILOS

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OTTAWA TRACTOR DRAG SAW

FOR VICTORY

BUY UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

OUR 1943 growing season is not getting off to a good start. Unless we produce in this country and Canada bumper crops of wheat, corn, oats and barley, we are going to have to cut down on our livestock population.

The best advice that I can give to northeastern farmers today is that you watch closely the progress of the corn crop in the United States this summer. If it does not seem to be coming through, be prepared to sell off part of your poultry, hogs, beef and dairy cattle in about that order.

Of course such liquidation of poultry and livestock as I am sure will have to come if we raise a poor crop of corn need not hit every individual farmer, but some adjustment will have to be made by northeastern farms as a whole.

MOTHER COMPLEX

As I have reported here before, the nicest hour in the day for me is the one I spend in a tour of our big Sunnyside barn just before I retire at night.

I like to find everything bedded down, contented and happy. During the course of the years I have developed a little mental score card for my tour. I mark up as perfect those nights when there is not a single animal sick or in any way indisposed and when all the cattle are lying contentedly chewing their cud, or as I find them often (particularly when the bedding is good and dry) stretched out flat on their sides sound asleep.

In one big pen in the basement of the main barn we have eight bred Guernsey heifers which are freshening this fall, and four sows with litters of pigs from three to eight weeks old. On my nightly tours I began to notice about a week ago that part of the pigs of one litter were not piled up with the other little pigs but were snuggled up against one of the Guernsey heifers.

Then during the daytime I observed that this heifer paid a great deal of attention to certain little pigs—she put her head down, moored to them, licked them and in general took the same attitude toward them she might have taken toward her calf. I also noticed that this heifer was developing quite a little udder—more than she should have for the time she is to freshen.

It was not until last night, however, that I put all of these things together. Last night scored perfect; every animal I owned was sound and well. All of the hogs and cattle except the five Brahman heifers (which I have not yet caught lying down) were settled for the night.

One little pig, however, while I was looking through the pen, woke up. He was sleeping snuggled up close to the heifer I have been describing, and started burrowing with the aggressiveness which only a little pig can display, under the heifer's flank. Obviously he was going after something good.

I opened the gate and got the heifer to her feet. Sure enough, she was giving milk and believe it or not (when she lies down) the four or five little pigs which she has adopted suck her just like they do their mother.

FEEDER CALVES

In every mail I am getting letters from readers of this page asking me to help them line up from a dozen head to a carload of beef calves to turn out this summer. I have been trying to buy five carloads of such calves

myself. The situation is most discouraging.

I have been trying to get light weight calves; that is, calves weighing not over four hundred pounds. The quotations I have received on such calves range from 16c a pound for heifer calves to 18c a pound for steer calves at point of shipment. It costs at least a cent a pound to ship them up here.

I have had quotations on heavier calves; that is, calves which are really yearlings now and which weigh over five hundred pounds, at 14c up.

There are possibly two factors determining these high quotations which time may modify. It is very dry in the Southwest and unless it rains soon, a great many ranchers who are overstocked will have to sell some cattle. Also, many of the cattle which are changing hands are not moving from rancher to feeder but from speculator

in value. Rye is no good because it is too hard to handle.

We will probably put up some grass silage with winter grain at Larchmont farm, particularly if we have some winter grain which has been hurt by the hard winter and therefore tends to be weedy.

The bulk of our grass silage, however, we shall make by the wilting method. We shall use for this purpose first, our weediest fields, and next those fields of hay which give the best promise of growing up immediately, a second crop of fine growing hay. Last year we developed the system of setting our chopper so that by simply changing the pipe we could blow green hay into the silo or dry hay into the barn. We shall make a similar set-up this year.

Since we do not have a field baler and are short-handed, we are pretty well convinced that the easiest way we can put up dry hay with a short-handed crew is to chop it and blow it into the mow.

I wish that we had a buck rake to service the chopper, but the dump trailer which we shall use with a tractor this year, does pretty well. We shall put high sides on the trailer and not

THE ITHACA JOURNAL

Laborers Sought At Supply Depot

A representative of the personnel department, Elmira Holding and Reconsignment Point, Horseheads, will be in the local office of the United States Employment Service, 121 E. Seneca St., Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday to interview applicants for laboring jobs at Horseheads.

Lieut. Robert D. Sullivan an-

nounced today the plans to try to recruit laborers. They will be guaranteed 48 hours of work a week with time and a half over 40 hours, and at least \$36 a week. Transportation will be furnished, leaving Ithaca at approximately 7 a.m. and arriving back in Ithaca at about 5:30 p.m.

Laborers will work under civil service rules and regulations.

Any able bodied man who is a citizen of this country may apply for such employment between the hours of 9:30 a.m. and 1 p.m. Tuesday through Thursday.

The above clipping sums up the farm labor situation around Central New York.

to speculator. It may be that the freezing of meat prices will make speculative trade in feeder calves unprofitable.

So far as you who read this page are concerned, the best help I can give you in locating beef calves to turn out is to advise you to write to the Producers Cooperative Commission Association, Inc., 1139 William Street, Buffalo, N. Y. This organization may not be able to find calves for you but I am sure that it is a good source of reliable information.

GRASS SILAGE

Letters are beginning to come in about putting up grass silage without the use of molasses, phosphoric acid, or any other dope. I can report that our experience with grass silage made last year by the wilting method (under our conditions) was entirely satisfactory. We do not make market milk, however, and even if the silage does have a slightly high odor (which by the way very little of ours did) we have no problem of milk flavor.

I can also report that a neighbor who put up some four hundred tons of grass silage which he did not even bother to wilt very much, and to which he added nothing else, reports that it was very satisfactory and that he had no trouble with his milk market.

Reviewing briefly our experience in making grass silage without using molasses or phosphoric acid, I can say with a good deal of confidence that excellent grass silage can be made when green hay, even pure legume hay, is mixed with about 25% of winter grain in the soft dough stage. Winter barley is the best grain for this purpose because it is the earliest winter grain to ripen; wheat is next

use anyone to load it except the man who drives the tractor.

Looking out the window today, it is pretty hard to believe that in exactly six weeks we should be starting to put up grass silage.

BEDDING

One of the scarcest commodities in the Northeast seems to be bedding. On our Larchmont farm we recently baled and sold between 30 and 40 tons of hay. We had to buy enough bedding, however, so that I am sure that we would have been about as well off if we had merely chopped up the hay and used it for bedding—this, despite the fact that it was very high quality stuff which was cut in time and did not get a drop of rain on it.

While we raise 40 or 50 acres of small grain at Larchmont, by the time we have put the straw through the combine and gathered it up we really don't put much in the barn. Certainly not nearly enough for our needs.

For one thing, we have decided this year to be more philosophical about any hay which may get spoiled because we shall simply wait until it gets dry enough to handle and then chop it up for bedding. Spoiled hay, however, will only be a stop gap and of course we hope we won't have much of it.

What we need on our farms, and what I observe a great many other northeastern poultrymen and dairymen need, is a bedding crop, some crop which will produce several tons of dry absorbent material to the acre, and which will mature early enough so that it can be cured and gotten into the barn before fall rains.

Have any readers of this page any (Continued on opposite page)

SERVICE BUREAU

By H. L. Cosline

"LOTS"

On this page in the last issue we mentioned the Texas tracts of land offered by Owen Wood. On checking a bit further, we find that in past years a good many small tracts of land in that area have been sold to non-residents, and that since that time much of this land has been sold for taxes or has been taken up by squatters.

The tracts mentioned in the item are close enough to Houston so that a person might live on one of them and work in town. That, of course, would be no reason why any person should buy such a plot unless he intended to build a home on it and live there.

It is stated that the nearest oil well is some 2,000 feet from the nearest corner of the tracts. Certainly this would not be sufficient evidence to indicate that oil ever would be discovered on any of these tracts.

Above all, we come back to the position taken by the Service Bureau years ago and never changed that it is unwise to buy land which you have never seen or to buy land a long distance from home as a speculation.

—A. A.—

WEIGHING HENS

In recent weeks, we have had several letters from subscribers who have been "short-weighted" on chickens. The letters came as a result of two similar experiences which we cited on the Service Bureau page.

After chickens have been sold, and the buyers have had time to dispose of them, it is practically impossible to prove that short weight was given. We are mentioning this situation again to suggest extra caution on the part of anyone who sells live poultry to unknown truckers. Before you accept the weight, do a little mental figuring as to the number of birds and their probable average weight. If the report by the buyer does not check with this, call your State Trooper immediately so that the situation can be checked before the buyer has a chance to get away.

KERNELS, SCREENINGS and CHAFF

(Continued from opposite page)

suggestions — suggestions which I might follow and which I may pass on to others?

EXCEPTION

We have a rule that we never pay any attention to anonymous correspondence; in fact, the young lady who opens and reads my mail is instructed to throw all unsigned letters into the waste basket so that I never even see them.

The other day, however, an unsigned letter came in which was so unusual that the rule was set aside. I reproduce it below:

"To the American Agriculturist:

Dear Sirs:

About one year ago one of your agents called on me and damn him he done flam me out of \$3.00 for the A.A. He made me think if I took out the book and read it, it would make me a lot more money if I farm it like Ed Babcock. Of course I have heard of that gentleman but had never met him as I have never been away from my farm over ten miles. My son, who is 15 years old, also thought I had ought to take it as he was going to school and was taking up agriculture. But he don't know a hell of a lot. When he started school he chew tobacco but now he smokes cigarettes and wants to farm it different than I do.

He wants to use lots of phosphates and lime and do this and that which costs too damn much money. I have a 400

There is one other thing you will need to watch. Sometimes buyers will put the chickens in a crate with other birds previously purchased. Then it is a question of identifying your own birds. You might think that the scales could be checked for accuracy, but a clever operator can give you the wrong weight even though the scales are right.

—A. A.—

PUZZLE

We have had one or two questions about the All-American Puzzle Contest, sponsored by the Publishers Service Co., P. O. Box 88, Trinity Station, New York City. We have been informed that the sponsors will refund money paid by contestants who are dissatisfied and who make written requests for refunds. We assume that any such request must be made before the winner is chosen!

—A. A.—

HOME-MADE BUTTER

There have been quite a number of inquiries recently in regard to making butter on the farm. As a guide to readers, *American Agriculturist* has prepared a Farm Service Bulletin No. 109 "Home Buttermaking on the Farm." You can get this by sending 3 cents (to cover costs of mimeographing and mailing) to *American Agriculturist*, Box 367-S, Ithaca, New York.

—A. A.—

RESEMBLANCE

"I recently received a card from Sunnyside Gardens asking me to send the names of eight flower lovers on a penny postcard, and enclose 10c, and they would send me a seed collection worth \$1.00 plus two dozen gladiolus bulbs."

This offer has a surprising resemblance to offers put out by Best Gardens, S. W. Pike Seed Company, and Pike Brothers, Growers, all of the same address. Last summer, readers reported that mail sent to Pike Brothers, Growers, was returned to them marked, "Fraudulent, Mail to this address returned by order of Postmaster General."

acre farm, have some sheep and cows and a pair of horses. So far I have never sowed any grass seed or lime or never needed any phosphate.

When dad was living we used to raise good crops but now it don't pay to plant any for we never get our seed back that we sowed. Have a nice lot of golden rod and devil's paint brush, but have always made a living but always lately have had to sell some wood to pay the taxes and buy some warm clothes. The wood lot pays better than the land so I have made up my mind that next year I will let the boy run the farm and I will take care of the woods and when that agent comes around again I will be waiting for him either with a club or a smile.

I would like to meet that gentleman Ed Babcock. I think he may be a better farmer than I am. I won't sign my name as I don't like to be laughed at but I do hope my boy will do all right.

Yours, O. F."

BAD START

We are getting off to a very bad start around Ithaca so far as 1943 production is concerned. The whole Southwest, as I have stated elsewhere, is very, very dry. A good farmer who is just back from Florida tells me that that area is very short of rain.

All in all, the prospects for crop production for 1943, so far as the weather is concerned, do not look a bit good from where I sit.



POLICYHOLDER RAMMED THROUGH SIDE OF CAR TO TRAGIC DEATH -- IN TERRIBLE SMASH-UP

ROSS C. HARMER of Norfolk, N. Y., was killed when he lost control of his car on a snow-swept road near Massena, N. Y. The rear end swerved across the road and an approaching car — unable to stop — crashed into the side. The terrific collision knocked Mr. Harmer out of the other side onto the frozen ground.

Mrs. Harmer received a \$1000.00 check as beneficiary on her husband's North American Travel Accident Policy. She wrote us the following letter after receiving the much needed check:

Norfolk, N. Y.

North American Accident Ins. Co.
Ithaca, New York

Dear Sir:

I wish to express my appreciation for the kindness and courtesy extended me by the North American Accident Insurance Company in my bereavement. This was caused by the death of my husband, Ross C. Harmer, who was accidentally killed in an automobile accident.

While driving home from Massena, in a blinding snow storm, my husband's car skidded and another car crashed into the side causing his death a few hours later.

The check of \$1000.00 handed me by your representative, Mr. Coloton of Canton, New York is more than appreciated.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth M. Harmer.

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.

Oldest and Largest Exclusive Health and Accident Company in America

N.A. ASSOCIATES DEPARTMENT

POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.

Even if Feed and Labor Costs
Were Frozen at Today's Level...

\$4.

MILK WOULD BARELY
PAY THE FARMERS' COSTS!

THE Dairymen's League suggestion of \$4 milk has met wholehearted endorsement from farsighted leaders in many non-farm groups. These people realize—without considering costs at all—that a \$4 price would insure increased production of an essential food in time of world-wide hunger and grave national food shortage.

Other groups—who consider costs and not how people are going to get enough to eat—admit that the \$4 price *will* become necessary if feed, labor and other costs go higher.

Farm Costs Are Higher Right Now

But farmers' costs are going higher right now. They are higher today than they were when the \$4 milk price was first suggested. They will be still higher 30 days from now.

Yet even if no further advances occurred . . . even if feed, labor and other costs were frozen at today's levels for the duration of the war . . . a \$4 milk price would be entirely justified:

1. because it would establish a more reasonable and business-like balance between the dairy farmer's costs and his income.

2. because it would provide a margin sufficient to warrant the use of costly feed, fodder and labor in the care and breeding of dairy cattle instead of selling these commodities for the high prices they bring.

Today we American dairy farmers have a production record that is greater than that of any other nation in the world. War-time restrictions and shortages are making it increasingly difficult for us to maintain that record. But if greater production is to come—as it must come if we as a nation are to escape hunger—then \$4 milk is the reasonable and logical first step toward that increase.

We believe Government in dealing with Agriculture, before they adopt basic policies, should consult with the National Farm Organizations as these people are truly representative of farmers and therefore are in a position to know the best methods to use in getting the results the Government is asking for.



Published by THE THOUSANDS OF FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

MAY 8, 1943



PUBLISHED
EVERY OTHER WEEK

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

"A STAR IN A WINDOW"

By W. J. Whitney

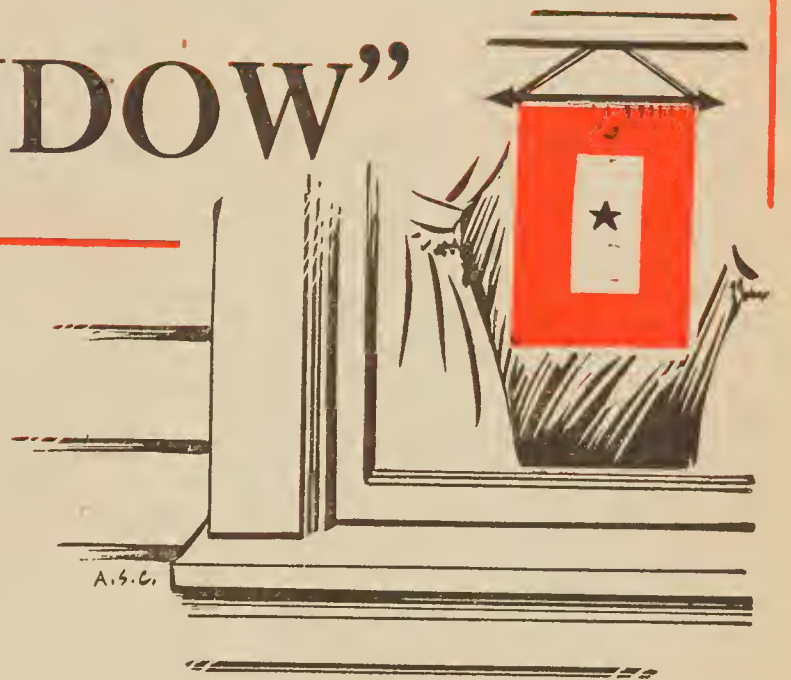
THE EXPERIENCE I want to tell you about has its setting on a bus bound from New York to Albany. We were well on our way out from the Pennsylvania Station to the bus stop at Washington Heights when we were halted by a traffic block on the well-known side of 10th Avenue.

I looked out the window and saw the streets filled with men and women hurrying to and fro. Children were playing hopscotch on the sidewalk. They had marked off the figures on the pavement and were dodging in and out of crowds hurrying home from work. Then I noted that where we had stopped were three store fronts that could be seen from my window in the bus. The first was that of a green grocer shop of one Kaplan. To the right was the hand laundry of Ye

Ling; and, to make sure he was not confused with other yellow men, Ye Ling had added the word "Chinese" on brown wrapping paper attached to the store window. To the left was the meat market, strictly kosher, of Mr. Abrams. Nothing very inspiring there until my eyes traveled up the front of the building, and there I saw it for the first time. Above the strictly kosher market, above the hand laundry of Ye Ling, above the green grocery of Kaplan was a window. It was a very dirty window; and I almost felt that, if you could be close to it, you would find that the dirt came from the hands of some of the children who were playing hopscotch on the street below. In the center of the window (minus curtains, lace or otherwise) there hung a tiny square of white cloth, bordered with red, and in the center of the cloth was a star of blue.

My eyes traveled back to the children on the street, and I saw their faces more clearly. I realized they were the sons and daughters of Kaplan, Abrams and Ye Ling. When our bus rolled on and we passed the cop who had been handling the traffic, I saw on his face, as we say in our home town, the map of Ireland,—and above all these I saw no longer the dingy window but the little square of white with the small star of blue.

What does it mean to Kaplan, Ye Ling, Abrams, and to Murphy, the cop? What does it mean to me, just a small town American preacher, wondering at the big world which faces us? That star in a dirty window means, of course, that some one in that home was away — away on business — business that involved the Kap-



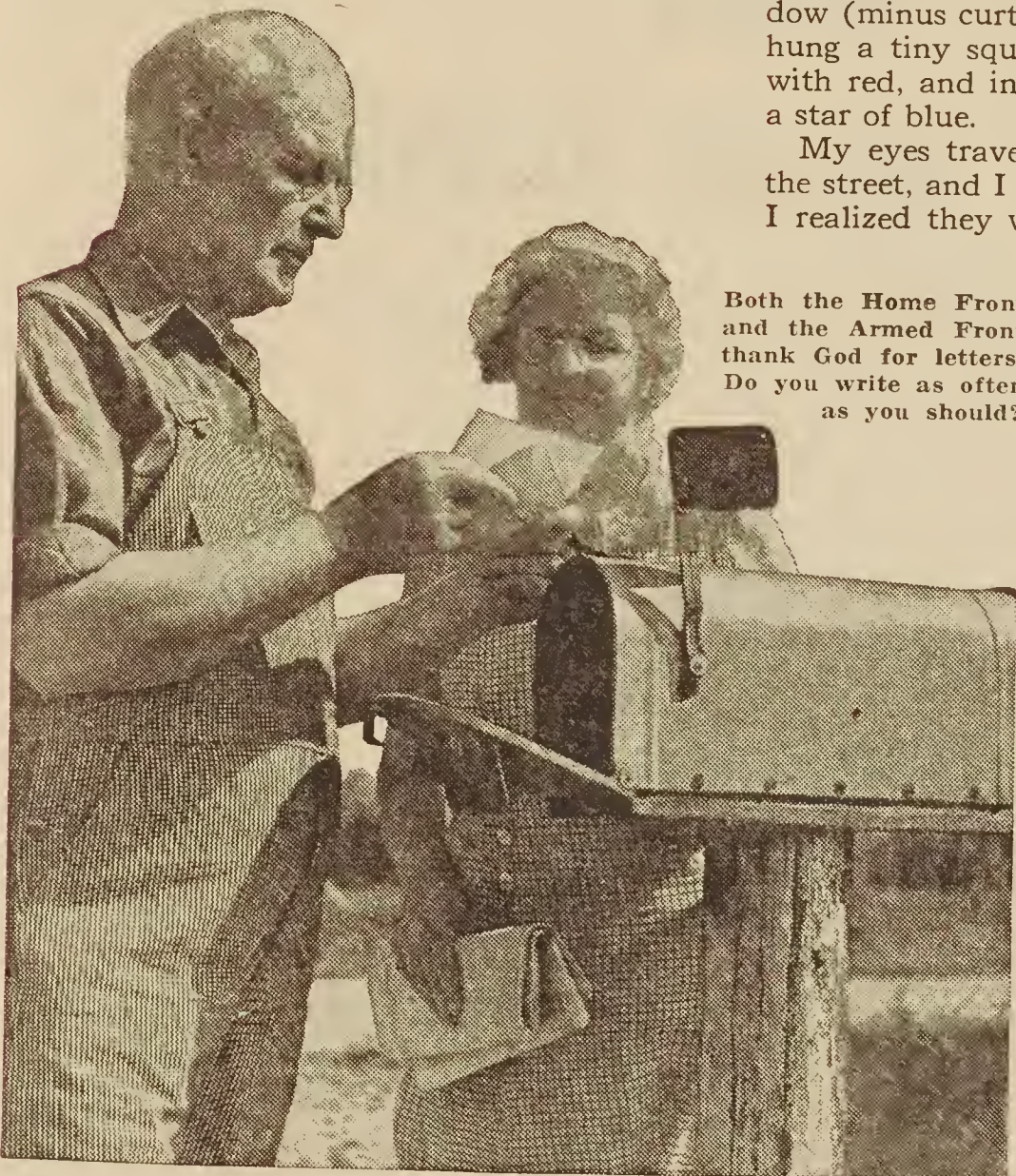
lans, the Ye Lings, the Murphys, the Abrams, the small town preacher, the bus driver, and the aged grandmother (so I guess) who sat just across the aisle from me and seemed to think that every station the driver announced was hers.

I began to wonder, "Why does that service flag hang there, and what does it mean?" Then I recalled reading somewhere that a man in the city of Cleveland, who was retired from Army service realized, when the war of 1917 broke out, that two sons of his would have to go away. He wondered if he could not evolve some design and some symbol by which it might be known that they were away in the country's service and which would be to their mother a visible sign of the sacrifice her sons were making. Thus a flag with border red, white center, and star of blue.

All this I thought upon, until at last the heat of the day and the soft, soothing sound of the tires upon the pavement and hum of the motor lulled me to sleep; and, as I slept, I dreamed a dream.

I found myself upon a vast, treeless plain. I was alone. Such loneliness had never been mine before. So vast was the space about me that I was afraid until I looked up, and there over my head were millions of stars, all blue, all glowing; and as I looked, I realized that in the center of each star was a face. I looked from star to star and thought that here and there was a face that I ought to know. But there were so many and each was so different and yet so alike that I could not distinguish one from the other. Some looked like the Ye Lings, the Kaplans, the Murphys, the Greens, the Smiths and the thousands of other folks we know, but I could not distinguish them from each other.

At last I sat (Please Turn to Page 25)



Both the Home Front and the Armed Front thank God for letters. Do you write as often as you should?

IN THIS ISSUE CEILING PRICES AND INCENTIVE PAYMENTS, Page 3; INOCULATE LEGUMES, Page 6; GOOD RESOLUTIONS, Page 8; FARMERS WANT EQUALITY, Page 10; CORN DELIVERS THE GOODS, Page 11; HOW FULL IS YOUR FEED BIN?, Page 12; VACCINATING CALVES, Page 14; WHAT IS GOOD HAY?, Page 21; CAN YOUR OWN, Page 22; MAKE WAR ON MOTHS, Page 23.



The boy who used to load your feed

He's in Tunisia now . . . or Guadalcanal . . . or on the High Seas

REMEMBER THE TIME that some of the boys couldn't show up for silo-filling? You didn't quit putting up silage. The rest of you just pitched in and worked that much harder.

Today . . . and for a while to come . . . some of the boys won't show up at your G.L.F. Service Agency, or at the fertilizer plant or the farm supply warehouse. They've got another job to do.

Already 625 of your G.L.F. hired men are in the armed services. Others are carrying on for them as best they can. Older men and girls. Boys not old enough for the army. But the job gets bigger and there are few places to turn to for help . . . except to the 140,000 farm families who have helped build G.L.F., who own it, and who count on it for service.



How You Can Help

1. By planning ahead, ordering your supplies well in advance so that they can be delivered at one time, along with those of your neighbors.

That will save not only man-hours, but gasoline and rubber too.

2. By understanding . . . if the service isn't always as good as it was in peacetime.

3. By volunteering . . . in case of an emergency . . . to come in and help out for a day or two . . . or even for a few hours . . . in your own G.L.F. Service Agency. You'll be paid at the going rate for the work you do.

* * *

You and your neighbors have built G.L.F. You own it. You need its community services . . . they are part of your farm operation. Come what may, you and your neighbors can keep the service running in your community until the boys who used to serve you can come home again.

Next time you see the man who operates your G.L.F. Service, tell him that you will help if you are needed.

* * *

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC., ITHACA, N.Y.

. . . 625 of your G.L.F. boys are in uniform. Will you help until they come home?

YOU ★ ★ YOUR FARM

and the WAR

BEAN PRICES

The Administration has announced a price support plan for the 1943 bean crop. The Commodity Credit Corporation will offer to buy beans at the following prices per hundred pounds: pea beans, \$6.50; red kidney beans and lima beans, \$7.50. These support prices do not apply to the 1942 crop.

Ceilings on the 1942 crop remain as follows for U. S. No. 1, f.o.b. shipping point: pea beans, \$5.80; red kidney beans, \$6.30; white kidney beans, \$7.85; yellow eyes, \$7.15; marrows, \$7.15; and cranberries, \$5.90.

The Commodity Credit Corporation will also make loans on beans at \$5.50 a hundred for U. S. No. 1; \$5.35 for No. 2; and \$5.10 for No. 3. These loans will be made on thrasher-run beans stored either on farms or in warehouses.

— A. A. —

MILKING MACHINES

Some dairymen have been able to get certificates from County Farm Machinery Rationing Boards for the purchase of milking machines only to find that the county quota was exhausted. Now these county quota restrictions have been removed by the Department of Agriculture so that any farmer with a purchase certificate will be able to buy a milker so long as there is a supply available.

— A. A. —

FENCING NOT RATIONED

Rationing of farm fencing has been discontinued. This includes barbed wire, woven wire, and poultry fencing. The supply of fencing is still scarce, and it is generally accepted that due to war conditions the quality of much of the fencing is not up to pre-war standards. It seems a good plan, therefore, to buy fencing only for repairing old fences or where new fences must be erected.

— A. A. —

VEGETABLE CEILINGS

On April 20, 21 and 22 a group of men from major farm organizations and the fruit and vegetable trade met with Department of Agriculture and OPA officials to discuss a workable system of prices for fresh fruits and vegetables. Dealers in these products report that the market is in a chaotic condition, and they fear the effect of the extension of price ceiling regulations to fruits and vegetables not yet covered by ceilings.

Reports indicate considerable black market operations, both in vegetables and potatoes. The trade expresses a hope for: (1) simpler price control regulations; and (2) an opportunity to discuss regulations with Washington officials before they are put into effect.

One Maine potato dealer suggests that before another marketing season rolls around the OPA send one or two of their administrators (not economists or attorneys) to Aroostook County, Maine, for ten days to visit and talk with potato growers. Following this, the dealer suggests a mass meeting, to be attended by growers and shippers as well as OPA officials, and the appointment at the meeting of a small committee of growers and shippers to work with OPA officials and to make recommendations to be taken back to Washington.

In summing up, this dealer says, "If this approach will not result in workable ceilings, then maybe some of the

people who argue that it is impossible to have ceilings on fresh fruits and vegetables are correct."

— A. A. —

INCENTIVE PAYMENTS

The House of Representatives has passed an appropriation bill for the Department of Agriculture containing a statement that none of the funds provided shall be used for incentive payments as an inducement to increase food production. (The bill must be passed by Senate and signed by the President before it can become a law.)

Publicity given to this bill has raised a question in the minds of many farmers regarding incentive payments already announced on potatoes and fresh vegetables. Even if the bill becomes a law, it will not affect incentive payments on potatoes and fresh vegetables THIS YEAR as funds are already available. On potatoes, farmers will get incentive payments of 50 cents a bushel for each bushel (figured on normal yield) grown on the acreage between 90 and 110 per cent of their goals as set up by AAA committees. State potato goals have already been announced, and county AAA committees are working on individual goals for farmers.

VEGETABLES

Incentive payments are also offered on eight vegetables for fresh consumption. The vegetables are: Green peas, snap beans, lima beans, beets, carrots, onions, tomatoes and cabbage. The payments will be at the rate of \$50 an acre for the acreage between 90 and 110 per cent of the goal given to a farm by the county AAA committee. As yet these goals have not been assigned to growers, but will be soon.

CANNING CROPS

Price encouragement to growers of canning crops will be handled in another way. Prices to be paid to growers by certified canners have been announced by the Department of Agriculture. A commercial canner who agrees to pay these prices and to meet other minor requirements is designated as a certified canner. This canner will receive through the Commodity Credit Corporation a subsidy representing the difference between the price paid to growers this year for each crop and the average price in the area paid growers for the same crop a year ago.

The money is available for these payments, and they will be carried out regardless of any action Congressmen take on appropriations for incentive payments. Farmers, in general, have expressed a dislike for subsidies and incentive payments, and a preference for market prices that would encourage full production.

— A. A. —

MORE SCRAP

Before June 30, close to two million tons of scrap metal will be collected in the Northeast, and a considerable portion of it will come from farm areas. Some have been bothered by the sight of unused scrap piles. However, scrap is moving to steel mills. It takes time to sort and transport scrap, and it would be the height of folly to wait until all scrap previously collected has been shipped before a new drive is put on.

It is time to scour the farm again for any iron or steel that can be spared. Do not scrap parts which may be needed to keep machinery running.

WANT REAL RICH TASTE WITH
TONGUE-EASE?



BANISH BITE—LET RICH TASTE
COME THROUGH
SMOOTHLY



NO BITE
MEANS MORE
SMOOTH, RICH TASTE
COMING THROUGH
MILDLY, EASY ON THE
TONGUE. THAT'S
PRINCE ALBERT.
IT'S BETTER TOBACCO
TO BEGIN WITH.
FOR ROLLIN' TOO!

JACK CLOUD's a bowler—a good one—and pretty good at judging pipe tobacco, too. "Prince Albert's got plenty on the ball," says Jack—"there's no other tobacco like it."



**THE
NATIONAL JOY
SMOKE**

50

pipefuls of fragrant tobacco
in every handy pocket
package of Prince Albert

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company
Winston-Salem, North Carolina

PRINCE ALBERT

BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

By E. R. Eastman

WHAT ARE WE FIGHTING FOR?

"J. Kenneth Galbraith, 34-year-old economist managing price policies of OPA, is reported to have asked exemption from draft for a 28-year-old member of his staff on grounds that New Deal methods during last ten years have brought into existence a totally different science of economics and business controls which are understood and can be managed only by very young men free of the out-of-date theories of old-time economists and the working habits that practical men have learned from experience."—*Weekly Digest and Washington Food Report*.

A FRIEND of mine with long farm and business experience, just returned from a year and a half's leave of absence to help in the war effort in Washington, recently said to me with great emphasis:

"Ed, there is something going on in Washington besides the winning of the war."

This has been evident to many of us for some years, but Mr. Galbraith's statement, if he is reported correctly, brings it right out into the open. He and hundreds of others like him in Washington, more or less in control of our lives and destinies, seem to be throwing out of the window everything that made this a great country, and to be putting in place untried theories of impractical men. How can politicians and bureaucrats with little or no practical experience, whose main qualification is that they have been appointed or elected to office, know more about business and agriculture than the men who have spent a lifetime learning it? Why should these theorists have the power to change the destinies of America?

In this war emergency, farmers, businessmen, and industrial workers are producing as never before in history. The Army and Navy are doing a splendid job. And, of course, there are many sincere and able men in our government. But if this nation is to continue to present the opportunities to our young people that it has in the past, our first job, our biggest challenge after the war, is to restore the principles within our government leadership that our boys are now fighting and dying for.

FEED SHORTAGE GROWING MORE SERIOUS

IT IS BECOMING increasingly evident that there is not going to be enough dairy and poultry feed to go around this fall and winter. The corn-hog ratio is such that the western hogs are getting corn instead of the northeastern cows and chickens. Many necessary ingredients, particularly the proteins, are daily becoming scarcer.

On most farms more corn to husk is probably the best bet. A lot more spring grains will help. Soybeans may be another partial answer to the problem.

It is therefore just plain commonsense for every farmer who can, to raise more home-grown grain if at all possible. Practices that would be foolish in ordinary times may save the day now, and of course the decision must be made now at planting time. It will be too late when the feed shortage becomes more apparent in the summer and fall.

An essential step in protecting feed supplies for Northeastern livestock is to build up on the farm a reserve of wheat and corn whenever they can be purchased. A 60-day supply of feed now is good sense and good insurance; and when snow begins to fly next fall, the man who has the biggest percentage of his winter's feed requirements on hand will be the one who is in the safest position.

The importance of good hay is now greater than ever. You cannot do much of course to change your legume hay situation for this year, but the serious feed situation is likely to last for two or three years, so more legumes like alfalfa and ladino and red clover in your seedings this spring will help next year.

A tremendous difference can be made in the quality of the hay by the way you harvest it.

Always in a long war when food becomes scarce,

animals are sacrificed, but you can soften the blow and put off the day when you have to reduce your dairy or poultry operations by recognizing the seriousness of the situation now and doing what you can to grow more of your own feed.

PATIENCE NEEDED

NO FARMER needs to be reminded of what the help situation is this year. In many cases the only help to be had outside of the family will be inexperienced and unskilled labor.

But last year many farmers found that by carefully guiding these unskilled but willing workers they proved surprisingly good. For example, a group of college girls helped a fruit grower in the Hudson Valley and he said afterwards that he didn't know how he would have gotten along without these girls.

Such help requires careful instruction and usually arrangements have to be made to work with them. One farmer says: "Never try to work boys and girls more than a half day at a time. They do surprisingly well for a half day. But then their energy and spirit is gone, and they are surprisingly bad if you try to hold them for the rest of the day."

The whole point is that in these war days we can't do what we want. We have to do what we can. And a lot of farmers will be surprised at what they can get out of unskilled help if they recognize that it is unskilled, and are patient with kindly instruction and understanding.

NO GAS FOR SPEEDERS!

"During the past eight weeks I have noticed an increase in speed on the part of a lot of drivers. When I am driving at 35 miles, cars zip past me going 45 miles and more. Why do they break the national speed law? These drivers must have close relatives in the armed forces the same as the rest of us. They must know that excessive speed burns up more gas and rubber, and that this definitely hurts the war effort. Do they feel that they have the freedom of the highway simply because many of the State Troopers have gone to war?

"Our men are not fighting for freedom from law-obedience by the thoughtless or downright law-breaking driver. Will a Home Guard patrol become necessary?"—I. W. I., N. Y.

I WILL go farther than the writer of the above letter and say that speedsters are sabotaging the war effort, and they ought not to have a single gallon of gasoline if they continue to do it. I wonder if the time has not come when every patriotic citizen should take the license numbers and report these law-breakers to the rationing boards? We would not want to do this in ordinary times, but this nation is at war, and it is time that some people woke up to the fact.

THE GREAT ART OF BEING KIND

I KNOW a little girl, a bride of only about a year, whose husband is in the Army. She lives in a great city and works at a war job.

When her husband went away, she wouldn't let him know how badly she felt. But some time later her father came to spend a week's vacation with her, and after he left she caught the grippe. A doctor whom she and her husband knew came to see her. This man was once a successful and well-to-do physician in Germany. He was imprisoned by Hitler's cutthroats in one of Germany's awful concentration camps, but finally escaped to America.

When he called on his young patient, the girl was crying. Said he:

"What's the matter? Are you in pain?"

She admitted she was in some pain, "but mostly," she said, "I'm being a fool and just being sorry for myself."

"Well," said the doctor, "if you are a fool, there are a lot of others just like you in these times."

Then he sat down by the bed and talked to her for a long time, wisely refraining from sympathizing with her or saying anything about her absent husband. Instead he talked interestingly as only a doctor can talk who has had an experience like his. After a while she forgot her troubles and laughed at his jokes. Then the doctor gave her some medicine and went away. She soon fell asleep, and next morning woke feeling much better both mentally and physically.

The world is full of men like that who go about doing good, particularly in the medical profession. God bless them one and all!

SCRAP IS A BOTTLENECK

ONE BROKEN plow will help make 100 armor piercing projectiles; a wornout disc will provide enough steel for 210 semi-automatic carbines; an old hand cornsheller will make three one-inch shells; a worn shovel will help make four grenades; one old flatiron will make six hand-grenades; a discarded tractor will make 580 thirty-calibre machine guns; five old hayrakes will make one armored scout car.

I keep emphasizing the need for every farmer to look his place over and collect every ounce of scrap, because, like food, the shortage of scrap is one of the bottlenecks which will delay the winning of this war.

RECORDS NECESSARY FOR INCOME TAX REPORTS

IT IS ALMOST impossible to make an income tax report if one has not kept accurate farm accounts. No matter how busy you are, if you are not keeping some books on your operations you will face a serious problem next winter when you have to fill out the income tax report. More and more farmers must file income tax reports because exemptions are being lowered.

GARDEN PLANTING TIME IS HERE

AS YOU come up to garden planting time, I hope you have saved the March 27 (garden) issue of *American Agriculturist*, which gives you in brief form planting rules for every garden crop.

If you are a farmer and have plenty of land, I hope you have chosen a new garden spot in place of the old weed patch, and that you will lay out the rows so that they can be cultivated with a tractor, eliminating almost all of the hand labor. This does not apply, of course, if you are a small gardener and must work your garden by hand.

It is important that you drag or harrow or rake the garden many, many times so as to get a fine seed bed. It is also important, not only with the garden but with farm crops, not to sow small seeds too deep. Too deep planting has caused more poor stands than anything else both in garden and field.

PLAN POULTRY PASTURE

FOR BEST RESULTS, particularly when feed is scarce and high, young poultry should run on a good poultry pasture. It is not too late to start such a pasture now. Ask your county agent or write *American Agriculturist* for details.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

DEAN TUTTLE, for many years able field representative of *American Agriculturist*, tells a good story about his father, who was walking down the street one winter morning when he saw the minister of their church coming towards him. Just as they met, Mr. Tuttle slipped and fell on an icy place on the walk.

"Mr. Tuttle," remarked the minister, looking down on him, "the wicked can stand on slippery places."

"Yes," snapped Mr. Tuttle, a little irritated. "You seem to be able to, but, I'll be damned if I can!"

TOUGH



SOD

SYNOPSIS

Allen Clinton, a likeable "red-headed" young farmer, succeeds in his fight to organize a Farm Bureau in Lanark County, but in doing so makes a bitter enemy of Ezra Chittendon, hard-boiled local dealer, large mortgage-holder and boss of the county. Allen and Helen Chittendon, sweethearts since childhood, quarrel when Helen urges Allen to stop fighting her Dad and take a job with him so that they can be married at once.

Betty Tyler, secretly in love with Allen since he was a High School senior and she a freshman, gets the job of stenographer with the new Farm Bureau. Betty's home farm, heavily mortgaged to Chittendon, is soon to be sold at auction. When Allen calls at the office in his capacity of Farm Bureau president, he becomes aware for the first time that Betty has blossomed out from a green kid to a charming young woman. He and Betty have words, however, over Allen's determination to put the new Farm Bureau back of the unpopular TB cleanup campaign.

CHAPTER VIII. (Continued)

THE NEXT evening the executive committee of the Farm Bureau was in special session in the Farm Bureau office, to consider whether or not the Bureau would follow an all-out policy in support of a complete clean-up TB campaign in the county. In addition to county agent Willard Green and Allen, presiding in his capacity as President, there were present Tom Mead, John Barrett, Seth Hubbard, farmer and county supervisor, and Ralph Haskins, a farmer from the north end of the county.

Allen put the problem before them, saying that, as they knew, there had been a good deal of individual testing for TB going on in the county, but that the clean-up wasn't making the progress that it should either in the county or in the state by this individual method of testing a herd here and another there, because it didn't do much good for one neighbor to get his herd free from disease if the herds on both sides of him were still infected.

"The thing to do as I see it," Allen said, "is to ask the state to put the county on an area basis, go at it systematically and clean up every herd in the county."

Barrett said:

"That's all right in theory, Allen, but I don't believe that our farmers are ready for it yet. They haven't had enough education about TB to realize how serious it is, and putting the county on an area basis will raise a storm of protest and opposition."

Tom Mead intervened:

"I'm not a dairyman, but I've been interested in following this TB question. The fact is that ever since the discussion over the tuberculin test for TB started, Ezra Chittendon and a lot of other reactionaries, including that so-called farm paper that I call the 'Rural Blatter', have been telling dairymen that the tuberculin ruins their cows, that it's not a sure test for TB, and that TB isn't a bad disease anyway. Naturally, the result is that a lot of good dairymen are sincerely opposed to the test."

"Well," said Allen, "if we're going to run this Farm Bureau and agriculture by what Chittendon and your 'Rural Blatter' say, we might as well quit right now. The publisher of that farm paper has been 'agin' everything worth while ever since I knew anything about farming."

"That's right," agreed Seth Hubbard. "We've got to decide such questions on their merits and not by what some selfish old publisher says."

E. R. EASTMAN

"I agree with that," said Tom Mead. "Still, there's no getting around the fact," spoke up Ralph Haskins, "that in one way or another a lot of our dairymen are prejudiced against a tuberculin test, and I'm wondering what it will do to our new Farm Bureau if we get into this fight and get all of these farmers against us at the start. It may finish the Farm Bureau so we can't do any good work along other lines."

"That's what I'm afraid of," said Willard Green.

"Afraid! Afraid!" exclaimed Allen, exasperatedly. "Whoever got anywhere by being afraid?"

"Steady as she goes!" said Tom Mead. "Will didn't mean exactly afraid. And sometimes it's smart to be a little cautious."

"Well," admitted Allen, "maybe that's right. But sometimes a new organization or a new institution can put itself on its feet and get a grand start by taking a just cause and making an issue of it, and carrying it through to the finish. And if you are right in the end, even the opposition will have more respect for such an organization than for one whose leadership is too cautious. I used to play football in high school, and I noticed that the boys who hesitated to get in the thick of the scrap were almost always the ones who got hurt the worst."

"That's true," spoke up Supervisor Hubbard. "I've been studying this TB business, and I believe it takes more out of dairymen of this county and state than all other things combined, including even poor marketing methods. A sick cow isn't an efficient cow, and without the tuberculin test, a cow may have TB a long, long time and no one know it."

"What about the health end of it, also?" he continued. "Think of the thousands of cows in this state with

TB whose milk is being fed to children."

Tom Mead said with a twinkle in his eye:

"The 'Rural Blatter' says that folks have drunk this milk for a hundred years and no harm done, especially now when the milk is pasteurized so as to kill the germs."

Hubbard said:

"Tom, I know you said that as a joke, because I know darn well that you wouldn't drink milk from a cow that you knew had TB. And you know also that there are proved cases where the disease has been transmitted to humans. As for pasteurization, we'll have to agree that it does kill most of the bugs in the milk. But who wants to drink milk filled with germs even if they have been killed? Moreover," he turned toward Tom with a laugh, "I'll bet you've forgotten that your 'Rural Blatter' for years opposed pasteurization also."

"I think I'm for putting the Bureau back of this campaign," declared John Barrett, "but I do think we should consider an argument that hasn't been mentioned here. I feel sorry for the dairyman who has spent a lifetime building up a good dairy. The veterinarian comes along, tests his cows with tuberculin, and finds that half or all of them react and have TB."

"Dairyman get some indemnity from the state," said Allen.

"Yes, but you know, Al, that it's not enough, and in the meantime what are that farmer and his family going to do for some income, something to live on while they wait years to build up another dairy? That's nothing short of tragic!"

All nodded their heads in agreement with this.

"One of the things that has hurt this campaign," Barrett continued, "is when a cow has reacted to the tuberculin test and then when she is cut open in an autopsy, it is found that she has no signs of TB at all. That does happen in about five per cent of the cases. The opposition picks these cases up and circulates them, and dairymen hear about them, but they

don't hear anything at all about the ninety-five per cent where the tuberculin test accurately indicates the disease."

"To lighten up for a moment," said Ralph Haskins, "let me tell you a story that is going the rounds up in our end of the county. We've got a farmer up there — maybe some of you know him, Charlie McFall. He used to make his living in the show business as a ventriloquist. He was having his herd tested for TB. The veterinarian came in the barn, stepped in beside the cow, and gave her a jab with his needle to insert the tuberculin. She looked around at him and said:

"'Damn you! Just because you could get away with that with my sister don't think you can with me. If you jab me again I'll kick your slats in!'"

"Charlie, who was out of sight up in front of the cow, said that the veterinarian's jaw dropped about a mile, and then he beat it out of the stable, and it was all Charlie could do to get him back in to finish the testing."

"Well," said Allen, when they had stopped laughing, "it's getting late. What do you men think we'd better do? Shall we stand back of the proposition and put the county on an area basis or not? Ralph, what do you say?"

Haskins said:

"Al, I'm going to vote No. I'm all for the TB testing, but I'm convinced that we need this Farm Bureau for other things, and a big fight would ruin it at this time."

John Barrett voted No with Haskins, for the same reason.

"What do you say, Seth?" asked Allen.

Hubbard said:

"I agree with you, Al, and I think our whole Board of Supervisors would. TB is costing this county thousands of dollars every year, and it's getting worse. So I say let's go after it and clean it up!"

Tom Mead voted Yes. That made the vote two to two. Then Allen said:

"Gentlemen, you know how I feel. I'm going to vote Yes, and that makes a majority."

"This is America," said Ralph Haskins, "and a majority rules, so I move that we make the vote unanimous."

Barrett seconded the motion, and it was carried.

"Allen, I want to make my position clear," said Willard Green. "I have hesitated about this thing because I thought we were just getting started with a new Bureau and were not yet strong enough for a big fight. But now that you gentlemen have decided, I want you to know that I'll give you all I've got to carry out your orders."

"Good!" said Allen. "And now if there's no other business, the meeting stands adjourned."

* * *

CHAPTER IX.

Betty Tyler's auction had been well advertised in the local papers and by advertising bills posted over that end of Lanark County. The bills listed the farm tools and all those articles large and small that accumulate over the years in a farm home, concluding with the well-known phrase: "and other articles too numerous to mention."

Now the farm folks were come to attend the auction, some from curiosity, some to meet and visit with old friends, and some to match their wits against those of their neighbors in getting something that they thought they needed — but usually didn't — at a bargain price. Although the sun shone brightly, there was a brisk wind out of the northwest on this early November day, and some of the folks gathered like a flock of hens on the sunny side of the buildings before the auction to visit. Others moved around through the buildings and outside, ex-

(Continued on Page 24)

The Song of the Lazy Farmer

THE CITY boys are all askew, about the work that they must do. They rant and rave about their hours and overtime and lunch and showers. The pay they draw was never yet what they believe that they should get. It never can begin to reach the range of which their leaders teach.

It makes me laugh, for all the pay that I've been getting day by day, would just about amount to what a snowball measures when it's hot. But I don't care, because I find that my reward is peace of mind. For if my income is not high, my out-go doesn't make me sigh. I'm sorry for those chaps in town, who can't keep their expenses down. If pay checks show a monthly raise, collectors spoil their nights and days. If they should try to buy a home, so they won't have to rent or roam, the chances are that work will stop, and then that pay check gets a lop. So I am satisfied to sit and worry not a little bit; for what's the use to earn a lot, if they demand what you have got, to meet a passel of old bills that grow and grow like brooks from rills? I'm satisfied to smoke and dream, while cattle furnish milk and cream. Nobody ever hears me say that I'm not satisfied this way. Real pleasure comes by this one plan — I'll never sweat for any man. I'll always keep a cheerful mind and leave big pay and care behind.





AT THE two-man controls of Uncle Sam's bombers, *three* pilots always ride. The third is the automatic pilot which prevents human pilot's fatigue.

It takes real precision manufacturing to produce these amazing third pilots. So, the thirty-odd years of training which AC peacetime production of millions of spark plugs, oil filters, fuel pumps has provided, now proves its value anew.

Yet, good manufacturing is, of itself, not enough. Ground crews must give these devices constant care.

Your "Ground Crew" is Ready

For similar reasons, you should take the best of care of your AC products. That is why we urge you to make full use of the Conservation Service which America's mechanics are giving. It's available—coast to coast. It is now being augmented by AC men who are carrying to all service organizations the latest methods of diagnosis and repair of all AC products. This service will conserve gasoline, oil, and tires. Use it regularly. When replacement is necessary, select AC for complete satisfaction.

AC SPARK PLUG DIVISION
GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION

AUTOMATIC
PILOT—built by
AC since Pearl
Harbor.

AUTOMOTIVE
SPARK PLUGS
—built by AC
since 1908.

SPARK
PLUGS

OIL FILTERS—Slow driving accelerates formation of soot and carbon in engine oil. This dirt will clog piston rings, cause increased consumption of oil and gas. Replace your oil filter element whenever your dealer's AC Oil Test Pad shows that your oil is dirty.

SPARK PLUGS—Dirty or worn plugs waste up to

10% on gas. They also cause hard starting, weaken your battery. Have your plugs cleaned and adjusted every few months.

AIR CLEANERS—A dirty air cleaner chokes down the flow of air into the carburetor. Your air cleaner should be rinsed whenever your car is lubricated.

FUEL PUMPS—Practically trouble free. But, if yours has been in use thirty or forty thousand miles, a check-up may be due.

DRIVING INSTRUMENTS—Speedometer, gasoline gauge, oil pressure gauge, ammeter and temperature gauge seldom need service. But, if they give trouble, have them cared for *at once*.



Spark
Plugs



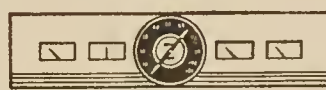
Air
Cleaners



Fuel
Pumps



Oil
Filters



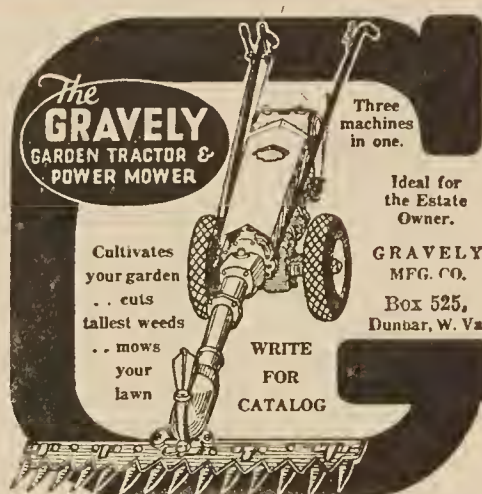
Driving Instruments

BRING VICTORY QUICKER—BUY U. S. WAR SAVINGS STAMPS AND BONDS



Silos, fencing, metal roofing, and other materials required for up-to-date cattle raising are practically out for the duration of the war, but it is doubly important to save our surplus for restoring and replacing worn-out equipment.

There is no better way than to invest our earnings in War Bonds and Stamps Every Market Day.
U. S. Treasury Dept.



Tomato Plants: Kentucky Grown, Ready May 15th. Indiana Baltimore, Rutgers, Stokesdale, John Baer. Shipping only \$2.50 first quality. Per 1,000 Express Collect. FRANK PATTERSON, HAWESVILLE, KENTUCKY.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.



This picture of two plots of soybeans, taken on July 22, 1942, demonstrates the beneficial effects of inoculation with selected strains of soybean nodule forming bacteria. The inoculated plants on the plot at the right show a more luxurious growth of darker green, while the uninoculated nitrogen-starved plants in plot at the left are lighter in color and shorter in growth—having a hard time holding their own with the weeds.

Inoculate Legumes

WHY IS legume inoculation so important right now? Because nitrogen has gone to war. Every time a 16-inch gun is fired at our enemies, 100 pounds of nitrogen goes back in the air from which it came.

Four-fifths of the air consists of nitrogen, but there is only one way farmers can be sure of harvesting their full share—by planting legumes which are properly inoculated with efficient nitrogen-fixing bacteria. Many farmers believe they have satisfactory results with their legumes without inoculation, since they seem to get a good stand, good yields, and substantial increases in the crops that follow legumes. While it is true that the spectacular increases once obtained after inoculation are no longer observed, there are nevertheless appreciable differences when accurate measurements are taken, when yields are weighed, and particularly when protein analyses are made.

Why isn't it safe to depend on the bacteria that remain in the soil from previous legume crops? Because root-nodule bacteria are not "at home" in the soil—their real home is in the plant root tissues. Between legume crops, while corn or grain appears in the farm rotation, they are merely "refugees", and, like other refugees they may at times be hard-pressed to survive. If the soil is slightly acid, they may die off in a few weeks. Often, if they do persist, they degenerate in vigor and efficiency as nitrogen-fixers by the time they again establish contact with legume roots of the plant species for which they are adapted.

Ready to Work

By inoculating the seed at the time it is sown, the bacteria contact each seed in large numbers, where they are ready to go to work as soon as the seed germinates. This assures a better "catch", enables the seedlings to compete with the nurse crop, and helps it shoot ahead of stubble and weeds as soon as the grain is cut. In the case of soybeans, there is no better aid to combat weed growth than to stimulate soybean growth through vigorous and active legume bacteria.

Legume inoculation offers unequalled nitrogen economy. At an average cost of ten cents an acre a good crop of legumes may return over 100 pounds of nitrogen to the soil, depending on the portion of the crop that is harvested or plowed under. That's as much nitrogen as is contained in 10 tons of manure, 625 pounds of sodium nitrate, or 500 pounds of ammonium sulphate.

How are better strains of legume bacteria found and grown? They are isolated from thousands of root nodules

taken from plants growing in fields and transferred to nutrient plates in laboratories until pure cultures or strains are obtained. These are then tested on potted plants in greenhouses in sand containing neither nitrogen nor bacteria, to see which strains aid plant growth most.

Since there is no way of determining whether the soil in any given field contains adequate numbers of the right kind of nodule-forming bacteria capable of aiding the species of legume you intend to plan, and because inoculation costs so little, it is a most inexpensive form of crop insurance. With legume seeds so scarce and high priced, and the recommendations now being made to reduce the rates of seeding to stretch the limited seed supply, it will pay to take every possible step to improve the stand and yield.

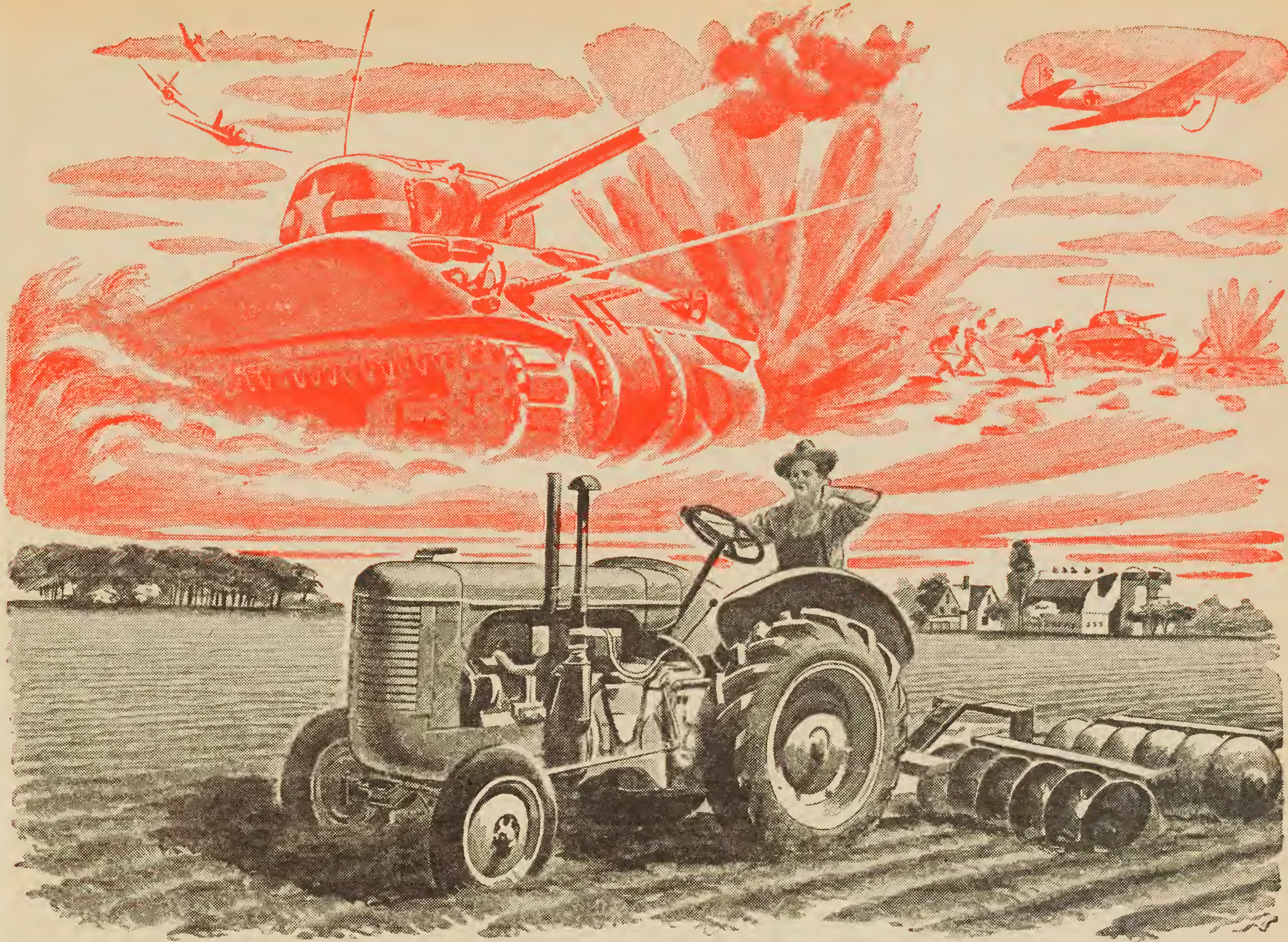
How to Inoculate

Do not expose drying seeds to the sunlight before seeding, and if rainy weather should prevent immediate seeding the seeds should be inoculated again. The process is simple, requiring only a few minutes of time. Mix the inoculant, whether it is of the humus or agar type, with enough water so the resulting solution will just dampen all the seeds. Use a wash tub or spread seeds out on a canvas. Wait until the seeds dry enough to pass through the seeder, and then proceed to sow at the desired rates.

The results of successful inoculation can be summarized as follows: Better stands, more rapid and vigorous growth, higher yields with increased protein content of forage as well as seeds (as in beans and peas) conservation of soil nitrogen through utilization of nitrogen from the air, and increased yields of crops that follow legumes.



"NOW she tells me that she hasn't got a shoe-ration coupon!"



Heavy tanks have 6-inch armor—

what protection has your tractor got?

No, your tractor won't be shelled. But it's going to take a terrific bombardment this year!

Long, grinding hours of use, day after day. Destructive engine heat. WEAR. That's enough to destroy a tractor just as surely as a shell would do it.

A tractor engine can have no better armor against this killing barrage than 150-Hour Veedol Tractor Oil. It's made from the finest crude in the world—100% Bradford-Pennsylvania. And a triple refining process makes it as heat-and-wear resistant as modern science knows how!

If you want to keep your tractor in efficient, economical action every busy day this year, protect it with 150-Hour Veedol Tractor Oil. Here's how it helps you—

VEEDOL 150-Hour Tractor Oil **SAVES FUEL** by reducing power blow-by. **SAVES TIME** by avoiding breakdown delays. **SAVES REPAIRS** through greater heat-and-wear resistance. **SAVES OIL**—good for 150 hours between changes in gasoline-engined tractors; cuts oil

consumption in all tractors regardless of fuel used. **SAVES TRACTORS**—assures long, economical service.

FREE! The full story of tractor care is told in our free booklet, "Lost! One pound of metal dust!" Complete explanation and prevention of common tractor failures. Send today for your free copy to: Tide Water Associated Oil Company, Sales Dept., Room 626, 17 Battery Place, New York, N. Y.

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OIL IS AMMUNITION . . . USE IT WISELY

**BUY
WAR
BONDS**



THE INSURANCE POLICY that comes in a drum!

• MANY FARMERS are already acquainted with the insurance policy that comes in drums . . . Gulfube Motor Oil!

For each time a farmer buys Gulfube Motor Oil, he insures his tractor motor against excessive wear and unnecessary repair costs due to lubrication failure. Gulfube is *tough*—it stands up under the most punishing jobs on a farm and continues to lubricate efficiently long after a low-grade oil would have broken down. It insures against destructive metal-against-metal wear over a longer period of time.

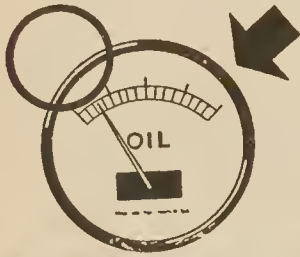
It resists the high temperatures encountered in today's longer, harder motor operation, too. Gulfube is refined by the specially developed Multi-sol process from the most carefully selected crudes. And although it is a *premium* oil, it is *moderately* priced!

GULF LIVESTOCK SPRAY

will continue to be made with the finest ingredients available for use in a dairy-herd spray. The large quantities of pyrethrum being used in insecticides—to protect our Armed Forces from diseases carried by insects—probably will leave insufficient quantities of pyrethrum for all Livestock Spray requirements. Dealers may not be able to get all of the Gulf Livestock Spray they will need to supply your demands, but we expect to be able to replenish dealers' stocks frequently during the fly season. So please allow your dealer sufficient time to get your supply of Gulf Livestock Spray. Read the notice on all Gulf Livestock Spray containers regarding possible formula changes and suggestions for methods of use to insure best results. *No advance in price.*



HOW TO DO IT, by R. J. S. Pigott Gulf Research & Development Company



Avoid excessive idling of your tractor engine, or using it for long stretches of time on light jobs, such as pumping water. At the low speeds called for by this type of work, lubrication of the piston walls is much less efficient than at normal speeds. The resulting lack of thorough lubrication is hard on the pistons and rings. Stagger your tractor work so that jobs which require idling speeds of your tractor engine are split up by jobs that call for normal operating speeds.



Gulf fuels and lubricants are available at your Good Gulf Station and at Gulf distributing plants. Gulf Spray, Gulf Livestock Spray, and other Gulf products for home and farm are sold at Gulf Stations, grocery, drug, hardware, variety stores . . . at milk-gathering stations, and by feed stores.



Tractor Owners—Attention—You are entitled to Gulf's 60-page manual of tractor operation and maintenance if you own or operate a tractor. You'd have to pay a dollar to buy this book—if it were for sale. But it isn't, and the only way you can get a copy is to send us a postcard with your name and the type or types of tractor you operate. The manual is authoritative, complete, and written in non-technical language by Gulf lubrication engineers and tractor experts. Write to Gulf Farm Aids, Room 3800, Gulf Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.



Lubricate Your Machinery With Gulf Products—
Lubricate The Army's With War Bonds!

OIL IS AMMUNITION . . . USE IT WISELY!

GOOD RESOLUTIONS

By Ed. W. Mitchell

THEY say that good resolutions form the pavement of a certain place. If that is so, then those of us who have resolved to prune all our trees thoroughly, spray better than ever, raise a good crop, pick it on time and without bruising, are about to catch what those good resolutions of ours would indicate. Spring is finally here and we are in for a real battle; let's see if we can match the fight our boys are putting up over there.

Nothing gives a grower a better insight into his methods than to sort his own fruit and prune his own trees. Sorting apples off and on all winter, one sees the results of careful spraying on the one hand, and those of careless handling on the other. This year, with inexperienced help, both pruning and spraying operations to produce good fruit, and harvesting operations to keep it good, will be a problem.

Most trees show the results of careless pickers who broke a lot of branches last year; and a lot of otherwise good apples, showed the effects of rough handling. I am not sure but that bruising causes as much damage and loss to us as any other one thing. Just how this bruising may be avoided is each grower's problem, but it is one worthy of careful study and constant attention.

Except for such varieties as Baldwin and Greening that are alternate bearers, most well-cared-for orchards have enough fruit buds and bloom to make a crop if weather at blossom time is favorable. If they set a crop at all, they usually need thinning. One way to accomplish some of this thinning is to thin out bearing wood with the pruning shears. We are doing that now, but it is evident we will never get all the

trees done before growth starts. I see no good reason why this pruning job can not be carried on all through the season whenever there is any time to do it. Pruning in the winter is a cold assignment, and one's efficiency is reduced by cold and a lot of clothes. If this job can be moved to late fall, spring or even summer-time, the labor cost should be less, and certainly we would avoid a lot of discomfort and chilblains.

Lots of growers keep on working year after year with tools and methods that are less efficient than their neighbor's, simply because they do not visit around to see what other folks are doing or are slow to adopt new methods. Just for example, we find an 8 ft. pole saw the handiest tool for most of the pruning. It is not the conventional type you buy in the store, but just the short, curved blade, fastened to a light, round pole, originally intended for a dahlia stick. It is light to handle, can be used at a variety of angles, and saves a lot of climbing to reach the limbs.

A brush-pusher is another thing growers have been slow to adopt. Once they use one of these rigs, they wonder why it took them so long to come to it. The same rig, I think, could be arranged to make a fairly good buck rake for hay, straw, corn fodder and other bulky stuff that has to be lugged around and moved.

Still another improvement on hauling jobs is a 2 wheel trailer-wagon. Take either front or rear axle and wheels from an old car or truck, run a stout pole to rest on the tractor element, whether it be the family car, the farm tractor, or another wagon. Then build

(Continued on Page 20)

TYPICAL GARDEN FOR FAMILY OF 5 OR 6

CROP	FOR 12 MONTH SUPPLY —in feet of rows	YOU WILL NEED		PLANTING DISTANCES			PLANT-ING DEPTH in inches
		Seed	Plants	Space plants in rows, inches	Cultivation Rows, width in inches		
					Horse	Hand	
BEANS							
Snap							
2 or more plantings....	100-200	1-1½ lb.		2-4	36	24	1-2
BUSH LIMA	100	½ lb.		6-8	34	24	1-2
Pole Lima	100	½ lb.		6-8	36	24	1-2
BEETS							
Early	50	1 oz.		2-4		14-18	½-¾
Late	100	2 oz.		2-4		12-18	½-¾
BROCCOLI	30	pkt.	15	18	36	20-24	½
BRUSSELS SPROUTS	30	pkt.	15	18	36	20-24	½
CABBAGE							
Early	50	pkt.	35	18	36	20-24	½
Late	100	2 pkts.	75	18	36	24	½
CARROTS—2 plantings	100-150	½ oz.		2		14-18	¼-½
CELERY	75	pkt.	150	6	36	20-24	¼
CUCUMBER	75	½ oz.		12-18	48		1-1½
ENDIVE	25	pkt.		12		14-18	¼
LETTUCE							
2 or more plantings..	25-50	pkt.		8-12		14-18	½
MUSKMELONS	75-100	2 pkts.		12-18	48		½
ONIONS							
Green sets	50-100	2 lbs.		2		14-18	2
Mature bulbs	100	½ oz.		1½-2		14-18	
PARSNIP	50	pkt.		4-6	36	24	½
PEAS							
2 or more plantings....	150-300	2 lbs.		2	36	24	1-2
PEPPERS	25-50	pkt.	18-37	18	36	24	½
POTATOES							
Early	200-300	1 bu.		10-12	36	30	4
Late	600-800	2-3 bu.		10-12	36	30	4
RADISHES							
2 or more plantings....	25-75	1-2 pkts.		1-2		14-18	¼-½
RUTABAGA	50	pkt.		6-10	30-36	18-24	½
SALSIFY	50	pkt.		2-3	30-36	18-24	1
SQUASH							
Summer	50	pkt.		18-24	48-60	30-36	1
Fall	75	pkt.		48-60	72-96	42-48	1
Winter	125-150	1 oz.		60-72	72-96	42-48	1
SWEET CORN							
2-4 plantings	150-300	1-2 lbs.		9-12	30-36	24-30	1
SWISS CHARD	35-50	pkt.		6-8	30-36	18-24	½
SPINACH							
2 plantings	50-100	1 oz.		4-8		14-18	½
New Zealand	35-50	pkt.		18-24	36	24-30	½
TOMATOES	250-300	2 pkts.	75-100	36-48	42-48	36	½
TURNIPS	100	pkt.		4-8	30-36	14-18	½

At the request of a number of subscribers, we are reprinting the above table which appeared in the March 27 issue.

FOOD—and the Farm Equipment SHORTAGE

A Report to the Farmer:

WE HAVE learned with surprise that in some parts of the country farm equipment manufacturers are being charged with responsibility for the inadequate supply of farm equipment now available.

The statement has been made that farm equipment manufacturers are more interested in producing war materials than in producing farm equipment.

Certainly our industry is interested in producing war materials. No one would want us to be otherwise. But we have never forgotten that to enable the farmer to meet wartime food production goals we must build farm equipment, and we have constantly urged upon the government the need for greater amounts of farm equipment, a view which has now been acknowledged to be correct. Our operations, with respect to both war production and farm equipment production, have at all times been governed by the decisions and actions of the government.

The statement has also been made that our industry cannot make enough farm equipment because its plants have been converted too largely to war production.

It is true that International Harvester Company is engaged on a very large program of war production, but it is *also* true that we have always had facilities available for the production of farm equipment.

We want farmers and the public generally to understand the facts about the farm machinery situation, which is of vital importance in determining whether the United States can do the food production job.

1. What Is Necessary to Supply Farm Machines?

To supply farm machines and replacement parts today, a manufacturer must have five things: First, plants and facilities; second, men and women to operate the plants; third, authority from the government to build a certain amount of machinery and replacement parts; fourth, materials out of which to make the machinery and replacement parts; fifth, an adequate system for timely distribution of these products.

Our company and other farm equipment manufacturers have the plants and facilities. We have, or can speedily train, the men and women needed. We have a large and capable distribution organization which, left to itself, can do that job properly. *But both authority to manufacture and materials for manufacture can be provided ONLY by the govern-*

ment. And at present the distribution of farm machinery is also completely controlled by the government.

The government has never asked us to convert all our facilities to war work and we have never considered doing so. The government knew, and we knew, that farm equipment production, up to some limit, would prove as vital to the war effort as production of guns and shells. Throughout the war, our farm equipment factories have continued to produce new farm machines in the limited amounts allowed by the government, and we have regularly produced a large volume of replacement parts, which are made on the same equipment and by the same employees as parts which are assembled into completed farm machines.

Our war work is largely of a kind which requires the automotive type of buildings and facilities and is being carried on principally in our plants of that nature. War work also has been placed in a number of the large warehouses which are characteristic of the farm equipment business. Although most of our farm equipment manufacturing capacity is not adaptable to war production, we do have some war production in every plant of the company.

For all these reasons, the great bulk of our farm equipment production facilities is available now and has been available at all times throughout the war. Those facilities are capable of turning out many times the amounts that they are now producing.

2. Can More Machines Be Built in Time for 1943 Use?

The War Production Board's 1943 farm equipment program, which provided for production of only 23 per cent of the amount of new farm equipment that had been built in 1940, was too small to meet farmers' needs. This has now been publicly recognized by official Washington, and the government has recently announced that it was granting authority for increased 1943 production of some farm machines. This recognition, however, comes too late in this year for the situation to be more than partially corrected.

Included on the government's list of increased machines were such items as tractors, which are useful at any season of the year, and harvesting machinery, which in most sections of the country and for most crops is used relatively late in the year. Production of these machines can still be in-

creased in time to help in 1943.

But production cannot be increased overnight and this authority to manufacture will be useless unless it is accompanied at once by the necessary materials.

Undoubtedly many farmers—and probably some county rationing committees—have expected increased numbers of machines to appear immediately after government announcements of increased authority to manufacture. It must be remembered that after authority has been granted, from 60 to 120 days are required to get steel and other materials, time is required to turn these materials into finished machines, and additional time is required to get them to the places where the government orders the manufacturer to send them. Most farm machines cannot be shipped by the manufacturer until they have been tagged by order of the Department of Agriculture for the particular county of the United States where the government has decided they are to go.

The government has recently increased somewhat its allotment of steel to farm equipment production, but farm machines cannot be built of steel alone. Other critical component parts are required.

If these components are provided at once, the output of tractors and harvesting machinery for 1943 delivery can still be increased.

3. Will There Be Enough Machinery in 1944?

Yes . . .

IF the government draws up its farm equipment production program for 1944 in accordance with the needs of American farmers, and

IF the government makes that program definite and effective in the immediate future, and

IF distribution down to the retail level is fitted to the needs of the food program and carried on by experienced and tested manufacturers and retail dealers' service organizations, in cooperation with the government, and

IF, above all, the government will provide the needed materials regularly and on time,

THEN, the farm equipment industry will certainly build the machines to do the job.

Fowler McCormick
President

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

Farmers Want Equality

By John P. Reed

GREAT GRANDFATHER, with a bone fishhook, a blunderbuss, some back-breaking labor, and a little luck, was equal to any man. In grandfather's day, the bone hook and the gun were not as essential as the raising of a family large enough to work the farm. In father's day, a strong back and a large, ever-beckoning frontier gave him an equal chance with the man in our expanding industrial picture.

Today we are "behind the eight ball." A Congress, perhaps well meaning, has blundered; knows it well; and, I be-

lieve, is anxious to rectify its mistakes if we will tell it in a constructive way what we want and what will be fair to all. I am going to try to do both.

Heretofore a farmer could only figure his rate of pay per hour as follows. Suppose that his potatoes yielded him 200 bushels per acre, and he labored 80 hours in raising them; that his costs for plowing, seed, fertilizer, planting, spraying, digging, etc., came to \$72; and that then some dealer came along and offered him 40 cents per bushel for them. His hourly wage would figure out this way: 40 cents

times 200 bushels equals \$80, minus expenses of \$72 equals \$8—10 cents per bushel over expenses, or 10 cents per hour for his labor.

The Businesslike Way

Now, let's go at it in a businesslike way—industry's way. Suppose the U. S. Department of Labor's figures show that the average earning of labor on a nationwide basis averages about 80 cents per hour. Allowing the farmer this wage rate, it would figure out this way. Labor for 80 hours at 80 cents per hour would total \$64. Add to that other costs of \$72, and you get a total cost of \$136. With an average yield of 200 bushels per acre, the cost per bushel at the farm would be 68 cents.

For eggs, it would work out the

same way. Let us say the average hen lays 168 eggs, or 14 dozens, a year, and the hours of labor figure out 2 hours per hen. Then the dealer says, "Twenty-five cents is the best I can do on price." We reply, "Not in this day and age, Mister. Today these eggs are worth 32 cents a dozen based on the cost of production plus a fair wage to me. Labor (2 hours at 80 cents per hour) comes to \$1.60; other costs (feed, etc.) total \$2.88; making a total of \$4.48, which, divided by 14 dozens, equals 32 cents per dozen to you, my friend, at the farm."

What It Costs

Now we come to the farm product that causes so much front page news when the price goes up—milk. Here is the proper way to put a price on 100 pounds of milk testing 3.5 per cent butterfat at the farm, and a closely estimated value of 1 quart of the same laid down on the delivery platform at a New York City dealer's plant from a receiving plant within the 200-210 mile zone of the metropolitan area.

ESTIMATED YEARLY COST OF PRODUCING 100 POUNDS OF MILK IN NEW YORK (Based on February, 1943, Feed Prices and on 60 Cents Per Hour Wage Rate)

Item	Amt. per cwt. of milk	Prices	Cost per cwt. of milk
Costs			
Grain	30 lbs.	\$47.00 per ton	\$.70
Hay	70 lbs.	11.00 per ton	.38
Silage	110 lbs.	5.00 per ton	.28
Pasture	2.6 days	.05 per day	.13
Labor	2.5 hours	.80 per hour	2.00
Other Costs			.79
			\$4.28
Credits			
Manure, Calves and Miscellaneous			.34
Costs less Credits			\$3.94

At \$3.94 per cwt., the cost of 1 quart of milk would be approximately 8.4 cents at the farm. To this must be added country plant charges; pasteurizing and bottling; container costs (bottle and cap), about 2.27 cents; making total cost at delivery platform approximately 10.67 cents per quart. Subtract this cost from what is paid for home delivery or at the store, and some idea can be had as to what it costs to put this milk in the home. This difference is made up of delivery expense, selling expense, and administrative expense.

Write a Letter

Give these figures thoughtful consideration. Then write your Senator and Congressman, asking them to vote for a fair price bill for farm produce based on an average hourly return to the farmer equal to that enjoyed by labor and which will be fair to the public.

In figuring prices this way, labor will have no kick coming for it cannot deny farmers the right to hourly earnings equal to its own. For the same reason farmers can't complain. Prices will fluctuate with average earnings. The general public will know from published figures whether the retail prices are in line with production and transportation costs.

Under the present parity price formula, farmers do not receive cost of production in many cases, and in other cases receive more. Their earnings are out of line with industry. The consuming public is at the mercy of profiteers and black marketeers, caused by a scarcity all uncalled for; and the country as a whole is well on the way to destructive inflation prices in food lines. This method of figuring base prices at the farm will insure ample food at fair prices. It will also stabilize the Bureaucrats.

Please notice that I have not figured any specific profit for farmers. The farmer is a real American. All he wants is honest and fair treatment—not war profits. He knows what a dollar will buy in the way of machinery (if he can get it), and by the same line of reasoning, what it will do in competing with industry in the labor market.



New Short Cut in Harvesting, Storing and Feeding Hay



When you cut hay at its most valuable stage, the leaves or blades are easy prey to sun, to rain, even to dew. Every hour of exposure means losses of vitamins and palatability or of protein and minerals. If leaves are shattered off, all these losses are still greater.

In the Case System of making Air-Conditioned Hay these losses are largely avoided. Soon after cutting, the swath is side-raked into a high, fluffy, quick-curing windrow with leaves mostly inside, shaded from bleaching and excessive drying by the sun.

Final short-cut in the complete Case System is putting the leafy,

green hay into "packaged pasture" with the new Sliced-Hay baler. There is no rough handling...in fact, hardly any handling...as the pick-up lifts the windrow gently onto the apron of the continuous-feed baler. Safely inside the bale, there is no chance for the precious, protein-rich leaves to get away.

Stored in the barn or stacked in the open, Sliced-Hay can be piled with breathing spaces between the bales for cooling air to circulate and continue curing. Three to five tons can be stored in the space taken by a single ton of bulk hay. Handling, hauling, and shipping all are easier, faster, less costly.

At feeding time, Sliced-Hay bales

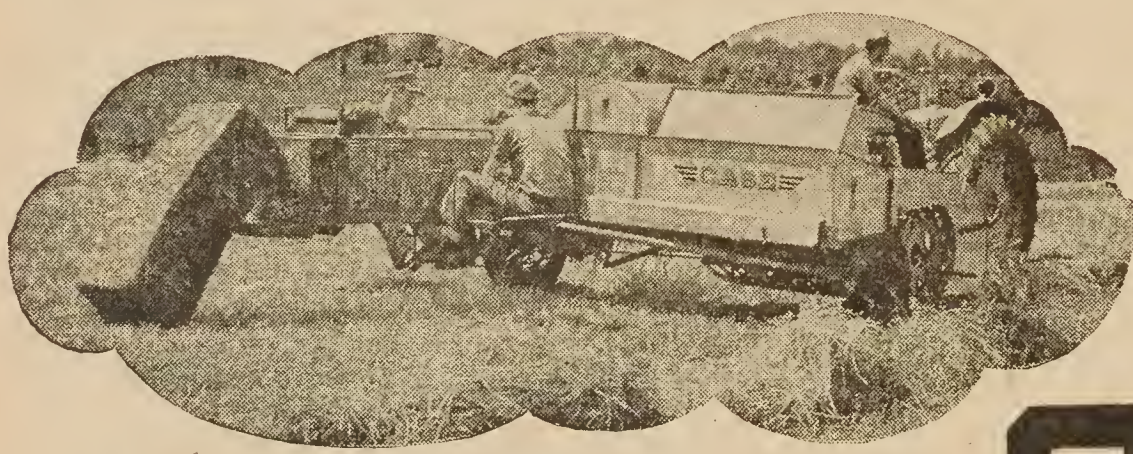
need no tearing apart. Instead, they separate into portions like slices of bread, again guarding the leaves from being knocked off. The appetite of your animals is tempted by more of the color, aroma and softness of summer forage.

You may have to wait for the benefits of Sliced-Hay, due to prior orders for the allowable production of Case balers, but it will be worthwhile for you to see your Case dealer now. Meanwhile, adjust your side-delivery rake to make windrows as near as possible like those built by a Case.

Write for big free illustrated book on the Case System of Making Hay. J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis.

★ ★ ★

Three persons...and two of them may be youngsters...are all it takes to run a Case Sliced-Hay pick-up baler and the tractor which pulls it. They do a complete job from windrow to finished bales at the rate of two acres an hour in average hay. This baler has no heavy blocks to handle—bales are measured to uniform length automatically and separated by light metal dividers.



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SALTY SAYS:

"Do this — if you want to improve your hay!"

"DO WHAT? Why add salt to your hay, of course. Yes! Salt will do as much for hay as it does for your mashed potatoes! And more.

"First of all, it improves the flavor of the hay—helps bring out its natural sweetness. Second, it improves the food value of the hay. Salt is just as vital to your livestock as it is to you! Third, salt helps the hay to cure—draws out the moisture faster, just as it draws out the moisture of meat in cure. Further, it will reduce the hazard of spontaneous combustion.

"And when you salt your hay—choose the best! Sterling Salt costs no more. The grades we recommend for farming purposes are of the highest grade vacuum evaporated salt. Kiln-dried after washing and filtering to remove impurities! There are over a dozen different types of Sterling Salt to help you farm scientifically — produce bigger profits. Ask your dealer about Sterling Salt today!"



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Corn Delivers The Goods

By GEORGE SERVISS

FOR FEED insurance, either for grain or silage, there is no other crop that is quite the equal of corn if good land is available and the season is long enough to permit its ripening. Corn produces more feed units to the acre than any other crop under average farm conditions in the corn-growing sections of the northeast. Considering the tremendous need for feed, not only high-protein feeds, but all kinds of feeds, this seems to be a year when farmers who have good corn land and reasonable assurance of sufficient labor should plant heavily to corn.

It is not unusual for corn to yield 12 tons of silage containing 4300 pounds of total digestible nutrients to the acre. It requires 4½ tons of good quality hay to the acre to yield that much T.D.N., and 4½ tons of good quality hay to the acre is unusual. Neither is it unusual for husking corn to yield 50 bushels of shelled corn to the acre containing 2340 pounds of T. D.N., but it is unusual for any other grain crop to yield that much.

Corn to Husk

It will be good business for every farmer who normally grows corn for silage to plant at least enough corn to fill his silo in an unfavorable growing season, and to have part of this acreage planted to a variety that is reasonably certain to ripen for grain. If he still has more good land that he can put in husking corn, that he does not need for hay, pasture or some of the needed war crops, he might well increase his husking corn acreage up to his ability to take care of it.

It takes quite a bit of labor to harvest an acre of husking corn, there is no denying that. This labor though can be spread over a much longer period than in harvesting oats and it does not come in the rush season. Adoption of the corn belt system of harvesting corn from the standing stalks rather than first cutting and shocking it will save a good deal of labor. Labor can also be saved on many farms in the production of silage corn if we consider labor requirements on the basis of a ton of T.D.N. produced rather than on an acre basis. This saving can be made merely by using an adapted variety that will, at least, get well into the dough stage by silo-filling time, in place of one that will only reach the milk stage. This is no time to waste labor in hauling surplus water from the corn field to the silo.

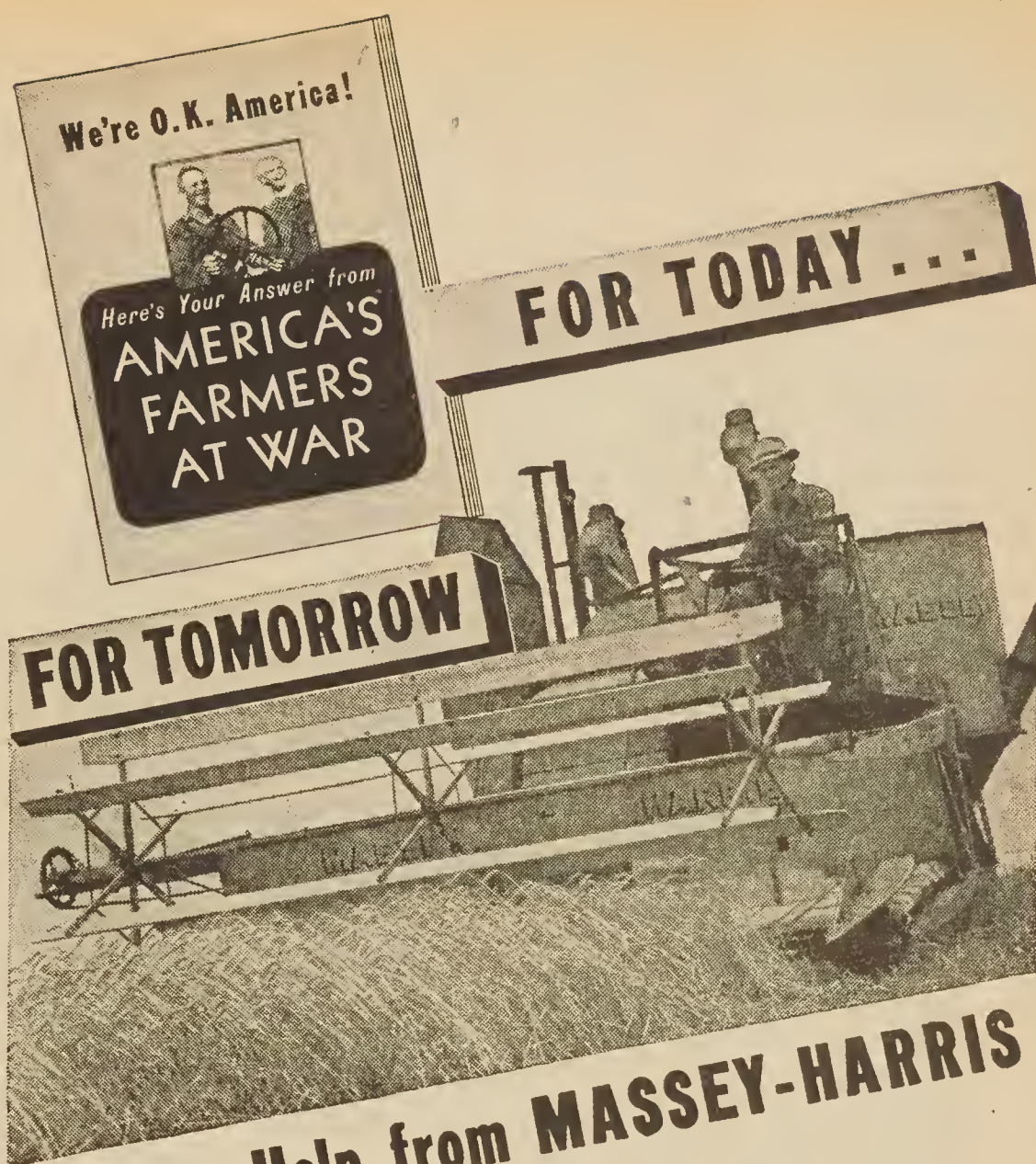
To grow good yields of corn, it takes good land, liberal fertilization, high yielding adapted varieties, and sufficient cultivation to control weeds.

Feeding the Crop

Sod ground generally produces better yields of corn than land that has grown one or two crops since it was in sod. If there was a fair amount of alfalfa and clover in the sod when it was plowed so much the better as there will be more nitrogen for the corn. There is hardly anything that will completely take the place of manure as a fertilizer for corn, but superphosphated manure is better than untreated manure. From 6 to 10 tons an acre of superphosphated manure makes an excellent fertilizer. More manure will result in a bigger crop of corn, but had usually better be used on other crops. Where manure is not available at least 300 pounds to the acre of a complete fertilizer containing 4 per cent nitrogen should be used.

The principal reason for cultivation is to control weeds. The use of a weeder, spike-tooth harrow or rotary hoe for the first two cultivations will save

(Continued on Page 15)



Farming Help from MASSEY-HARRIS

● As a result of its recent Farm Idea Contest, Massey-Harris is helping farmers everywhere pool their plans to solve today's wartime farming problems. The prize winning ideas have now been assembled in booklet form to show you how your fellow farmers plan to meet their goals in the face of a farm labor and machinery shortage.

And tomorrow, after Victory, such revolutionary farm implements as the Massey-Harris Self-propelled Combine will help make your farming more efficient and profitable than ever before. There's a hint of the future in the Self-propelled Combine that travels under its own power, releasing the tractor and crew for other rush seasonal work.

Although developed primarily for larger farms, the Self-propelled is an indication of the vastly improved farm equipment of the future. Just as it is revolutionizing combining on the larger farms, so will other radically new and more useful farm equipment of all types be made available to America's small to medium-size acreages.

Send the coupon for your copy of the new book that contains many helpful ideas and suggestions for today. And for tomorrow—look to Massey-Harris for farm implements that will make for better farming in a better world.

*When You Think of SELF-PROPELLED
Think of Massey-Harris, the Pioneer Builders*

HERE ARE THE PRIZE WINNERS in the Massey-Harris Farm Idea Contest

- 1st PRIZE ... \$1000 WAR BOND** — Mrs. Raymond Koch, R.F.D. #3, Bangor, Pa.
2nd PRIZE ... \$500 WAR BOND — Dale D. Esterley, R.F.D. #1, Rodney, Mich.
3rd PRIZE ... \$100 WAR BOND — Donald Phillips, R.F.D. #1, Kearney, Mo.
4th PRIZE ... \$50 WAR BOND — Mrs. Ben Clack, Detroit, Texas

30 PRIZES OF A \$25 WAR BOND

- Canterbury Sunny Smile 4-H Club, Canterbury, Dela. • Mrs. John B. Strange, Grand Ledge, Mich. • Andrew V. Borkey, R.F.D., Collegeville, Pa. • Albert L. Bahr, R.F.D. #1, Mooreton, N. D. • Oliver Scow, Shelby, Nebr. • Art Bentley, Shields, Kansas • Anthony Boland, New Haven, Mo. • Miss Jane Fults, Washington C. H., Ohio, Route #4 • Roy C. Heffelfinger, Artesian, S. D. • L. H. Cook, Moody, Texas • Mrs. Edwin T. Boswell, Box 35½, Route #1, Cove, Oregon • Geo. A. Williamson, R.F.D. #1, Galesville, Wis. • Alvin Beaver, Rolette, N. D. • Leo J. Ahart, Dow City, Iowa • Mrs. Ruby M. Ayer, Route #5, Box 424, Olympia, Wash. • W. A. Clayton, Spring Lake, Texas • Kenneth Kysor, Cattaraugus, N. Y., R.F.D. • Mrs. Clyde R. Cox, Goldfinch, Texas • Jacob H. Krieger, Ashland, Ohio, R.F.D. #4 • John W. Roberts, Trivoli, Ill. • Wallace M. Weidemann, Columbus, Wis. • Russell Foutch, Ipana, Ill. • B. S. Mayhew, Redrock, Okla. • George Meyer, R.F.D. #2, Box 150, Orange, Calif. • Miss Ruth E. Winkle, Benton, Kansas • Gilbert Timm, Route #3, Sturgis, Mich. • Enoch Johnson, Route 2, Box 75, Lake Bronson, Minn. • Herman Scherf, Route #1, Box 323, Knox, Ind. • Mrs. Wm. A. Rieder, Route #5, Box 279, Independence, Mo. • Archer P. Whallon, R.F.D. #1, Stockbridge, Mich.

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Are you a magician?

YOU MAY have to use a little magic to feed your chicks and layers successfully this year. Pulling a rabbit out of a hat is no more difficult than producing eggs and poultry meat without ample feed supplies.

There is a big production of mixed feed but the demand is so tremendous that each individual poultryman is feeling the pinch. A definite shortage exists in high-protein ingredients of animal origin. This places a burden on the vegetable protein concentrates, of which CORN GLUTEN MEAL is one.

The mashes you feed now may not contain as large a percentage of CORN GLUTEN MEAL, or of total protein, as they contained last year. But they will still be good mashes. Mixers of good poultry feeds won't let you down on quality. Continue to get extra vitamin A and the pigmentation factor by feeding mashes containing CORN GLUTEN MEAL. If you can't get one, feed some other good mash as carefully as you can.



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ROLL-CRUSH

an insoluble uniform granite grit used with success by thousands of poultrymen. For baby chicks or any type of poultry.

LIMEROLL

can improve egg shell quality. Combines the functions of insoluble grit and shell in one supplement. For layers, breeders, turkeys, growing birds.

Ask your dealer for these necessary supplements today; if he hasn't them, write us.

ALLIED MINERALS, INC.

Dept. 12. West Chelmsford
Massachusetts



How Full Is Your Feed Bin?

By J. C. Huttar

THERE'S NOT enough feed to go 'round. This is a conclusion more and more folks are coming to as facts on feed supplies and animal populations come to light. If you take the total number of feeding animals and multiply that by present rates of feeding, you come out with a pile of feed bigger than we have in sight in this country. Even if we get another good growing year, we may find ourselves short.



J. C. Huttar

Chester Davis, the new Food Administrator, says we'll import grain from Canada to bolster our supplies. This will help and may be enough. I haven't seen any statement by the folks who ought to know as to whether it will be or not.

The large and small feed manufacturers of the country have seen this thing coming on for some time. They would be pretty apt to be the first to see the storm warnings. To run a successful feed manufacturing business, ingredients usually have to be bought well in advance. As much as six or seven months ago some manufacturers began having trouble buying all the meat scraps, fish meal and other protein ingredients they wanted.

First, it was only a shortage of proteins; then as the numbers of hogs, chickens and bees kept increasing (all eating at heavy rates) other shortages began to show up. Today the government and the feed industry is taking stock and the general conclusion is that we either have too many animals or we are feeding them too well or we're a little short of feed. I don't care which of these three angles you want to take, you'll still come out with the same answer—the supply of feed is short of the demand for feed.

The Poultryman's Place

"Where does that leave us with the 500 chicks we've ordered?", you ask.

It leaves you in stiff competition with a billion more chicks, a half million hens and 125 million hogs. You're in competition for the same feeds.

"Does that mean we'd better cancel our chick order and sell off the hens?", you want to know.

By no means. It's much too early in the battle to wave the white flag.

This is war. Our eggs and poultry meat is badly needed by the troops and civilians of several nations. There is still a lot of feed available. If and when the time comes that you can't get enough feed to carry on, it will be time enough to sell out. In the meantime, you've produced a lot of valuable and necessary food. And the beauty of the situation this year is that if and when the time comes with present poultry meat prices you shouldn't lose anything when you do sell out.

Now, I realize you're capable of deciding what you should do. All I'm trying to do is to bring out facts in the situation and pass on some suggestions on moves to make NOW to meet the feed situation, hoping that you may find something that will help you make the right decision.

There are three things to consider:

1. Some animals will have to be sold before feed supplies match feed consumption.
2. I assume that most poultrymen don't want to be the ones to sell, if they don't have to.

3. There are some counter-measures to be taken now that may keep you producing these foods.

Let's look the shortages in the face. Some poultry keepers won't worry about them because they can grow the things it takes to offset them.

The Weak Spots

There are four critical spots in feeding chickens and turkeys. They are:

1. Proteins.
2. Minerals.
3. Vitamins.
4. Total feed.

Proteins: The shortage in proteins lies mostly in those of animal origin such as meat scraps, fish meal and milk products.

While we're making more meat scraps in this country than ever before, we have twice as many hogs and almost 50% more chickens than we normally keep. They're all heavy meat scrap eaters, especially at present prices for pork, eggs and chicken meat. Furthermore, we're not importing meat scraps from Argentina as we usually do. The feed industry has done a very unusual thing for these days of Government Control. It has rationed itself on meat scraps and thus spread it out equitably.

Fish meal is also scarce because many fishing boats have been taken over by the Navy for coast patrol duty. It has been reliably reported that the Navy released some of these recently, which will be of some help.

Milk products are still too badly needed for human consumption to leave much for animal feeding. The one exception here is dried whey, which is still available in fair amounts.

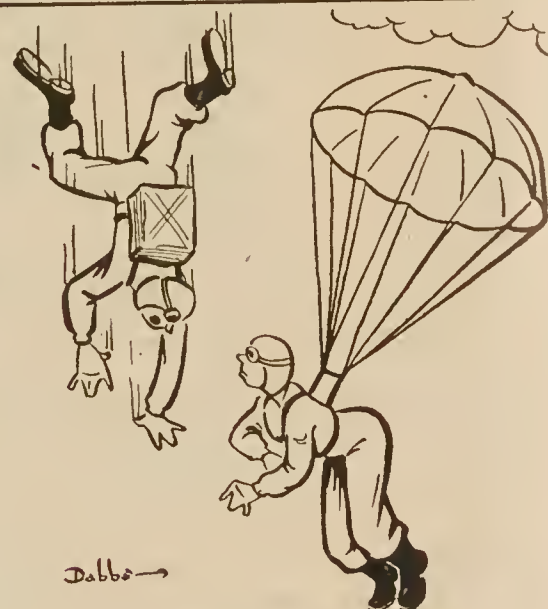
The shortage of these animal proteins is bound to hurt our poultry rations, but not seriously as yet. The future doesn't look any worse.

Minerals: The one critically short mineral is phosphorus and the new production of feeding phosphate rock should soon ease this situation.

Vitamins: The two vitamins important to poultry which are scarce, are A and G. Green feeds of all sorts are fairly rich in both of these.

The President's freezing order on wages and O.P.A. ceilings are holding back alfalfa meal production. Unless these are changed we may have to turn to lawn clippings and fresh grass clippings from the hay fields in summer plus well cured hay and silage in winter to solve this situation. It is by no means desperate.

Total Feed: The total feed situation probably deserves the most attention and most thoughtful planning on the part of poultry raisers. On January 1, 1942, there was a little over a ton of feed in the country for each animal (Continued on Page 20)



"What did he say to pull?"

YOU'RE IN THE WAR!

Keep your tractor, truck and farm equipment fighting for Victory.



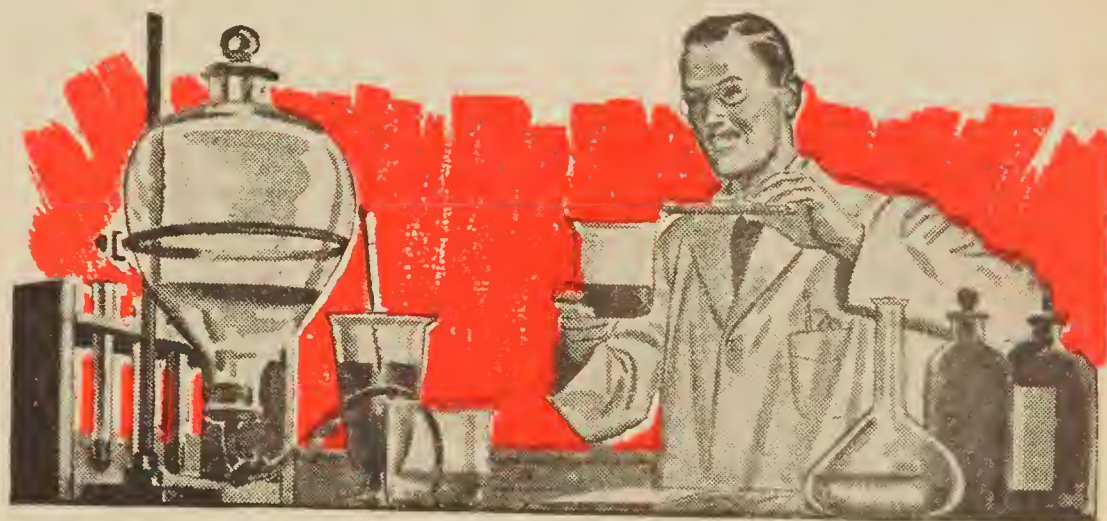
Nobody needs point out to you why you'll have to take better care of your farm equipment than ever before. You know it's as important to you as a tommy-gun is to a soldier in a fox-hole, in the Solomons. You're barking knuckles and sweating plenty to make your equipment last through the war.

Because we know what you're up against... because we know how badly you want to do your mighty important wartime job... because we know that repair parts for farm equipment are hard to get and that breakdowns may mean days or weeks of idle equipment... we want to give you all the help we can.

When you go to the trouble of lubricating your tractor... we can promise you that Essoleum Chassis Lubricant will do a good, long-lasting job! When you buy Essolube Motor Oil or Gear Oil or Essoleum Cup Grease or Track Roller Lubricant... you get what you're entitled to—a lubricant that *won't* let you down, that *will* help stretch the life of your equipment.

We've gone in for research on lubrication problems on a big scale at Esso Laboratories. We wanted to be able to say to you... "our products are the best the world's greatest petroleum research laboratories can produce."

We believe they'll give you real help in your job of producing food for war... and we know they'll mean more profitable farming for you, now and later.



Research that means long life for your farm equipment!

In Esso Laboratories, 1,500 men and women work continually to make petroleum serve you better. No other line of petroleum products for the farm is backed by such extensive research.



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The map everybody is talking about! Shows at a glance the areas where the big battles are being fought. Be sure to ask your Esso supplier for your free copy.

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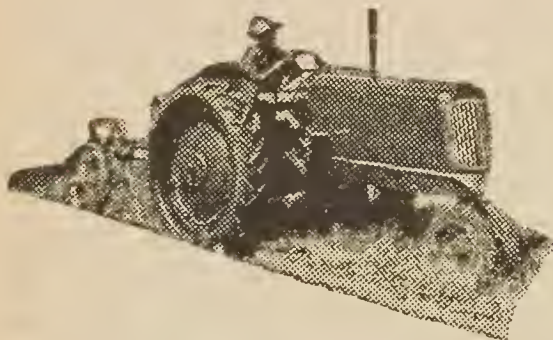


Food is a weapon that will help win the war

"As our labor force grows, our home needs for food increase. Our Army and Navy consume an increasing amount. Through food we must help maintain the staunch resistance of our fighting allies. To meet these demands our farms must produce more food than ever before. And, in every home, we must make better use of the food we have."

Paul V. McNutt
Chairman,
War Manpower Commission

How gasoline can help you increase farm production



WAR IS a hearty eater! That's why American farmers are being asked to perform miracles in farm production for 1943.

To reach the goal set for us, every farmer must make full use of every bit of equipment available to him. Yet, some farmers are still burning kerosene or distillate in tractors without realizing they could get more work done with the same manpower by switching to gasoline.

Gasoline Increases Power up to 30 per cent

For example, if your tractor needs an overhaul, your dealer can convert it to high compression at little or no extra cost by installing high altitude pistons and making a few simple adjustments. Changing to high compression plus gasoline will

increase the power of your tractor as much as 30 per cent.

Even without converting to high compression, you can gain up to 12 per cent in power by changing to gasoline if you install cold type spark plugs, set the manifold to the cold position and adjust the carburetor.

Further, gasoline is more convenient to use—makes starting easier and eliminates the nuisance of two fuels. It prevents excessive dilution of crankcase oil, thereby saving on oil costs and lengthening tractor life.

Why not switch to gasoline now and get the most out of your tractor? For full details about needed adjustments, see your tractor dealer or write to the Agricultural Division, Ethyl Corporation, Chrysler Building, New York City—manufacturer of antiknock fluids used by petroleum refiners to improve gasoline.



Vaccinating Calves

By Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

WITHIN VERY recent years as the result of reading, listening and personal farm experience we have come to feel a great deal of confidence in vaccination as a defense against the menace of abortion due to Bang's disease. On this farm we had our first experience with this trouble a full half century ago when suddenly for a couple of years we hardly saw a sound, full-term calf. Then conditions began to improve and gradually it ceased to be a serious matter, simply I suppose because a herd can learn to "live" with Bang's because when there is plenty of it floating around a great many calves contract it and recover without ever exhibiting any notable symptoms. Such calves are in every respect the same as vaccinated animals. I know, many years ago when we really knew nothing about the disease, we did recognize that the first onslaught was the worst and then a gradual improvement was experienced.

At one time for a period of about three years we had a so-called "approved" herd, meaning thereby a herd where every animal had been given the blood-test and no reactors found. Now an "approved" herd (and the longer it has been "approved" the more dangerous the situation becomes) is like a community where there has not been a case of measles in a good many years. Some day the disease is bound to get a start and when it does a whole lot of folks are going to have measles all at the same time simply because so many people are non-immune.

In our case after a few years without reactors we suddenly found that Bang's was with us again. It is easy to see how reinfection is always an easy possibility. Herds visit with each other across the line fence or drink from a brook that has run through half a dozen different pastures, or possibly some dormant case may light up again.

How We Started

For a year or so we made an effort to control the situation by removing reactors, but after a little it was evident that it would be a matter of only two or three years until a big part of the herd would go. So we made a right about face, abandoned all efforts to keep "clean" by removals, vaccinated all calves at four or five months of age and so far our experience has been altogether happy. I believe I am correct when I state that we have never had a vaccinated calf abort. We have simply ceased to think or worry about the matter. The whole theory of control is beautifully simple. Very fortunately Bang's is one of the rather numerous contagious diseases where

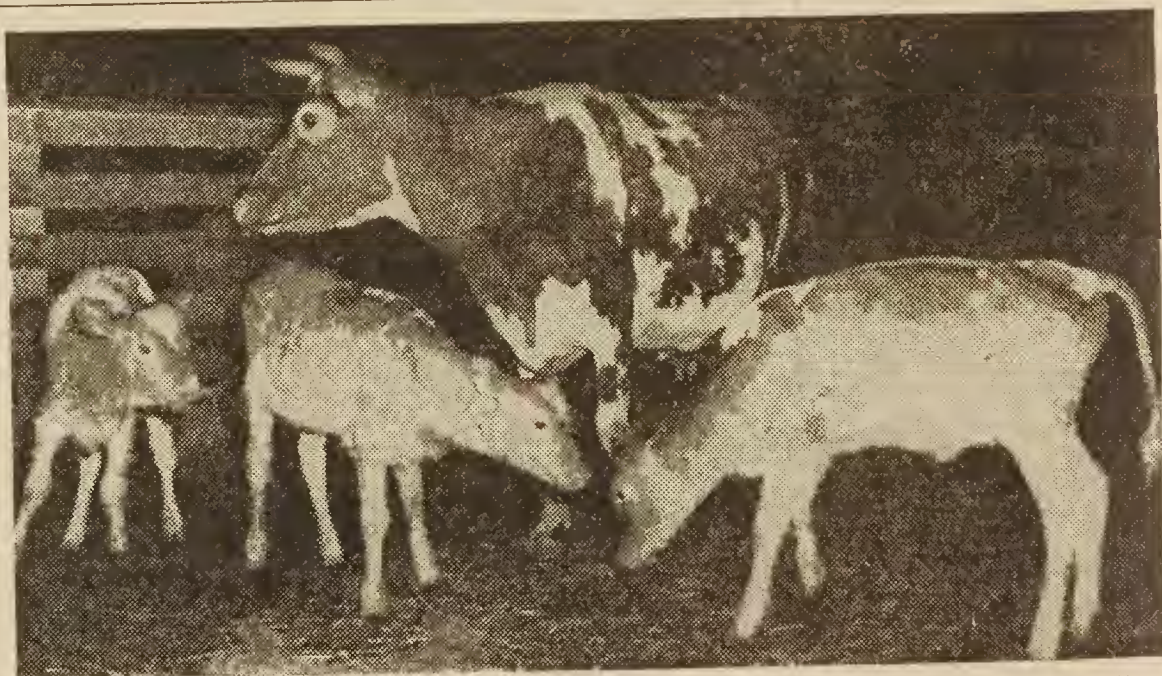
one attack confers immunity (we hope at least) for life. It is like small-pox or measles or mumps in humans. So if you vaccinate—that is deliberately infect the calf with Bangs—while still below breeding age, the disease runs its course without any observable effect upon the calf or her rather embryonic reproductive organs.

In my thinking there are only three cattle diseases of really major economic importance. These of course are tuberculosis, Bang's and mastitis or garget. T.B. is now generally licked but it will bear watching and checking with yearly tests. I judge that the vaccination of all calves during their first year of life will make abortion due to Bang's equally rare. Of course there will be occasional abortions which have no connection with the specific disease. As for mastitis it would seem that here we have a problem in the solution of which we have hardly made a beginning. About the only thing we know is that good cows heavily fed on high protein concentrates are due for more than their fair share of the trouble. It seems as universal and as ineradicable as original sin.

Feeding Dry Cows

I believe that with the years we are becoming convinced that there is a sound basis of reason for the use of so-called "dry-and-freshening rations." Every good dairyman agrees that the dry cow ought to be abundantly fed so that she lays on a generous backlog of flesh and develops a fine udder before calving. Unfortunately if we use the regular dairy ration this udder is frequently so caked that it is several weeks before it comes down to normal condition. My son, who watches such things pretty closely, is convinced that if instead of the regular dairy ration you use a bulky feed with a basis of wheat bran and ground oats along with some oil meal and no gluten, you get the flesh and the spreading udder yet free of hard cake, and one that will normally quickly milk down and be ready for business. At any rate it has become our settled practice to use a distinctly different ration for the dry or recently freshened cow.

How rapidly this dairy picture changes under the impact of the war. As recently as last May we had in the Milk Shed so much milk beyond fluid needs that the manufacturing facilities of the Shed were almost inundated. Now it would seem that about the best we can do is to get by without rationing milk in order to distribute equitably a supply that is not quite sufficient to go around. Fortunately
(Continued on opposite page)



Even Guernsey cows are taking note of the demand for increased food production. These triplet calves are named Wynken, Blynken and Nod. Their mother is a six-year-old Guernsey at Kenfleur's Army Ford Farm, Cayuga, Indiana.

BLIZZARD

ENSILAGE CUTTER - HAY CHOPPER

LEADS FROM ALL ANGLES

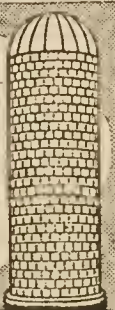
Your Blizzard Saves Time and Labor—gives long years of service with reasonable care. Check up—replace worn or broken parts now. See your nearest Blizzard Dealer or Distributor or write for his name.



BLIZZARD MFG. CO.
Box A,
CANTON, OHIO

If you can't get...

that new Craine silo you've been looking for... remember... much of the material formerly used in CRANE Silos is now going into war equipment for our boys! If you will need a new silo this year—don't wait—early order may still secure yours! Write for prices. CRANE, Inc., 523 Pine St., Norwich, N.Y.



CRANE BETTER BUILT SILOS

BUY WAR BONDS

With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers



KRAUT: During the four months ending March 1, A & P stores sold 165,110 gallons of bulk sauerkraut produced in New York State. The decision to push sales of bulk kraut came as a result of the shortage of tin for canning kraut last fall and a big crop of kraut cabbage without a market. During the 1942-1943 season, the ATLANTIC COMMISSION COMPANY, a produce-buying affiliate of A & P, purchased 14,112 tons of fresh cabbage from New York State growers, an increase of 47.2 per cent over the previous year.

"BUGS": While certain insecticides are short as a result of the war effort, it is generally believed that enough will be available to meet the situation. Kryocide is one of the newer materials. For complete information about it, plus a convenient spraying and dusting chart, drop a post card to the PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING CO., Widener Building, Philadelphia, Pa., asking for their booklet "Kryocide—the Natural Cryolite Insecticide."

"JUICE": "How to Keep Farm Electric Equipment 'On Its Toes' for the Battle of Production" is the title of a new four-page leaflet GES-3086 issued by the GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY. Simple, concise, the leaflet gives tips on maintenance and care of motors, wiring, lighting, electric brooders, milking machines, refrigeration equipment, and pumps. Copies of the leaflet may be obtained from General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y. Ask for GES-3086.

SALT: Poultrymen once believed that salt was injurious to poultry. Now we know that some salt is essential just as it is for other animals. The WORCESTER SALT COMPANY, 40 Worth St., New York City, points out that 2% additional salt where only a mash diet is being fed, or 4% in the mash where mash and grain are fed, stops cannibalism in chicks where the feed with the extra salt is used for two or three days.

APHIDS: Rotenone is a standard insecticide for the control of pea aphids. However, due to the scarcity of rotenone, the strength of rotenone dust has been cut in half. Fortunately, the addition of an insecticide called Lethane has given excellent control. In Virginia the use of a dust containing .4% of rotenone and 2% of Lethane 60 killed 90.3% of the aphids on peas. Lethane is manufactured by ROHM AND HAAS of Philadelphia, Pa.

HONORED: Dr. Walter Savage Landis, Vice-President of the AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY, has been awarded the gold medal of the American Institute of Chemists. This medal has been awarded annually for outstanding service to the science of chemistry, and will be presented to Dr. Landis at the annual meeting of the Institute to be held soon.

TIRES: The GOODYEAR TIRE AND RUBBER COMPANY has announced the completion of the first synthetic rubber tire to be made entirely of government-produced material. One ingredient — styrene — was made in Texas City, Texas. Another — butadiene — came from a plant in Institute, West Virginia; while the tire itself was made at Akron, Ohio.

POSTS: Cuprinol is a relatively new product designed to prevent decay in fence posts. It is made by CUPRINOL, INCORPORATED, 30 Spring Lane, Boston, New York. At present, you may have difficulty in buying this product at local dealers. However, plans for distribution are under way, and in the meantime you can write for information direct to the company in Boston.

TOOLS: "Wartime Farm Production" is the title of a booklet which is available from the CLEVELAND TRACTOR COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio. There is no charge for the book, which gives definite facts and suggestions about the more efficient use of farm equipment.

(Continued from opposite page)

ately we have reached the time of year when normally there should be a substantial and constantly increasing production. The outcome for next summer and a year from now will depend upon good pasture conditions and good hay and ensilage crops here in the Shed and along with that propitious weather in the Corn Belt so that there may be no shortage of available concentrates. Perhaps it is too much to hope that all these happy circumstances may meet in the summer ahead.

— A. A. —

CORN DELIVERS THE GOODS

(Continued from Page 11)

time and labor. Additional cultivations should be with the shovel cultivator. The last cultivation should be shallow so as not to injure the many small roots that are near the surface.

Varieties

Adapted hybrids are usually much superior to adapted open pollinated varieties, but unadapted hybrids are not as good. There is an enormous number of corn hybrids on the market, so many that testing all of them at any one place is not practical. Some of the north central state hybrids, not now recommended, may be very good in the northeast, but their general use cannot be encouraged until experimental results indicate which ones are at least as good as the hybrids now being used and recommended. To list varieties for the entire northeast is not practical in one article. The most important varieties for New York State follow: Farmers in adjoining states should consult their county agricultural agents if they need information on varieties.

Cornell 29-3 is recommended for silage up to elevations of 1500 feet and for grain up to elevations of 900 feet.

Cornell 29-5 is a hybrid recommended for silage only at elevations below 900 feet except in northern New York. It requires more days to reach maturity than 29-3.

West Branch Sweepstakes has long been a popular open pollinated variety. It is recommended for silage up to elevations of 1200 feet.

Early Cornell 11 is an excellent grain variety that will normally mature in most corn-growing sections of New York.

Cornell 34-53 is a new hybrid that is slightly later in maturity than early Cornell 11, but produces more grain. It and Cornell 11 may be used for silage in areas having too short a growing season for the other varieties to get well into the dough stage or where a farmer desires to fill his silo quite early in order to avoid a conflict with the harvesting of fruit and vegetable crops.

Contour Planting

Where the land is subject to erosion, corn should be planted and cultivated on the contour. This will save both water and soil. Newly plowed sod ground does not wash as badly as land that has been cropped a year or two since it was in sod. This is because the numerous undecayed roots help to bind the soil. After a year of cultivation most of these roots are destroyed, the soil becomes more subject to erosion and special practices are more likely to be necessary to prevent washing.

The average farm needs several hundred dollars of new equipment every year. As long as you cannot buy it, put the money in War Bonds and use the money to replace farm machinery when it is available.

NEW WORLD RECORD FOR DAIRY HERD PRODUCTION

Lewis A. Zimmerman's 16-Cow Holstein Herd of Lehigh, Pa., amazed the dairy world by producing, under official test, an average per cow of

**731.9 LBS. BUTTERFAT
19,983 LBS. MILK**

On Three-Times-a-Day Milking for the Year
Ending February 28, 1943

All cows milked, during the entire test, with the

DE LAVAL MAGNETIC MILKER

Mr. Zimmerman Has Used the De Laval Milker for
20 YEARS

This is but one of a long list of great records made by individual cows and herds . . . proving that De Laval milking produces the best results. De Laval championship-quality milking gets top

production . . . the kind you need and want right now. De Laval is the milker worth waiting for . . . see your local De Laval Dealer . . . about how to obtain your De Laval.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY

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VICTORY GARDEN ROOTS

Two and three year old Mary Washington Asparagus Roots from famous beds. Rhubarb, Horse Radish, Chicory roots. All Herbs. Strawberry Plants. Cabbage, Tomato, Pepper, Egg Plant, Celery, Sweet Potato, Onion, Lettuce and all Vegetable plants. List sent. WARREN SHINN, Specialist, WOODBURY, N. J.

TOMATO PLANTS Rutgers, Pritchard, Baltimore, Marglobe \$1.50-1000. Cabbage: Copenhagen, Wakefield, All Seasons \$1.50-1000. California Wonder Pepper \$2-1000 or 40¢-100. Hot Pepper: Red Chili, Long Cayenne, Hungarian Wax same price. QUITMAN PLANT CO. QUITMAN, GEORGIA.

TO GROWERS WHO MIX BORDEAUX

Bordeaux mixtures which effectively control fungous diseases depend on the elimination of guesswork and haphazard methods of determining the amount of Copper Sulphate in the spray mixture. Nichols Triangle Brand "Instant" Copper Sulphate gives you these 10 advantages:

1. **ACCURATE CONTROL** . . . You know exactly how much copper sulphate is in your mixture.
2. **GREATER SAFETY** . . . Control of mixture means increased safety.
3. **BETTER MIXTURES** . . . Dissolves instantly and completely.
4. **ECONOMY** . . . No waste, no sediment, no undissolved crystals. YOU USE IT ALL!
5. **EFFICIENCY** . . . 99% pure, 100% efficient.
6. **FASTER OPERATION** . . . Saves time, labor . . . mixes directly in the spray tank. Requires no agitation.
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8. **KNOWN QUALITY** . . . Standard for 50 years, it is the oldest and best known brand. Modern manufacturing methods assure never falling high quality in every package.
9. **MODERN PACKAGES** . . . Special packages safeguard quality. At no extra cost you receive the best in modern packaging.
10. **PRODUCED IN 3 LARGE PLANTS** . . . Your dealer can always supply you because of three strategically located plants.

Use **NICHOLS** TRIANGLE BRAND ORIGINAL "INSTANT" **COPPER SULPHATE** 99% PURE

ASK YOUR DEALER

For Nichols Triangle Brand "Instant" Copper Sulphate today. He also carries LARGE AND SMALL CRYSTAL and SUPER-FINE NICHOLS COPPER SULPHATE for STANDARD BORDEAUX and MONOHYDRATED for copper lime dusts. Write for your copy of the Bordeaux Booklet.

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OTHER WORK
GLOVES IN THE
WORLD LIKE . . .



NO—no other work gloves made like HORSEHIDE HANDS. No others are made of full-grain horsehide triple-tanned by a secret process which makes horsehide soft as kid without losing one iota of its wear-defying toughness. As a result, they give you virtually bare-hand freedom, they're so soft and pliable—even dry out soft. Economical, too, because of natural Horsehide toughness. So, ask your nearby dealer about WOLVERINE HORSEHIDE HANDS.

Wolverine Shoe & Tanning Corp., Rockford, Mich.

WOLVERINE
HORSEHIDE WORK GLOVES

Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.



By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

WELL, THAT hold-the-line, sweeping "freeze" order by the President worked as far as livestock is concerned. Not because it solved any of our problems, stabilized prices, or did anything but delay decisions that soon must be made on livestock prices, grades and distribution, to say nothing of meats and a lot of other things including labor.

It simply threw the whole livestock industry into such a state of confusion that no one—farmer, feeder, wholesaler, retailer or consumer—knew what anything was worth, and so, just naturally, the farmer and the feeder are receiving less. This condition was supposed to be remedied April 15th by Washington stating exactly what they were going to do and not do. On April 15th, they came out with the very helpful (?) information that there would be no decisions given out until May 17th.

In the meantime, all classes of livestock are selling lower. The farmer is getting less, and labor is supposed to be getting cheaper food. So the order was a "success?" I see now that the Administration and CIO are endeavoring to include liquor prices in the B. A. E. Food Statistics, which show only 22% of consumer's purchasing power going for food. Is that a laugh or is it sad?

* * *

Corn has been in the limelight lately, and I think that it will continue to be. It is fundamental to our livestock, dairy and poultry industries here in the Northeast. Therefore, it must be one of our fundamental crops. It can be successfully grown most everywhere, and no better corn is grown anywhere. In fact, our livestock will do better on it than on hard Western corn. A number of good feeders this winter were coming along fine as long as they were feeding their own corn. When they began feeding Western corn, their animals simply did not respond as they had. In some cases, this became a serious problem.

This is not just ballyhoo to have more corn grown, nor is it because I think there are alive today anything like the tremendous numbers of livestock that Washington is reporting.

It is simply a good crop for the Northeast year in and year out, and it is getting more popular all the time. Perhaps our home grown corn is comparable to some of that New England hay that I see fed in little forkfuls, with as good or better results than some of the Western New York hay fed in great big four-tined forkfuls.

* * *

There is great rejoicing among New York State livestock people. The State at last is providing full time livestock Extension Service to the thousands who are not only interested but whose very existence depends upon livestock. This has been a real need for a long time. It has only been provided by groups and individuals and has been a make-shift at best. After about July 1st, this service will be available through the Cornell University Animal Husbandry Department. Governor Dewey, Dean Ladd, and Dr. Morrison deserve the thanks of all of us for their efforts in getting this service to us.

* * *

Wool is to be taken over by the Government on April 24th. It should improve our situation, both as to price and distribution. The men who sheared their lambs this winter to provide fleece lined suits for our "boys", at the request of the Government, may not

have the confidence they once had in the Government following through with its requests. They have not done so on that program. Sometimes I wonder if playing around with the confidence of the American Farmer isn't pretty dangerous business?

—A. A.—

N. Y. JERSEY CATTLE CLUB SALE JUNE 5

At Meridale Farms, on Saturday, June 5, the New York State Jersey Cattle Club will hold its annual auction of registered Jerseys.

This is a consignment sale to which the following will contribute representative blood from their herds:

Mike Johnson, Meredith; Tymor Farm, LaGrangeville; H. Morganthau, Jr. Hopewell Jct.; Edmund Butler, Chester; Mrs. A. W. Allen, Middletown; Ira G. Payne, East Schodack; John Luchsinger, Syracuse; Cosmos Hill Farm, Cortland; Loch Lee Jersey Farm, Williamsville; Murray Fisher, Madrid; George Sisson, Jr., Potsdam; Ray Chamberlain, Wyoming; Frank M. Wilson, Heuvelton; Meridale Farms, Meredith; Randleigh Farm, Lockport; Frank Gondeck, Kirkville; George Doman, Elbridge; F. B. Kimmey, East Greenbush; Howard Gladstone, Walden; Barton Armstrong, Ogdensburg; M. C. Carpenter, South Kortright; Sam Hagan, Mannsville; Mrs. Otto Kahn, Middletown.

Attractions for breeders, in addition to the sale, include: Classification of the Meridale herd, placing of the sale cattle by a well-known judge of Jerseys, barbecue at 11:00 o'clock, Field Day of the Delaware County Jersey Cattle Breeders.

"The sale," says Harry C. Andrews, President of the Club, "will offer the prospective Jersey buyer, an opportunity to acquire some of the best produced in the State of New York. Several of the individuals offered will be fresh on sale day, or shortly after."

—A. A.—

ABERDEEN-ANGUS SALE

The average price received at the Northeastern Aberdeen Angus Breeders' Sale at Rhinebeck, New York, on April 17 was \$631. The champion bull, owned by Ankony Farms, was sold to Vincent Fitzgerald of Stanfordville, New York, for \$1450. The champion female was owned by Rally Farms, Millbrook, New York, and was purchased by Waverly Farms, Warrenton, Virginia, for \$1190.

The judge at the show was John Brown of Rose Hill, Iowa; the auctioneer, Colonel Arthur Thompson of Lincoln, Nebraska; and the sale manager, Myron Fuerst of Pine Plains, N. Y.

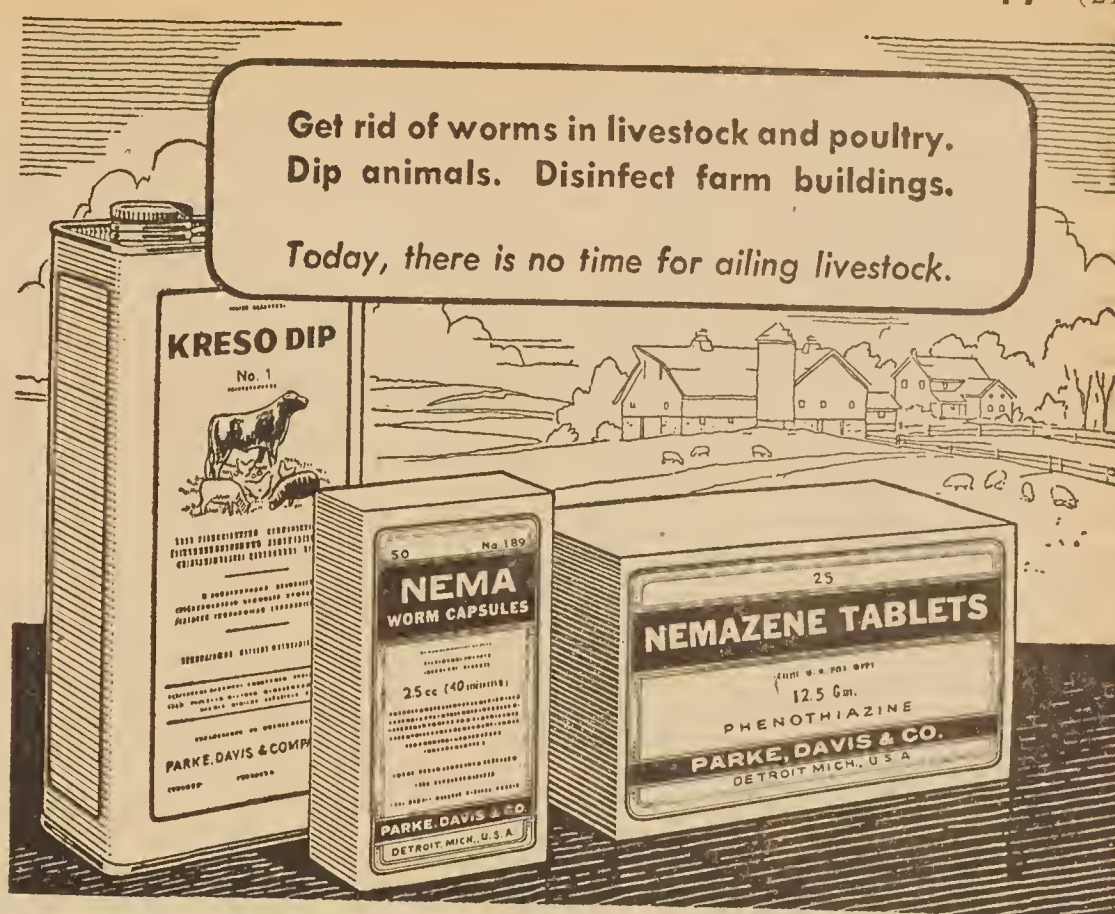
Among prominent buyers at the sale were Mrs. Arthur Parks, Millbrook, N. Y.; Mantup Farms, Putnam, Connecticut; Silver Hill Farm, Munson, Mass.; N. D. Levy, Pawling, N. Y.; Warbeck Farms, Pontiac, Mich.; and Cochran Farms, North Salem, N. Y.

—A. A.—

CAMPBELL SWISS SALE

Walhallie Jessica, a 3 year old, topped the Campbell Brown Swiss Sale at Barnerville, N. Y., on April 24, at \$460.00. She went to L. P. Sheldon, Pawlet, Vt. This beautiful heifer is a granddaughter of Baron of Spring Valley. Her dam is Walhalla Forest Girl, holder of New York State record for milk, having produced 12810 lbs. milk and 520 pounds fat as a three-year-old. The Campbell herd bull, Walhalla Charming Prince, a grandson of Blankus Baronet of Walhalla, went to Stewart Benedict of Massena, N. Y., at \$355.00.

The Brown Swiss cows averaged approximately \$295. The top calf brought \$135, going to Norman Magnussen, New Milford, Conn. The top yearling went to J. N. Ruwet of Torrington, Conn., at \$190.00.



Ask your Druggist about Parke-Davis products for removal of various types of worms in livestock and poultry, and for general farm sanitation.

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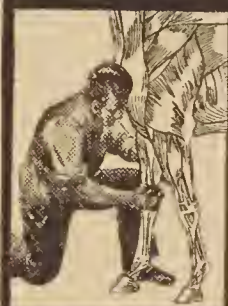
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Dr. Naylor Dilators furnish soft, comfortable protection to the injured lining and keep teat canal open in its natural shape while tissues heal.

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Large pkg. \$1. Trial pkg. 50c
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AT CORNELL UNIV., ITHACA, N. Y.

Every animal in this great herd will sell. Cows have records up to 647 pounds fat at 3 yrs. Herd is rich in Lyndon Douglas breeding and includes 15 Cows, 10 Bred Heifers, 14 Heifer Calves, 5 Top Bulls.

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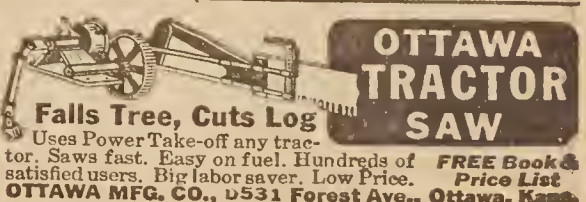
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COLLIE PUPS.—Beautiful, Intelligent, Males \$10.00, Females, \$5. P. McCULLOUGH, MERCER, PENNA.

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From Skeff's Notebook

COUPLED with other difficulties, protracted bad weather has hampered farm operations this spring. In many areas the pea crop did not go in on schedule and has been endangered by cold and wet, with fear that many peas are rotting in the ground. Farmers growing plants in cold frames have had more than usual of damping off, attributed to lack of sun. Some canners have been apprehensive about cancellation of contracts.

Time for planting oats passed with few planted, because of inability to plow. Even before the last cold rains, Monroe County farmers estimated they were about two weeks behind. An Orleans County farmer said, "we just have not a minute to lose from now on if we are to come through anywhere near normal. If we could be assured of constant favorable weather from now on, I would say that we can get along. With any more unfavorable weather we will continue to fall behind."

In the fruit regions there is ample evidence of the hard going. Spray rigs are in operation, with enormous muddy ruts showing where they have been hauled. Some growers said the hauling was the worst they had experienced, but that they had to stick with spraying and get it done or face

loss of a crop. With practically no peaches in sight this year because of frost damage, they don't care about losing any more fruit and so battle with spray rigs over wet ground.

The labor situation also is reflected in spraying. It is common to see a woman or boy driving the tractor to haul the spray rig. In a few cases spraying is being done under difficulty as a one-man job. Another evidence of the labor shortage is shifting in acreage of crops planted. Canners' field men say they have difficulty in getting acreage of carrots because their growers are hesitant about taking on more than they think they will be able to weed with their known labor supply. One canner said he signed up enough acreage, but he had to take it in smaller lots as his regular growers said they would only grow what the family and regular help could weed. In another county, farmers reported that they expect to have to pay 75 to 80 cents an hour for weeder.

Dairymen Get \$59,000

A Court of Appeals decision releases to dairymen in the Rochester milk marketing area \$59,000 accumulated or owed since the marketing order was amended to require producer-distributors to contribute to the equalization fund. Some \$48,000 has been paid in and held in escrow, and it is believed that most of the balance is collectible. The order was amended by the commissioner after a referendum of producers serving the market. It was contended that producer-distributors were receiving the benefits of a stabilized market without any share in surplus control. The producer-distributors contended they had developed their own businesses and did not help to create a low-priced surplus.

However, it was pointed out that some six distributors acquired farms to escape payment to the pool, and that the business of producer-distributors increased much more rapidly than that of other producers. It is expected that Commissioner Noyes will direct the "plum" to be disbursed to all producers as an addition to monthly milk checks over a period of several months.

Fruit Price Hearing

Tentative announcement has been made that the OPA will conduct a hearing in Albany on May 13 to determine price ceilings on fresh fruits. If there are to be price ceilings, growers are hopeful that they will be in line with greatly increased production and packaging costs, and that they will be less of a headache than restrictions which have been in effect on some vegetables. It is expected that the fruit committee of the Farm Bureau Federation, the New York and New England Apple Institute, and the State Horticultural Society will participate.

Ask Higher Prices

Higher prices to growers of beets, snap beans and carrots are asked by the canning crops committee of the Farm Bureau Federation in a report to the State Emergency Food Commission. The commission endorsed recommendation that snap bean prices be increased from \$100 to \$115 per ton, carrots from \$22 to \$30 per ton and beets from \$21 to \$25 per ton.

The Federation committee recommended flexibility in wage ceilings in canning factories, that government contracts for purchase of canned goods include provisions for financial protection of growers, that government credit facilities be extended to canners, and that an effort be made to obtain 13 beet harvesting combines for use in

this state. The committee includes Andrew Muckle of Stanley, chairman; A. R. Christian, Cuylerville; Jost Kast, Albion; Hall Clothier, Silver Creek; Claude Rorapough, Cortland, and E. S. Foster, Ithaca, secretary.

Cannery operators reported that they are up against serious difficulties in engaging help because of wage ceilings lower than in competing industries. The Federation urged that these wage ceilings be increased, and that price ceilings likewise be advanced to reflect the increased costs.

"Tempest" at Geneva

The proverbial tempest in a teapot was stirred up when the agricultural committee of the Geneva Chamber of Commerce announced that it was prepared to combat transfer of any divisions of the Geneva Experiment Station to Ithaca. The Chamber said: "We feel it would be a mistake to in any way hinder the work being so successfully carried on at the station here. . . . We are reliably informed that arguments of Cornell to the effect that consolidation would eliminate duplication are without foundation."

"Ninety per cent pure fiction," was the comment of Dr. A. J. Heinicke, station director. He said that Dr. A. C. Dahlberg, dairy division head now on leave on a government mission in Central America, has been transferred to Cornell. Consolidation of the dairy division with work at Cornell has been under discussion for years.

Dr. Heinicke points out that he would not have come to Geneva last September if there was "any idea that the station was to be abolished," as the Chamber hinted. At the time of Heinicke's appointment, it was indicated that the Geneva station was to be built up and expanded in the field of horticulture, food processing, crop utilization, etc., and that similar consideration would be given to intensifying certain lines of work at the Cornell station. It is assumed that this policy will be studied and developed.

"For Want of Man—"

Recently, the newly created State Emergency Food Commission received a report that normal supplies of fertilizer were not being shipped into New York State because of car shortage. This immediately was taken up with railroads and shippers. It was found that there was not a car shortage, but a shortage of labor to load cars. This was taken to the regional director of the War Manpower Commission. Investigation disclosed that in the Maryland, Virginia and adjacent areas there was manpower to load the

fertilizer, but "frozen" wage ceilings prevented manufacturers and shippers from obtaining help.

The commission asked the War Food Administrator, the WMC and the WLB to permit the fertilizer people to raise wages to the point where they could obtain labor to ship fertilizer. Shippers reported to the Food Commission that as things stood they would be unable to ship 25 per cent of orders for New York farmers. One company said that it was 1,400 orders behind on its shipments.

Reports to the Commission were that the five-cent raise in corn price ceilings moved some corn out of speculators' hands, but that none was moving from Midwest farms. Weekly reports to the Commission from 125 feed dealers and 75 cooperatives indicate that feed supplies in this state are at dangerously low levels and efforts are being made to "unfreeze" feed. Difficulty is that corn is worth \$1.50 a bushel to Midwest farmers when fed to hogs and only about a dollar when sold as feed.

—A. A.—

THE CHEESE AMENDMENT

As we go to press, dairymen of the New York milk shed are voting either individually or through their organizations on a proposed cheese amendment to the New York Milk Order. If approved, the amendment will lower the class price for milk made into cheese sixteen cents per hundred.

It is claimed that the price for milk to be made into cheese was too high to encourage cheese manufacture. As a result, milk that could have been made into cheese, especially during the flush period, was forced into other uses.

On the other hand, some argue that the proposed amendment will not entirely correct the situation because no diversion payment is allowed for transporting milk to factories that have cheese-making facilities. There is a possibility, too, that lowering the price of milk made into cheese will encourage the production of cheese at some plants after the flush season is over and when there is a greater need for milk in the higher classifications.

One difficulty with the Milk Order is that there is too little time given for explanations and discussions after the amendments are proposed to dairymen before they vote on them. The result is that farmers have to vote more or less in the dark on suggested amendments.

Results of your vote will be published in the next issue.

FARM BUTTER IS RATIONED PRICE CEILINGS APPLY ALSO

O.P.A. regulations require every farmer, who sells butter, to register. Coupons must be collected from customers for every pound sold, and turned in to the O.P.A. If further information is desired, write O.P.A. Office, 190 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

Regulations require that farm butter must not be sold at prices higher than ceiling prices.

SELL CREAM and avoid those restrictions. We will buy all the cream you produce at all times and pay promptly for each shipment at top price. Ship direct by rail, or by truck if there is a route near you.

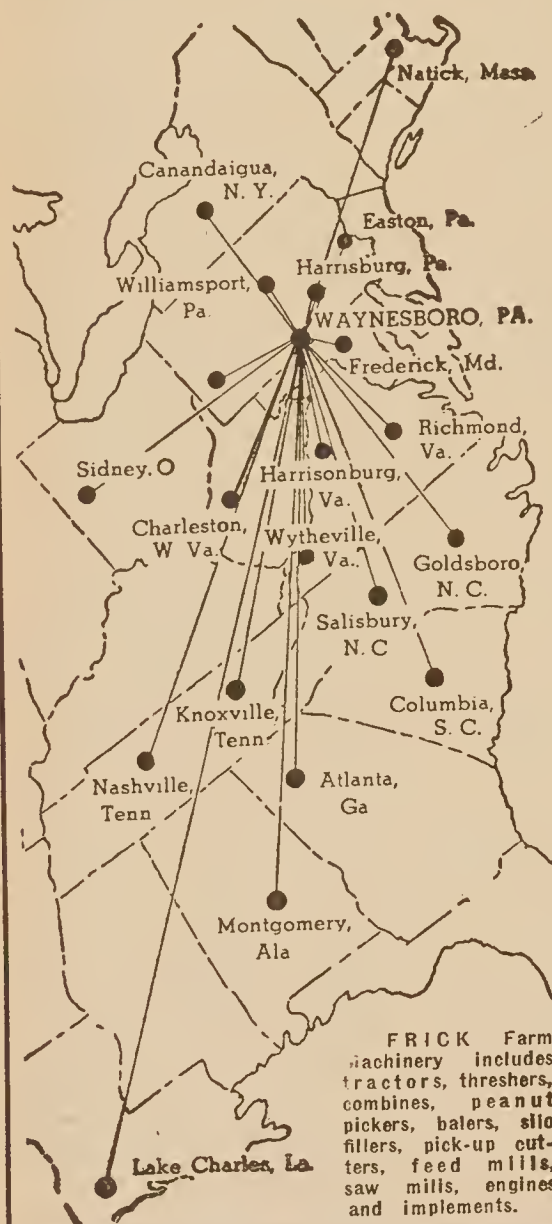
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HALL'S CHICKS

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HALL'S CHICKS

Best Time to Sell Meat Birds

By L. E. Weaver

For a long time, I have been telling people that the time to sell their heavy broilers is when they weigh about three pounds. That recommendation is based on a table of ages and weights from the Delaware Experiment Station. The table was based on actual figures on the rearing of thousands of heavy broilers. It showed that up to a weight of 2.79 pounds, only 3.68 pounds of feed was needed to produce a pound of chicken, but above that size, it requires a greater and greater amount of feed to put on each pound of weight. That is, it took 4 pounds of feed to produce each pound of meat in a 3 1/4 pound bird, 5 pounds of feed to produce each pound in birds that weighed 3.86 pounds. All of which goes to prove that the three pound figure represents the point of most efficient use of feed.

There is another slant to this question that I was missing, and that Professor H. E. Botsford has pointed out to me. Take a look at the table shown here. I have checked the figures and they seem to be correct. It looks as though one will make most by keeping the meat birds until they weigh five pounds. That is actually the case, if you don't consider your labor or use of buildings and equipment worth anything. The chicks cost the same whether you sell them at three pounds or five pounds, and the return above feed cost is 4c greater on the five pound bird, figuring feed at 3c a pound, and live broilers at twenty-five cents. What is the catch?

Well, here it is. The average cross-bred meat chicken reaches the three pound weight in 12 weeks, but it takes 18 weeks to get him up to 5 pounds. Maybe you are willing to work those extra six weeks for a return of 4c a bird, but as for me, give me a new lot of chicks to work on. They will return me, on the same estimates, 44c a bird in 12 weeks.

APPROXIMATE FEED CONSUMPTION AND RETURN ABOVE FEED COST FOR MEAT BIRDS AT DIFFERENT WEIGHTS.

Weight (Lbs.)	Feed Consumed (Lbs.)	Cost of Feed (At 3c Lb.)	Value of Live Bird (At 25c Lb.)	Return Above Feed Cost
2	6.5	\$0.195	\$0.50	\$0.305
3	10.6	.318	.75	.432
4	15.7	.471	1.00	.529
5	22.8	.684	1.25	.566
6	36.5	1.095	1.50	.405

— A. A. —

FEED CONSUMPTION

Some recent poultry feeding experiments at Pennsylvania State College indicate that the total amount of feed consumed by the poultry flock is more important in maintaining egg production than is the exact proportion of mash and scratch feed consumed.

The men who handled the experiments feel that much of the time that poultrymen give to worrying about exact feeding procedures would give better returns if it were used in studying other management problems.

— A. A. —

HUSKING SILAGE CORN

With the possibility of a shortage in grain next winter, would it be a good idea to grow a variety of corn for silage that will mature, and husk the ears before the corn is put in the silo?

Nothing would be gained by such a practice. In the first place, you would get less total yield by planting an early variety. Second, tests have shown that cows make as good use of ears in the silo as they do where the corn is husked and ground.

A sound procedure is, first, to grow an adequate supply of the best possible roughage, and then, in addition, to grow as much grain as your situation will permit.

BABY CHICKS

New WAR TIME MONEY SAVING PLAN WENE R.O.P. SIRE CHICKS

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BIG ENG. WHITE LEGHORNS (hens weigh up to 7 lbs.) \$6.00 \$11.75 \$58.00 \$115.00
BIG ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORN SEXED PULLETS 12.00 23.50 116.00 230.00
WHITE ROCKS, BARRED ROCKS, NEW HAMPSHIRE, RED-ROCK CROSSES 6.50 12.75 63.00 125.00
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We specialize in one grade and one price as all our breeders are bred up to one quality, outstanding size and egg production. Order direct from ad or write for FREE Catalog giving full information of our breeders and hatchery. All chicks shipped prepaid. Guar. 100% live delivery. Hatches Tuesdays and Thursdays.
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B. & W. Rox, R. I. Reds, W. Wy. \$12.00 \$15.00 \$12.00
Red-Rock or Rock-Red Cross \$12.00 \$15.00 \$12.00
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STRAIGHT RUN ONLY. 100 500 1000
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Less than 100 add 1c per chick.
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H. Mix, \$10; H. Mix, no sex guar., \$9. Breeders Blood Tested for B.W.D. Amer. Sexors only. 95% accuracy.
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Mrs. Rhoades' letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers. Read her experience in her own words: "Dear Sir: I think I must be one of the very first to use Walko Tablets. Some 35 years ago when I started raising chicks I saw Walko Tablets advertised as an aid in preventing the spread of disease through contaminated drinking water. I tried a package for my baby chicks with happiest results. I have depended upon Walko Tablets ever since."—Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa.

Danger of Disease Among Baby Chicks

Readers are warned to exercise every sanitary precaution and beware of infection in the drinking water. Baby chicks must have a generous supply of pure water. Drinking vessels harbor germs. Drinking water often becomes infected with disease germs and may spread disease through your flock before you are aware. Use preventive methods—use Walko Tablets. For over forty years thousands of poultry raisers have depended upon them. You, too, can rely on Walko Tablets as a valuable antiseptic to aid in preventing the spread of disease through contaminated drinking water.

You Run No Risk

Buy a package of Walko Tablets today at your druggist or poultry supply dealer. Use them in the drinking water to aid in preventing the spread of disease through contaminated water. Satisfy yourself as have thousands of others who depend upon Walko Tablets year after year in raising their little chicks. You buy Walko Tablets at our risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you are not entirely satisfied with results. The Waterloo Savings Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee. Sent direct postpaid if your dealer cannot supply you. Price 50c, \$1.00, \$2.50 and \$4.00.

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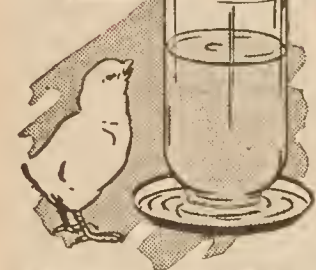
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How Full Is Your Feed Bin?

(Continued from Page 12)

feed consuming unit (one cow or 75 chickens are an animal feeding unit.) In spite of bumper crops there was a little less than a ton of feed per animal feeding unit on hand Jan. 1, 1943.

This doesn't look too bad except that animal population is still increasing and rate of feeding is high. More feed per 100 pounds of milk, more feed per marketed steer or hog and even more feed per hen is being fed. As a result feed stocks are disappearing faster this year than ever before in history.

That's the feed situation as most of the best informed people see it.

Is it rosy? No.

Is it black? It's liable to be for the folks who can grow no grass, grow no grain, buy no grain from neighbors or have no place to store a little ahead.

For those who can grow some grass or grain or can buy some and store it ahead it's not too bad.

Next time, we'll discuss the handling of this feed situation. In the meantime, it's probably smart to keep 'em laying and growing.

—A. A.—

RATS

Here is a new wrinkle on catching rats. A friend of mine had a wagon box upside down on the floor, but resting on wooden blocks. Noting that the rats seemed to be using it for a hangout, he arranged it so that one edge rested on the floor with the other edge propped up enough to allow the rats to get in. Then he baited them

American Agriculturist, May 8, 1943

liberally for several days, and one evening pulled out the block, ran a hose from the exhaust pipe of his tractor to the box, and started up the tractor. When he lifted up the box, he found about thirty dead rats.

Another suggestion for poisoning rats is to cut holes in the ends of orange crates just large enough for rats to enter, turn the crates bottomsides up, and put poison under them. That allows rats to get in, but keeps other animals out. Best results follow liberal baiting with non-poisoned food for several nights.—H. L. C.

—A. A.—

ALFALFA

From the Wisconsin College of Agriculture comes a suggestion for extending the harvesting season for alfalfa. Where alfalfa is healthy and vigorous, the turning in of from three to five head of cattle per acre soon after growth starts and leaving them for seven days will delay the first cutting from ten to fourteen days. Yield will be cut somewhat, but in the meantime the cows will get some excellent pasture.

The same results can be secured by clipping the alfalfa with a mower soon after growth starts. No attempt is made to harvest the clippings. They will, of course, add to the fertility of the field.

Only stands of alfalfa that are in a vigorous condition should be grazed or clipped.

If any reader has tried either of these plans, we will be very glad to hear from him. Write *American Agriculturist*, Box 367-AL, Ithaca, N. Y.

What Readers Say

WE THOUGHT you might like to read the following letters from our readers, received recently, about the work we of *American Agriculturist* are trying to do. Similar letters come to us every day, and they make us more determined than ever to dig in and do a better job.

"Please be assured we are behind you in your fine work for better farm conditions."—M. G. Lockwood, Oswego, N. Y.

"Your paper is doing a worthwhile thing in the fight against the C.I.O. and I wish you all success in that and in your fight against all unAmerican activities."—A. R. Garby, Augusta, Maine.

"I read your article, 'Farmers Fight for Square Price Deal,' and I want you to know that I am only one in a million, but I appreciate your fight for our side of this business that smells so badly at the moment. Keep up your fight. Every farmer is 100 per cent behind you."—G. H. Stetzer, Peconic, L. I.

"We want to thank you and the other *American Agriculturist* workers who are doing so much for the farmers in these bad days. You have always worked faithfully for us and I personally wish that all farm people would realize what men like you are trying to do to hold us together."—Mrs. M. Rice, Cato, N. Y.

"We have been readers of *American Agriculturist* for over 20 years and have always appreciated the keen interest you have shown in farmers and farm problems."—David Jones, Wrightstown, New Jersey.

"Having been a subscriber to the *American Agriculturist* for some time, and knowing you have helped others, we thought that perhaps you might be able to help us solve our present problem. . . . Sorry to have taken so much of your time, but we felt that you were the only person whom we could rely on to help us and advise us."—Gordon MacLaren, Buffalo, N. Y.

"I enjoy *American Agriculturist* and the help it gives its readers."—Howard Flatt, Gasport, N. Y.

"May I congratulate you on your feature article, 'My Sons Have Gone to War.' It is a classic in sympathetic understanding of the farmer's point of view in this terrible war to protect our dem-

ocratic way of life. . . . More power to your pen and printer's ink!"—Lowell Huntington, Westford, N. Y.

"I want to commend your valiant stand in the past and present, for agriculture. If the 'powers that be' would only give an ear to the advice that men like you and Ed Babcock could give them, they would not be forever making so many fool moves, day after day."—H. S. Fullagar, Penn Yan, N. Y.

"We have been subscribers to your paper for a number of years and it is still our favorite farm paper."—Mrs. Neundorf, Elma, N. Y.

"Thanks very much for your assistance. Without it we never would have had even a reply, let alone the offer of a refund. You do the farmer a wonderful amount of good."—Mrs. Helen Ryan, Old Chat-ham, N. Y.

"Your feature article, 'My Sons Have Gone to War,' is a masterpiece of feeling and straight-thinking. . . . This issue (March 13) had so much meat in it that I read it from cover to cover and then filed the whole thing instead of clipping it."—Ed Mitchell, Stuyvesant Falls, N. Y.

"I like your front page article, 'My Sons Have Gone to War.' It contains so much sincerity and real common sense and deserves a much greater compliment than I know how to express."—Bert Townsend, Plainfield, Vermont.

—A. A.—

GOOD RESOLUTIONS

(Continued from Page 8)

a flat body about 8 x 16 ft. and you have a light, handy rig for almost any type of hauling. It should be almost balanced, with the front end just a trifle heavier than the rear for easy handling; then the load may be distributed fore or aft to get traction or to put more or less weight on the tractor part. For some jobs, it may be used as a dump cart, and with racks may be used for hay or hauling livestock.

Even if we have the money to spend, tools and labor are going to be hard to get, so we must use our ingenuity and what brains we have to hold our end of the firing line. Never be ashamed to imitate a smart neighbor.

What Is Good Hay?

IF IN COMING issues you read an unusual number of references to quality hay, it will be due to the extra importance of good hay this season. High-protein feeds are short. The need for them can be greatly reduced by feeding high-quality roughage.

What do we mean when we talk about quality hay?

First, it must be high in digestible nutrients;

Second, it must be palatable;

Third, it must be high in minerals;

Fourth, it must have a good vitamin content.

So far as the first two requirements are concerned, quality is always improved by early cutting. Early-cut hay is more digestible, contains more protein, and is far more palatable than the same hay cut late in the season. The vitamin and mineral content is improved mainly by the method of getting hay into the barn. The vitamin content is reduced when hay is allowed to bleach or when it gets rained on, and any method of haying which causes loss of leaves reduces minerals.

Start Early

What is meant by early cutting? To some this means starting haying when timothy is in the early bloom stage and when about half the alfalfa is in bloom. However, if you start haying at that time, the hay that you cut the next day will be a little below top quality. A better rule is to start haying so that you will have at least one-third or one-half of it cut by the time it reaches the best stage of growth.

Most dairymen will agree that on the average you will get as much hay in without being rained on if you cut down hay in liberal amounts when the weather looks favorable. If you have had a day or two of rainy weather and it looks like the weather is going to be good, do not hesitate to cut down quite a lot of hay so it will be all ready to start curing when the weather is favorable.

In the absence of weather reports, some men watch the sports pages in the newspapers. If ball games in the midwest are rained out, the chances are that it will rain here in a day or two. If those games are played, it is a good indication that we are in for a spell of good weather.

When to Rake

Here is another wrinkle that may help to improve the quality of your hay. Rake it as soon as it is well wilted. Do not allow the hay on the top of the swath to get all bleached out before you rake it. Also, if you should be unlucky and have a rain before it is dry, do not wait until the

top of the windrow is thoroughly dry before you turn it over. Turning it while it is still a little damp will fluff up the windrow, allow the air to get through it, and tend to prevent moisture from coming up through the soil, keeping the bottom of the windrow wet and eventually causing it to mold.

A good many dairymen tell us that the way to turn wet hay is to do it with a pitchfork. A man can turn just about as fast as he can walk, which means as fast as a man with a team of horses and a side-delivery rake can work. In addition, it is pretty nearly impossible to give hay a half turn with a rake. You may be able to give it a turn and a half, but at the same time a lot of it may be given a complete turn, leaving it right where it was when you started.

At a Farm and Home Week program this spring, Ed Harrison of the New York State College told a story that illustrates a point. Said he:

Let 'em Eat

"Years ago I had a friend who always cut his hay late. I tried to convince him that he should start haying early. One year he did. The next winter he was asked how he liked it, and he said, 'I am not going to do that again—the cows eat too much hay.'"

The aim of northeastern dairymen could well be to get the cows to eat the greatest possible amount of good-quality roughage. Ed told of some heifers that this past winter ate well over five tons of hay apiece. He also told us that some of the State College cows on test ate as much as forty-five pounds of hay a day. In fact, Ed believes if he could be sure of getting enough top-quality hay, that cows will produce more milk on hay and grain than they will on hay, grain and silage. The reason—with its high percentage of water, cows cannot eat enough silage to get the nutrients they need for high production.

At the same meeting, we were told that while top-quality hay may contain as much as 50% digestible nutrients, poor hay may not contain over 30%; and at the same time, cows will not eat over 50% to 65% as much poor hay as they will good hay.

More Protein

For each pound of protein in early-cut timothy hay, there will be 8 or 9 pounds of carbohydrates. When timothy reaches the full bloom stage, it will have on the average only 1 pound of protein for each 14 pounds of carbohydrates. When seed is fully formed, it will have 1 pound to 17 pounds of carbohydrates. Alfalfa, before it blooms, will have about 1 pound of protein for each 3 pounds of carbohydrates; when it is from three-quarters to full bloom, 1 pound of protein to each 4 pounds of carbohydrates.

The thing to remember is that the concentrate ration will not have as much protein as it did a year ago. There isn't too much that can be done about protein content of silage (you can, of course, grow soybeans and corn in combination which will help some), but when it comes to hay, we have a possible choice of feeding hay with a ratio of 1 pound of protein to each 3 of carbohydrates, or a ratio of 1 pound for each 17 of carbohydrates. It does not take much figuring to see the possibility of giving a perfectly balanced ration, even though we have less protein in the grain.

This year more than any year in memory, the aim should be to grow more legumes, to cut hay early, and to get the hay in the barn in the best possible condition.



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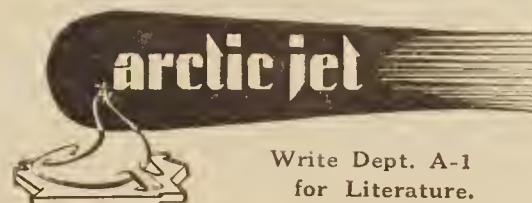
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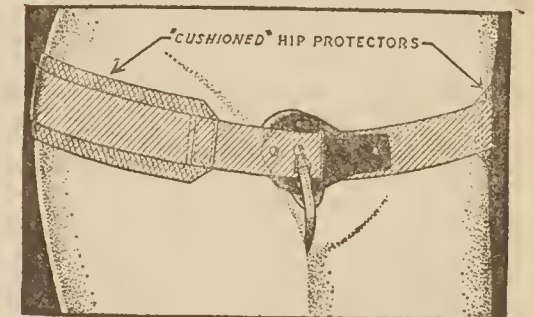


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Can Your Own

CANNING is the order of the day, and the main idea is to do it with as much ease as possible and still have foods keep. This means starting with a good product and handling it carefully from start to finish.

In warm weather, bacteria grow quickly, even on perfect fruits and vegetables. Any break in the surface or a bruise offers them an opening. The remedy is to beat bacteria to it by working rapidly. Not over two hours from garden to can is a good rule.

Make Ready

JARS: Sort, test for nicks and leaks, wash in hot soapy water, rinse; keep hot in pan of warm water with cloth in bottom to avoid bumping. See that proper lids or closures are ready; also that rubber rings of proper size are at hand.

BOILING WATER BATH: The boiling water bath is recommended for ACID FOODS (fruits, tomatoes and rhubarb), and it consists of a large deep kettle with well-fitting lid, and rack to lift jars off the bottom, if possible. At a pinch, a folded towel underneath the jars will serve the purpose of a rack. Good circulation of water is necessary AROUND and UNDERNEATH jars, but they should not bump each other while being boiled.

CANNERS: Use pressure cooker, if available, for ALL NON-ACID FOODS (all vegetables except tomatoes and rhubarb; also meats and poultry.) If it is not possible to obtain a pressure cooker for these non-acid foods, then use the boiling water bath method.

When using pressure cooker, be sure that pressure gauge is in good working order. Follow manufacturer's instructions for using pressure canner. Two quarts of water in the canner are recommended; the larger amount prevents sudden fluctuation of temperature which tends to cause loss of liquid from the jars. However, this takes longer to reduce pressure to zero after processing.

OTHER UTENSILS: Here is a list of useful articles in addition to containers, processing equipment, work table and sink: shallow pans, preserving kettles, colander, wire basket or cheesecloth, jar funnel, quart measure, standard measuring cup, ladle or dipper, jar tongs, long-handled spoons, stainless steel paring knives, cutting knife, scissors, household scales, vegetable brush, thermometer. Special tools for paring, pitting, coring, shelling, slicing and sieving would make the job go faster, but are not an absolute necessity.

Route the Work

Plan the different tasks in connection with the canning job and assign them to helpers, if you have any, so that they do not get in each other's way. Washing, dipping (in many instances), peeling or shelling, packing and processing are usually the main tasks involved. A movable work table often makes it easy to route these tasks so that the work progresses smoothly. Sit whenever possible to prepare foods.

Preparing Foods

FRUITS: Handle BERRIES as little as possible and in shallow containers to avoid crushing. Wash carefully, remove caps and stems. Other fruits are washed and, if necessary, peeled. CHERRIES may be pitted or not, according to the way they are to be used. GOOSEBERRIES have their "tails" removed. PEACHES and TOMATOES are dipped in boiling

by
MRS. GRACE
WATKINS
LUCKETT

water for about ½ to 1 minute to make their skins slip easily, then plunged into cold water for a few seconds before removing skins. APPLES are peeled and quartered or sliced thin; PEARS are peeled, halved and cored. PLUMS are merely washed and pricked with a needle to prevent bursting.

VEGETABLES: All vegetables must be GARDEN FRESH, young and tender. HANDLE QUICKLY to avoid flat souring. Discard bruised or imperfect parts. WASH THOROUGHLY since soil is one of the main causes of spoilage. In washing greens, lift from water to avoid picking up grit on bottom of pan. Prepare any vegetable as for ordinary cooking — asparagus in stalks or in short pieces, beans strung and left long or cut short, etc.

Pre-Cooking

Pre-cooking is ordinarily limited to bringing to a boil or cooking until partly tender. For vegetables, use boiling salted water (1 tablespoon to each quart of water), except for beets. If salt is added, beets lose their bright red color.

Canning Fruits With and Without Sugar

Thin syrup is made by boiling one cup sugar with 3 cups liquid (water or fruit juice) for 5 minutes; medium syrup is one cup sugar to 2 cups liquid. Honey may be used to replace up to one-half the sugar called for in the recipe; or corn syrup up to one-third.

Fruits will keep without sugar: just cover with their own juice or with boiling water instead of syrup. The juicy fruits and pears may be sprinkled with sugar and brought slowly to boiling point to draw out the juice, and packed at once into jars, filling with the juice. This method seems to make the sugar ration go farther.

Packing

Pack the food into hot, clean containers, using the cooking liquid to fill the jars where possible. Leave a head space at the top of the jar to allow food to expand while processing; ¼ inch is sufficient for all except starchy foods, corn, limas and peas, which need ½ to 1 inch. If necessary, use a spatula or knife to work the air bubbles out of the jars. Carefully wipe tops of jars and rubbers, as any seeds or food on the rubber may give an incomplete seal and cause spoilage. Then PARTIALLY seal containers (jar rubbers are of too uncertain strength now to risk the complete seal), and put AT ONCE into processing kettle.

Processing

PRESSURE COOKER: Follow manufacturer's instructions.

BOILING WATER BATH: Be sure that water is actively boiling when containers are put into it, and that it comes one inch over the tops of jars. Cover the water bath and begin counting processing time after water comes to a rapid boil again. Water must be kept at rapid steady boil during entire period. At end of processing period, remove containers and complete the seal at once.

Cooling and Storing

Cool jars or cans as quickly as possible without danger of breakage. Leave jars upright to avoid disturbing the vacuum at the top which helps to make a perfect seal. Do not stack or crowd jars



A Victory Garden is only half the battle! The other half calls for preserving part of the food you raise for next winter's use. Whether you are an old hand at canning or just a green beginner, you'll find the article on this page helpful. Save it for handy reference.

while cooling; they need a perfect circulation of air around them.

"Cool, dark and dry" describes the ideal storage place for canned foods, the "cool and dry" to discourage molds, the "dark" to prevent fading. Avoid handling in a manner that would disturb the seal in any way. Inspect from time to time and remove any that show signs of spoilage.

Before Eating!

Vegetables canned in boiling water bath must be boiled vigorously for 10 minutes before tasting or eating. This is to avoid any danger from botulinus poisoning.

To Pasteurize Fruit Juices

Method recommended by Experiment Station, Geneva: Extract juice, heat in double boiler to 170° F. for fruit juice, 190° F. for tomato juice. Fill container COMPLETELY, remove foam, seal, lay containers on side in hot water at 165° F. for 15 minutes. Remove, gradually cool and chill.

VEGETABLE TIME TABLE

	Pressure Cooker At 10 Lbs. Pressure Pints (Minutes)	Boiling Water Bath Quarts (Hours)
ASPARAGUS	30	35 3
BEANS, green or wax	30	35 3
shell or lima	50	55 3
soybeans	50	55 3
BEETS, baby	30	35 3
BROCCOLI	55	60 3
CARROTS	30	35 2
CORN (whole grain)....	60	70 3½
PEAS, green	45	— 3
(At 15 Lb. Pressure)		
CORN, cream style.....	75	— 3½
GREENS, spinach, kale, chard, etc.	60	65 3
PUMPKIN OR SQUASH	60	75 3
SUCCOTASH	—	75 3½

CANNING FRUITS

(BOILING WATER BATH—Processing Time in Minutes)

1. Pre-cook and pack hot
Apples, apricots, peaches 15
Applesauce, cherries, plums, rhubarb, tomatoes, tomato juice 5
Pears, pre-cook 1 minute 20
2. Cold pack, cover with boiling syrup
Berries (except strawberries), apricots, cherries, soft peaches 25
Firm peaches 35
Gooseberries, plums 20
3. Pack raw, press down to form juice to cover, add 1 teaspoon salt for each quart.
Tomatoes 45
4. Sweeten to taste with sugar, bring to boil slowly, and pack hot
Berries, plums, ripe peaches 15
Pears, juicy 20
5. Pack raw
Strawberries, add ½ cup sugar per quart, press berries in. add no liquid 15
Other berries: Cover with boiling medium syrup, place hot jars in cooker full of actively boiling water, cover, turn off heat and let stand until water is cold.

Make War on Moths

By Grace Watkins Hockett

WITH WOOLENS becoming scarcer for civilian use, every woolen article needs all the protection it can get. The time to begin protecting your winter woollens and furs is the moment you stop wearing them. Any delay offers opportunity for a hungry moth to have a meal. Such delays account for the \$20,000,000 a year damage which they are estimated to do.

Far better than any bought remedy is the simple one of brushing, sunning and cleaning. Moths are very clever, depositing eggs in folds, pleats, seams and insides of pockets and they are doubly sure to thrive on soiled spots. Any garment left undisturbed for a period of time is in danger since the entomologists tell us that clothes moths are in every house, whether the owner knows it or not. Moths do not like fresh air and sunshine, hence the value of sunning and brushing often.

FUMIGATE

Where the temperature is 68° F. or higher, the moths breed 12 months of the year. This means that houses with central heating offer an ideal breeding ground for them. If moths are found in a closet or storage chest, the only certain way to get rid of them is to fumigate. A liquid mixture composed of three parts by volume of ethylene dichloride and one

part by volume of carbon tetrachloride is a safe fumigant because it is neither inflammable nor explosive. It is best used in trunks or chests, or in small closets. It forms a heavy gas which diffuses downward. Hence it should be placed in the top part of the trunk or on the highest shelf of the closet.

Place it in a soup dish or shallow pan, allowing 1 tablespoon of the mixture for each cubic foot of space, and at once close the trunk or chest, and leave it closed for at least 24 hours; 48 hours would be better. If a closet is used, place a large shallow pan on the top shelf, allowing 1½ pints per 100 cubic feet. As soon as the liquid has been poured into the pan, close the closet door and paste strips of gummed paper over all openings about the door. Leave sealed for 24 to 48 hours.

Even after fumigating, it is necessary to prevent moths getting into the clothes again. For this purpose, use paradichlorobenzene crystals; keep a constant supply of these crystals in a trunk, chest or closet containing articles of wool, fur or feathers.

Proper storage is highly important. Even though the clothing has had the necessary cleaning and brushing, it must be put away so that moths cannot get at it again. Whether one of

(Continued on Page 25)



EASY TO MAKE -- FUN TO WEAR

No. 2072. What could be a more perfect all-around two-piece than this smart stripe? Sizes 12 to 48. Size 36, 3½ yards 35-in. fabric.

No. 2727. A mix-and-match set that is a practical ensemble. Sizes 10 to 40. Size 16, for the blouse, 1¾ yds. 35-in. fabric; skirt, 1¾ yds. 35-in. fabric and the culotte, 2½ yds.

No. 2756. A soft bow is a high fashion note this season. Keep right in step with this pretty dress. Sizes 14 to 48. Size 36, 3 yds. 39-in. fabric with 3½ yds. edging.

No. 2871. The circus is coming and the tiny folks will want a gay balloon frock. Sizes 1, 2, 3 and 4 yrs. Size 4, 1½ yards 35-in. fabric with ¼ yd.

contrasting for the collar and ½ yd. for each balloon.

No. 3505. This is just the thing for mid-season wear. Sizes 12 to 42. Size 36, for the blouse, 2¼ yds. 35-in. fabric; for the jumper, 3½ yds. 35-in. fabric.

TO ORDER: Send pattern number, correct size and fifteen cents to Pattern Dept., American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Send now to the same address for your copy of the Summer Fashion Book. Its 24 pages are full of wonderful ideas with patterns for all ages, sizes and occasions. Price 12 cents or 25 cents for a book and a pattern of your own choosing.

So-o-o tender! Yet this "point-saver" is packed with staying power

It's a great appetite appeaser and it's rich in wartime nourishment when it's made with Pillsbury's Best



Here's how you can combine a few low-cost, point-free ingredients to make

PILLSBURY'S TEMPTING BREAKFAST TWIRL

(makes one 8-inch cake)

TEMPERATURE: 400° F.

TIME: About 25 to 30 minutes

- 3 tablespoons sugar
- ¾ teaspoon salt
- 3 tablespoons shortening
- ½ cup milk, scalded
- 1 cake compressed yeast or 1 package granular yeast

- ¼ cup lukewarm water
- 1 egg, well beaten
- 3 cups sifted PILLSBURY'S BEST Enriched Flour
- ½ cup orange marmalade, jam, or other preserves

1. Add sugar, salt, and shortening to milk; cool to lukewarm. 2. Soften yeast in lukewarm water. Add to milk mixture. Add egg. 3. Sift flour once; measure. Add to yeast mixture in about two portions, mixing well to make a soft dough. 4. Knead about 5 minutes on lightly floured board. 5. Place in greased bowl. Cover and allow to rise in a warm place (80° to 85° F.) until double in bulk (about 1¼ hrs.). 6. Roll or shape into

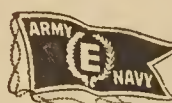
long strip (about 60 inches long). Place in pinwheel-like formation in greased 8x8x2-inch pan. 7. Drip jam or marmalade between strips. 8. With scissors, make deep gashes in dough, about 1 inch apart around ring. 9. Cover and let rise in a warm place until double in bulk (about ¾ hour). 10. Bake in hot oven until done. Cover with a confectioners' icing if desired.

NOTE: If desired, double the amount of yeast; decrease rising time to ¾ hour in Step 5, and to ½ hour in Step 9.

In Pillsbury's Breakfast Twirl you'll find a shining example of the results of tender blending—Pillsbury's expert combining of wheats of different, desirable qualities—some that give sturdy, satisfying substance to your baking; others that supply delicacy and tenderness. It's that "tender blend" that makes Pillsbury's Best such a standout flour for all baking purposes.

FOR BETTER BREAD—insist on this "tender blend" flour! Thanks to its "tender blend" of wheats, Pillsbury's Best helps you make bread that is full-bodied, hearty, and substantial, yet amazingly light and tender.

S-T-R-E-T-C-H Ration Points. Don't let the shortage of meats and other high-protein foods rob your family of the vital proteins they need every day. Baked foods made with milk and enriched flour are a good source of protein. Cheese biscuits, coffee cake, nut breads, casseroles with biscuit topping, peanut butter cookies, are delicious ways to help you make your ration points go further. White flour, enriched as your government recommends, is plentiful! Make good use of it in solving your protein problem!



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GET IN THE SCRAP Scrap metal is needed for war materials. Gather it up and sell it now. But, be sure that you do not discard machines that could be put into workable shape.



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- Ordinarily, field equipment to you means a tractor, mowing machine and other implements used in tilling the soil and harvesting a crop. Comparable equipment in our work are wire, poles, and all the things that extend the boundaries of the telephone.
- Today both you and ourselves must get along with a whole lot less of these things and yet produce bumper farm crops and handle more telephone calls than ever before. We do these things gladly to help make certain our boys have an ample supply of jeeps, guns and tanks — the most important field equipment of all today!

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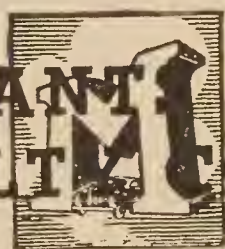
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PROMPT SETTLEMENTS, AND ECONOMY, WITH PERSONAL SERVICE.

TOUGH SOD

(Continued from Page 5)

aming articles which later would be put up at the sale.

In the house all of the furniture, with the exception of the stoves, had been stripped from the rooms and gathered together in order to be moved quickly to the auctioneer when he was ready for it. Both kitchen and sittingroom stoves were roaring full blast, and gathered around them were the farm and village women, keeping warm and visiting while waiting for the sale to commence.

Early that morning Hank Clark, Allen's hired man, acting on a suggestion from Allen, had gone over to the Tyler place and had gone ahead as if it were his own to help get the stuff organized for sale. It suddenly occurred to Hank just before the sale started that he had forgotten to bring down something from one of the upstairs bedrooms, so he charged in through the back woodshed into the kitchen to make his way to the stairway. He made so much noise coming in that when he opened the living-room door fifteen or twenty women—whose presence he had forgotten—fixed their full attention on him. Embarrassed, Hank plunged over the coal scuttle sitting by the stove, and then, fussed more than ever, shied off and fell over a kitchen chair. That was just too much. Forgetting all about his errand to the upper chamber, he turned and beat a hasty retreat through the back door, muttering:

"Danged women! They always did upset me!"

In the group of women in the living room was Sarah Munson, free for the day from Ezra's dusty office. Betty looked at her several times, wondering if she had come because she wanted to buy something, or because Ezra had sent her for purposes of his own. Anyway, there she was, tall, reserved, standing by herself, talking with no one.

Some time before the auction started, Betty, with all arrangements completed and for the moment not busy, slipped upstairs to her old bedroom to be by herself. Some way this auction gave her much the same feelings as had the death of her father and mother. She would be glad when it was over.

As she stood there looking out of the little window of the room that had been hers since she was a small girl, she could see a stretch of pasture with woods in the background that had been familiar to her all her life. She recalled how in the early mornings in springtime she had stood at that window listening to the homey clucking of hens in the yard below, and wonder-

ing at the million delicate shades of green glistening in the sunlight on the woods just coming into leaf. She recalled how in days gone by she could see from her window the wild blackberry patch, now grown up to brush, where in late summers as a little girl she had gone with her mother to pick berries. She remembered her pride when she had grown big enough to fill her pail with berries just as fast as her mother could.

But best of all, she thought, was the view from her window in the fall, when God had painted the woods with their brilliant and glorious coat of many colors.

Hearing a step behind her, Betty turned to find Sarah Munson, her grave eyes lit with a kindly smile. Said she:

"Betty, I hope you don't mind my intrusion. I saw you leave the room downstairs, and I thought I knew why. I just came up to tell you that I have been through all this heartache of losing everything I ever cared for. My folks are all gone, and I have no home of my own. I just wanted you to know that I understand how you are feeling. But you'll feel better. Old Man Time takes away our youth and our good looks, but he also heals the wounds. Things will be better after a while."

Then she gave Betty an awkward little pat on the shoulder and was gone before Betty could even say "Thank you."

(To be continued)

—A. A.—

PARTIES IN WARTIME

"Parties in Wartime" is the title of a grand new book by Louise Price Bell which costs just \$1.50 and is filled with suggestions for parties, miscellaneous games, stunts, quizzes, contests, and even menus and recipes. There's a Patch Party, Swap Party, Good Neighbor Party, a Cookie Shower, Dollar Shower, Shamrock Shindig, Victory Garden Party, patriotic games and quizzes, parties for service men on furlough and lads from army camps and bases; in fact, parties for every occasion. All of them are keyed to wartime conditions and are simple and inexpensive to give.

Mrs. Bell is widely known for her popular magazine articles, many of which have appeared in *American Agriculturist*. She is also the author of several other books on cooking and entertaining, including "Kitchen Fun", "Have a Party", and "Jane Louise's Cook Book." To order a copy of her latest book, "Parties in Wartime", send \$1.50 to Fleming H. Revell Co., 158 Fifth Ave., New York City.



The latest in milk delivery. This heifer, owned by Louie Bordenet of Ithaca and driven by his young son, brings milk to the Dairy Building at the State College of Agriculture. The heifer has been trained to be driven with a bridle and bit, and seems to take the whole procedure as a matter of course.

"A STAR IN A WINDOW"

(Continued from Page 1)

down and said aloud to the stars, "From whence do you come and why are you here?"

There was a silence for a moment, and in that moment the stars vanished. Again I was afraid until I heard the voice like the blending of thousands of voices saying, "Look upon this and know that these are the places from which we come."

I saw again the dirty little inland village window on 10th Avenue with its star of blue. I saw a great flag in a quiet park. The flag was dotted with many stars. I saw an old weather-beaten farm house, and in the parlor over the Bible and family album I saw the star of blue. In the hallway of great buildings I saw the flag with many stars. In the quiet of a church I knelt and looked from the cross to the wall. There I saw the star. In the reception room of a hospital I saw it, and in the steel mill and the general store. In the back window of an old limousine, parked by a river bank where the driver was fishing. I saw the tiny square of red and white and the tiny star of blue. I saw the halls of great colleges bare except for the service flag denoting that so many were away on a great venture.

True, I saw more than this. I saw women working in factories and stores that those away on the business of the country might do their job well. I saw anxious faces of father, mother, brother and sister—their ears to the radio and scanning columns of the newspapers. I saw children playing in the street and telling each other that brother was in Australia, Ireland, or Alaska. I saw graduates from college drop their robes and don the overalls of the factory and the uniforms of the service. I saw a nation finding its latest symbol in the star of blue.

Then all was silent upon the plain where I knelt now all alone, for suddenly this place had become to me like holy ground. Then I heard a voice saying, "These are the places from which we come, but why we are here, that is another matter."

Suddenly the vast silence was broken by a roar of many voices. It seemed as if, in and among the voices, I could hear, "Someone said that philosophers claim there would always be war. We listened to them and believed them." Others said, "There are in the world the 'haves' and the 'have nots', and the 'have nots' want what the 'haves' have, but the 'haves' want to keep what they have. We listened to them." As suddenly as it had started, the great roaring of voices ceased.

Then I took heart as I heard a young voice say, "I am 19, and I am from the farm. I graduated from high school last year. I had a job and liked it. It was pleasant working all day, and then driving home. I was hard to get up in the morning, but I liked the drive to and from work. I liked my family. There was mom and pop and grandma and the kid sisters and brothers, and

we got along just fine. I couldn't bear to think that maybe what I had, what they had, would be taken from me and from them. I couldn't bear the thoughts of losing for myself and for them this way of living. We don't have everything, but we aren't slaves and we aren't poor and we are happy. What could I do but come? I'm a marine, and back home there is a little star in the window. It's my card and it says, 'I'm out. I'm away. Will be away until this way of life is made secure again.'"

"How long will it take and what sacrifices will be made?" I asked. "We do not know," came the reply. "There are many blue stars now, but some already are changing color like the fields in autumn when the first snow of winter-time blows across them. Some of these stars are changing to gold; but we will not take down our flags, our stars, be they blue or gold, until we have at last settled this thing once and for all."

Then I awoke and was like a man who had been in a far country, and yet all the time had been at home. My neighbor across the aisle was cursing the government that made him ride a bus because there were not tires and gas enough to go around. I thought of the star in the window. The women in front of me were bewailing the rationing of sugar and canning problems, but I thought of stars of gold. Suddenly sugar, gas and rubber tires seemed of little account. At last, I could stand this talk no longer, so I shouted at them—shouted out until all stopped. Then I told them of my dream.

When I had ended, there was silence; and into the night we rode in silence, in respect for a star in a dirty window.

—A. A.—

MAKE WAR ON MOTHS

(Continued from Page 23)

the fancy gadgets on the market or a tight bag or box, the chief requisite is a perfect seal. This may also be obtained by thicknesses of newspaper or heavy wrapping paper, with moth flakes of course, and then sealed. If a break occurs in the paper, there is a source of trouble.

DISLIKE SUNSHINE

Thorough cleaning by washing or dry cleaning, brushing, sunning, airing—if these are done before storing and the storage container is perfectly tight, there should not be any trouble from moths. But one should never take anything for granted where moths are concerned. Get out the sweaters and light wraps left in the closets for summer use and hang them on the line, vacuum clean closet shelves and corners and keep the pests disturbed. They dislike sunshine—so give it to them! And remember that brushing helps to dislodge eggs that may be wedged into the weave of fabrics or deep down in furs.

If you find brown fuzzy grubs about 1/4" long around baseboards or beneath the edges of carpets, these are likely to be carpet beetle larvae. They like to hide in floor cracks and behind rugs, baseboards and quarter-rounds. The vacuum cleaner helps to pick these up and if the carpet is loosened and lifted next to the baseboards, the undersides can be vacuum cleaned as well as the upper side. When storing carpets or rugs, they should be well brushed and cleaned, then sprinkled liberally with moth flakes before rolling them up.

—A. A.—

SPRING EGGS

By "H. R."

6 eggs 6 bacon slices
1 pint chopped cooked greens

Season greens with salt and pepper, arrange in bottom of greased baking dish. Break eggs on greens, top with bacon slices and bake at 325° F. until bacon is crisp and eggs cooked.

SO A CITY GIRL CAN'T COOK?

BILL: Mother's going to eat her words, angel! Mmmm... smell those rolls... but how'd you do them so fast?

SUE: I used Fleischmann's Yeast. And not only can you make them in two hours, but they have extra vitamins no other yeast can give!

Do you know Fleischmann's is the only yeast that has added Vitamins A and D... as well as Vitamins B₁ and G? That's plenty of vitamins!



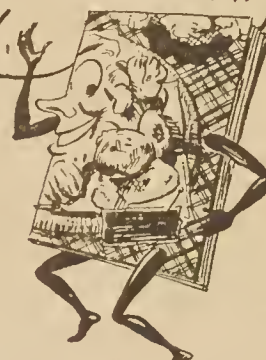
Sure, Mrs. Harmon... all the vitamins in Fleischmann's Yeast go right into your rolls with no great loss in the oven!

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WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD!
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TIME WELL SPENT

Time taken to read the advertisements in **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST** is time well spent—for there is no better way to keep well informed on new things on the market, what to buy at what price and where to go to get what you want. When you answer an "ad," be sure to mention the name of

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If you—like so many women between the ages of 38 and 52—suffer from hot flashes, weak, dizzy, nervous feelings, distress of "irregularities", are blue at times—due to the functional middle age period in a woman's life—try taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once. It's made especially for women.

Pinkham's Compound is famous to relieve such distress. Taken regularly—it helps build up resistance against such symptoms. It also is a fine stomachic tonic. Thousands upon thousands of women benefited. Follow label directions. Worth trying!

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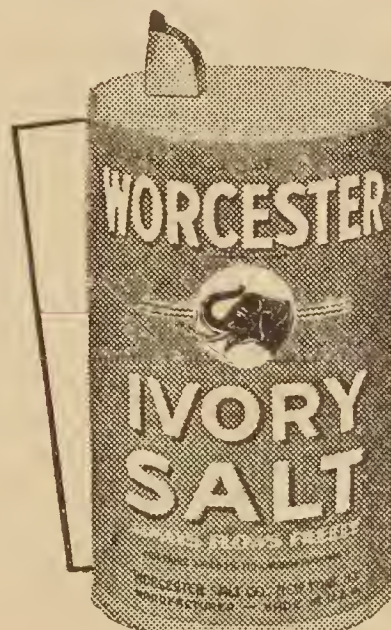
BLOSSOM TIME

By ANNE MURRY MOVIUS

While the little seeds burst forth
Reaching, blindly groping
For the light and blossom-time,
Who can cease from hoping?

When the glowing, rising sun
Brings the morning fair
With the promise of good cheer,
Who can then despair?

Beauty offered everywhere
For the heart's deep yearning;
Spring remembers hills and vales
At the brown earth's turning.



No wonder America's greatest chefs use Worcester Salt—it's vacuum evaporated for utmost purity

WORCESTER SALT

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

SPRING IS HERE! In a thousand and one nooks and corners of my farms are the 1943 chapters of exciting continued stories. Stories I have been reading for years. Stories which characteristically finished their installments last fall just when my attention was at its peak.

Each day I get around to glance at this spring's installment of this story or that. On my page this week I am going to share some of these tales with you. They are so absorbing and interesting to me that I cannot envy any man his position in life right now. I know that all of you who live on farms have similar stories to read. Often times you report them to me. I wish I had space to print more of them here.

WONG BARLEY

So far as a 1943 crop is concerned, the famous Wong winter barley brought out by Cornell is proving to be the **WRONG** winter barley for Larchmont farm. After seeing neighbor Bill Carmen grow a fine crop of this winter barley which Professor Love developed from certain selections he made in China, we sowed about five acres of it last fall.

Wong barley is a great improvement over the old Polish type of winter barley because it is awnless and has stiff straw. Purposely we selected a contour strip which slopes to the north for our winter barley field. We wanted to give it a real test. The barley got up to a nice stand last fall and went into the winter looking good. This spring it is a complete failure. Strips of wheat in the same field are nothing to brag about but are fairly good.

No one should jump to any conclusions about Wong barley from this report. At Larchmont farm, however, it has just not proven to be as hardy as winter wheat.

LADINO CLOVER

I suppose I have all of a hundred acres of ladino clover meadows and pastures. I have been over nearly every acre this spring and I have yet to find an area where the ladino has not come through the winter in good shape.

The only fault I can find with it is that it is coming so strong that it's choking out everything else. Now I am beginning to worry about the possibility of bloat when I turn out on it and the boys on the farm are already talking about the job they are going to have mowing it and curing it for hay.

Our experience with heavy stands of ladino last season proved that we could only cut it when our mowing machines were absolutely "trued up" and in the best possible working condition.

BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL

I am inclined to rename birdsfoot trefoil, "wrong-foot trefoil," as far as I am concerned.

I have tried to get a stand of this legume for four or five years and dur-

ing the last two years have followed very conscientiously the directions put out for seeding it. When winter closed in last fall, I had fairly good stands on three different fields. The land on two of these fields is dry and gravelly. This spring the trefoil on these fields is not showing up at all well. The only place where I have a stand which is worth mentioning is on a wet field on Larchmont farm.

After having tried myself and seen my neighbors try trefoil on sandy, gravelly soil I am inclined to believe that we have been misled as to its adaptability to such soil. I have recently received a circular from the State of Washington which emphasizes that birdsfoot trefoil is a wet land crop. This checks with my four or five years experience with this legume.

KALE

It looks as though we were going to have a lot of kale in some of our fields, certainly more than we have ever had before. I hate this weed and would be pretty discouraged about it were it not for our grass silage program. We shall try to cut all meadows showing any considerable stand of kale for grass silage well before the kale matures seed.

BROME GRASS

Last fall we seeded about **fifty acres** of brome grass and ladino; brome grass, ladino and alfalfa; and brome grass and alfalfa. These fall seedings are starting off fine and we seem to have a pretty good stand of brome grass.

Whether or not it will be able to compete with the ladino remains to be seen. I shall not be surprised if the ladino smothers the brome grass out and that as a result, if the brome grass turns out to be what we hope it is, we shall come to seeding our meadows to brome grass and alfalfa and our pastures to brome grass and ladino.

We have a little brome grass in one field which is coming up for its third season. I have been interested to note that this grass is way ahead of all the other grasses and legumes in the field except orchard grass, and I think it has a slight edge on the orchard grass.

To get stands of brome grass we followed directions last fall and drilled the brome grass either with the rye or, in the case of straight seedings, with the fertilizer, getting the seed in the ground at least an inch.

RYE FOR PASTURE

Our fall sown rye fields are ready to turn out on and it isn't the first of May yet. I think I have reported before that with our extensive pasturing operations we have hit on the plan of cheaply fencing off and plowing around five acre fields in our permanent pastures.

We plow these in the fall and sow them to rye, putting in our pasture grass seedings, part in the fall and the rest in the spring. Usually, we get a little grazing off the rye in the fall and always some in the early spring. The grazing and treading of the rye seem to insure a good catch of pasture grasses. Whenever we can, we top dress the rye with manure; in this way we furnish the crop with plant

food and protect the seeding from too close grazing.

In a big pasture, a half-dozen five acre fields improved this way afford a very practical means of pasture management through grazing alone, and of keeping a bunch of stock doing well week in and week out through repeated access to fresh grazing areas.

The islands of green rye around our various pastures look very inviting this spring.

GRASS SILAGE

We have checked over our last year's grass silage experience with some experts. It is fair to say that we made excellent silage by the wilting method. Johnnie, who handled the job, also is convinced that the big danger in wilting is that of getting the wilted hay too dry.

If a simple test can be developed which can determine when wilted hay is too dry, I think it will pretty well answer the need of moisture measurement for making grass silage. Grass carrying too much moisture doesn't make as good silage as that which is properly wilted, but it doesn't spoil, while grass which has been wilted much below 65% moisture is pretty sure to spoil.

PEAS ROTTED

We sowed our family peas on the 20th of March. Now on April 28th about half of them are coming up. Certainly this has been one year when too early sowing, even of peas, has not worked out.

In past years we have followed the common custom of making three or four plantings of peas. Usually the last plantings did not come through too well and did not make too good eating. Now that we freeze peas for family use the year around, we are following the practice of putting in not over two plantings of the best eating variety so as to have the best possible peas to freeze.

BRAHMANS TAMING

Our five Brahman heifers are becoming quite tame; in fact, Ross who takes care of them, has to shove them aside when he beds them. They are still very suspicious, however, and if anything goes wrong they are away like a flash. They jump over ordinary partitions with the greatest of ease.

The fact which astounds all of us is that despite their nervousness, these five animals grow faster on less feed than anything we have ever had on the farm. I know that my sanity will be questioned but I can't help but believe that there is something in the Brahman blood which, if shrewdly capitalized, might give us an animal which would make better use of our northeastern grass and roughage than anything which is now available.

HOG TROUBLES

On the whole, we have come through very well with our spring pig crop. We have raised just short of nine pigs from each of the nine sows which farrowed. One sow proved not to be in pig and so was bred to farrow in June.

I have already reported how one bunch of sows were very sick with what seemed to be pneumonia. Since I made this report, I have received a number of letters from readers of this page who report similar trouble. Unfortunately some of these men lost valuable sows.

Our spring pigs on the whole have come along very well despite the fact that most of them came in February when they had to endure very cold weather and perhaps the more important condition of no sunshine for weeks at a time.

We do have about a dozen pigs

which show unmistakable signs of rickets. I think this is partly because we have not fed as good a hog ration as in the past and principally because we did not have any nice green alfalfa hay for the pigs. All our alfalfa last summer got wet from one to three times.

From this spring's experience I shall cure under hay caps, if necessary, a ton or two of my best alfalfa hay and reserve it for my sows and spring pigs. I have sold some pigs at \$12.00 apiece. This sale puts a young York gilt which raised eleven pigs for her first litter at the top of our money-making animals.

MULE COLTS SOLD

We finally sold our mule colts to the tough guy who was not afraid of their kicking him as long as they were not shod. We had intended to keep them for our spring auction but as a gang they were getting so mischievous that we decided we would not have any fences left if we kept them around any longer.

I am still as much an admirer of a mule as ever but, like boys, it is best not to have too many of them around together.

RAIN IN SOUTHWEST

I have been advised by friends in the cattle country in the Southwest that they have had some scattered rains. As a result, feeder calf prices are stronger than ever. A letter from San Antonio quotes, "Best lightweight Hereford steer calves at 18c a pound down here." Since it will cost a little over a cent a pound to bring such a calf into New York State, the quotation makes a little 400 pound steer calf cost real money.

WHEN THE WELL RUNS DRY

Progressively throughout the nation, farms have become more and more dependent upon electric power. When something comes along to interrupt this power, we're apt to feel pretty helpless. A friend of mine has written in so vividly and so humorously about his recent experience that I feel like sharing his letter with you. He writes:

"In the yard, the maple tree at the side of the drive as you come in is ruined. One half is crushed right off. That took my electric wires and stripped them from the house, pipes and all. I thought first they were intact and that if the main line got power I would have some if they were on the ground, but I found one was broken. We have seventy head of stock in one barn that is watered by an electric pump. They now have to be let out and driven to the creek. Did you ever realize how much you depended on the power? Well it is rather amusing if you can see it in that light.

"I came down this morning as usual. Went to the cellar to attend to the furnace, throwing on the switch at the head of the stairs, and wound up attending to the furnace with a candle. Well, I could do nothing, so thought why not get my breakfast? I put a couple of pieces of bread in the toaster and threw on the switch, and of course no results. While eating my grapefruit I could not read without light, so I decided to turn on the radio. I tried that with the same results. I had to laugh, but I began to realize that we had no power. We are going into the freezer only as a last resort with the hope that it will hold until we have power.

"Did you ever go searching for a treasure? Well, I have. I have just been to the garret and found an oil lamp that apparently is in perfect working order. We usually keep a five gallon can of kerosene on hand and that happened to be nearly full so we are set in that direction."

SERVICE BUREAU

By H. L. Cosline

SWAMPY "LOTS"

In Federal Court in New York City four individuals and two corporations have gone on trial on charges of having defrauded Ray Peck of Chaumont, Jefferson County, New York, and others in a Florida land-selling scheme. It was charged that victims were induced to pay from \$250 to \$500 an acre for uncleared swamp land for which the defendants paid \$9 an acre. It was further charged that total losses of investors were from \$200,000 to \$300,000, and that they were under the impression that they were buying interests in citrus fruit groves.

The Service Bureau has consistently advised its readers against investment in land or lots located at a distance and which they have never seen.

—A. A.—

DELAYED CHICKS

This is the year when hatcheries are flooded with orders for baby chicks. Most of them are sold for at least two months ahead, and a poultryman who has not ordered chicks is likely to find it extremely difficult to get early delivery.

Hatcheries accept orders for future delivery on the basis of a normal hatch. If, for some reason, hatches are poorer than usual, they find it necessary to delay delivery to some customers for a week or two. In such cases, customers are justified in cancelling their orders and requesting the return of their money if they do not want to wait. Before they do that, however, they should be sure they can get chicks from some other source. In some cases the situation may warrant telephoning to the hatchery. Perhaps the old proverb, "The squeaky wheel gets the grease," might apply.

—A. A.—

"SONGS"

The Post Office Department has issued a fraud order against the Hollywood Recording Studios and Clarence Freed who also used the name Charles Franklin. The Post Office found that not a single song accepted by the concern netted a penny to its author. It developed that this was a one-man concern, that he had no background for judging hit songs, and that during the three years the firm was in business not a single song was marketed for any patron.

—A. A.—

BEFORE YOU SIGN

Word has come to us of a few instances where horse dealers have recently promoted purebred horse associations or stallion associations in New York. The usual procedure is to sell the association a stallion by accepting notes from members over a period of two or three years.

In a number of cases that have come to our attention, this has not worked out to the profit of the association members. We mention it here to advise very careful checking into any such proposition before signing any agreement or putting your name on a note.

—A. A.—

HEATING TROUBLES

Several years ago the Syracuse Light Company asked some questions of a lot of home owners and found that well over half of them had some kind of heating trouble. It is believed by many that the most common source of trouble with a heating plant is the desire of the home owner to save money when he buys the plant. In efforts to make a sale, some salesmen will sell a heating plant smaller than

the house needs. This is no economy to the owner because all the savings, and more too, are eaten up in the increased amount of fuel he uses.

It has been proposed that New York State have a law setting up certain standards to be observed in installing all heating systems. If you have heating troubles, write and explain them to the Home Heating Institute, Post Office Box 296, Oneida, New York. Your letters will be used in working out a bill to be introduced in the State Legislature.

—A. A.—

DETAILS, PLEASE

When asking for help from the Service Bureau it is important to give full information. Usually, a short letter is all that is necessary, but the date of the transaction should be given, and if you had letters from the concern involved, it is a good idea to send them along. Give us all the important details of the transaction. If you send papers which cannot be replaced, register the letter and ask for a return receipt. When we return them to you, we will follow the same procedure.

—A. A.—

HAND MILL

Can you tell me where I can buy a small hand mill with which to grind a small amount of flour or meal for table use? When I was a child we had a little hand mill we used. The meal was so much nicer than any you buy. Hard kernels of popcorn left over, when ground, were a great treat eaten with milk and a dash of salt.—Edna Bishop, Venice Center, N. Y.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: If anyone knows where such a mill can be purchased, I am sure Mrs. Bishop would appreciate a post card with that information.)

—A. A.—

SAME NAME

Here is a little point, but an important one. In ordering goods from mail order houses, and in correspondence about the order, use the same name. Sending the order in the name of Mrs. John Smith, and writing another letter signed Mrs. Mary Smith, makes it difficult for the company to locate previous correspondence, and handle the complaint promptly.

—A. A.—

WHOSE FAULT?

When poultrymen have trouble with young chicks, it is natural to blame either the hatcheryman or the feed manufacturer. The feed man often blames the hatchery, and the hatchery often blames the feed man. As a matter of fact, faulty management of the chicks is more likely to be the cause of trouble than either the feed or the hatchery. The Massachusetts College of Agriculture gives the opinion that hatcherymen make many adjustments in cases where they are not at fault.

—V. V.—

GLAD TO HELP

"I wish to thank you in behalf of my husband and myself for your kindness in helping him to get compensation for the injury received while working for a construction company. We both feel he would have heard or received nothing from them without your help. Many, many thanks from us both."

In this connection, the insurance company reported that the first check had been returned undelivered, and were glad to issue another one.

Buy War Bonds and Stamps.

BOTH LEGS BROKEN In Bus Accident



MR. GEORGE STEVENS, Owego, N. Y. said goodbye to his wife and two children early one morning. He had just been given an important position with a company in North Carolina and was leaving on the bus for training school. The family were all happy because of Mr. Stevens' new position and opportunity. The roads were slippery the morning he left, and the bus driver had his hands full. Just south of Cortland the accident happened. Trapped between two cars, the bus crashed into one, bounced across the road, smashed through a telephone pole, guard rails, and a big tree—then plunged headlong down a 40 foot embankment—stopping when a tree gouged into the roof. The tree slashed down across Mr. Stevens' legs and pinned him to his seat. He hung trapped in this painful position, until rescuers finally unbolted his seat and pulled him through the rear window.

Mr. Stevens was taken to the Cortland Hospital. He suffered more than four months with his many injuries. During this time the North American Accident Insurance Company delivered checks on his Travel Accident Policy covering 13 weeks total disability.

\$745,368.17 has been paid to 10,464 policyholders

William C. Lang, Cuddebackville, N. Y. \$130.00	Everett Coltey, R. 3, Poultney, Vt. 74.28
Auto accident—frac. pelvis	Auto accident—frac. foot and cuts
George M. McKenna, Canton, N. Y. 30.00	Dewey Bronson, So. Shaftsbury, Vt. 27.14
Auto accident—frac. ribs	Truck accident—contusions of sternum
John C. White, R. 1, Windsor, N. Y. 35.71	Irving J. Gomo, E. Fairfield, Vt. 20.00
Truck accident—head and leg injury	Hit by truck—bruised back and shoulder
Rosa M. Mueller, R. 1, Sanborn, N. Y. 130.00	Lucille Gibault, Bristol, Vt. 130.00
Auto accident—injury to head and chest	Auto accident—frac. legs
H. A. Brizzel, Pattersonville, N. Y. 22.50	Helen P. Garrapy, Bellows Falls, Vt. 84.28
Truck accident—frac. ribs	Auto accident—bruised back
Julius Kosakowski, R. 1, Newport, N. Y. 30.00	Wesley Adams, Est., Londonderry, N. H. 500.00
Auto accident—cut face and hands	Auto accident—mortality
Ella Schimschack, R. 1, Sanborn, N. Y. 20.00	Addie M. Ward, Dryden, Me. 35.71
Auto accident—severe bruises of chest	Auto accident—severe bruises
William A. Stewart, Est., Avon, N. Y. 1000.00	Ray P. Ward, Dryden, Me. 15.71
Auto accident—mortality	Auto accident—frac. ribs
H. C. Harter, R. 1, Richfield Springs, N. Y. 20.00	Phillis A. Scott, Enfield, Me. 30.00
Truck accident—bruised knee and arm	Auto accident—bruised knee, shock
R. H. Rogers, R. 1, Cooperstown, N. Y. 21.43	Hattie M. Toothaker, Hampden Highlands, Me. 20.00
Auto accident—concussions	Auto accident—cut head
Mrs. Belle E. Hunt, R. 1, DeRuyter, N. Y. 27.14	John F. Caron, dec'd, Lyonsville, Mass. 1000.00
Auto accident—cuts and bruises	Auto skidded and hit tree—mortality
Ervin C. Glor, Varysburg, N. Y. 130.00	George E. Hitchcock, Brimfield, Mass. 20.00
Auto accident—frac. knee cap	Auto accident—injury to shoulder
Charles R. Jeffords, Ransomville, N. Y. 60.00	Lewis A. Mott, R. 1, Blairstown, N. J. 30.00
Auto accident—laceration of scalp	Auto accident—bruised head and knees
Isabell Stewart, R. 3, Central Square, N. Y. 15.00	Elsie A. Snarks, Est., Swedesboro, N. J. 1000.00
Auto accident—frac. ribs	Auto collided with truck—mortality
John P. Rourke, R. 1, Shoreham, Vt. 35.00	Over-age.
Auto accident—frac. ankle	
Burt J. Peltier, R. 1, Castleton, Vt. 33.57	
Struck by sled—bruises	

Keep Your Policy Renewed

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.

Oldest and Largest Exclusive Health and Accident Company in America

N.A. ASSOCIATES DEPARTMENT

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

In serving it's members, The Dairymen's League
serves ALL Dairy Farmers . . . because

Every Dairy Farmer in the milkshed is faced by THESE COMMON PROBLEMS!

● From its beginning 36 years ago, The Dairymen's League has fought a powerful battle for economic freedom and security for dairy farmers. It has done this knowing that no advantage could be won or held for any single group of dairy farmers which was not shared by all—members and non-members of The League, alike. And it has done this, understanding and expecting that no single battle would be final or decisive . . . that conditions and problems would change . . . that the goal must be reached by inching along, taking many different steps and solving many different problems on the way.

...PROBLEMS *Change*

Today's problems are not what they were in 1907. Tomorrow's problems will not be what we face today. But *all* the problems met with have been common to *all* dairy farmers in the milkshed. And *all* must be solved before *any* dairy farmer in the six-state shed can enjoy either economic freedom or security.

What tomorrow will bring, we do not know. But we do know we will be ready to deal with it when it comes. It may be a defensive battle to keep ourselves from losing ground, or to keep the prices we have won from collapsing. It may be a strategic attack to keep dairy feed from being shut off from the West. Or it may be a toe-to-toe battle to keep oleo producers from invading our territory and destroying our market for butter and our prices for milk.

Whatever it is—even if it is just carrying on our struggle to protect our manpower, machinery and gasoline so that we can contribute our full share to the war effort—it will be a project which will benefit *all* dairy farmers. Other dairy farmers may help us, or they may not. We frankly wish they would because that will make the job easier and the victory more certain. But with help, or without help, The Dairymen's League will keep its fences up and its powder dry. Our motto has always been, "*Enemies of dairy farming keep out.*"

We believe Government in dealing with Agriculture, before they adopt basic policies, should consult with the National Farm Organizations as these people are truly representative of farmers and therefore are in a position to know the best methods to use in getting the results the Government is asking for.



Published by THE THOUSANDS OF FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

PUBLISHED
EVERY OTHER WEEK

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

THE *Blitz* IS ON

By ED. W. MITCHELL

WHENEVER you get weary cranking and tinkering your spray rig, draining pumps and pipes each night for fear of frost and plugging around in the mud toting a spray hose, just consider a few of the conditions our boys face on the various war fronts and you will go back to your job with renewed thankfulness that your part is to produce the food, not to fight for it. Note the ice, snow and fog of the Alaska and Iceland fronts, the heat and dust of Africa, and the mud, heat and insects of the tropics—and the few bugs and the little mud we have to fight in a Northeast orchard seem like nothing at all.

However, we have the responsibility of producing apples for those boys, and bugs and blights will sabotage our crop unless we put up a real tough fight to stop them. Here are a few ideas picked up here and there over the years that may be of some help to you.

First, a good water supply is half the battle. Usually a pond or creek is available and much cheaper for both source and storage than building an elevated tank and pumping from a well. A high-capacity pump can fill the tank in the few minutes it takes to mix up the spray materials, and the costs of con-

struction and maintenance of a pond or dam and a low-pressure, high capacity pump are less than for an elevated tank and a pumping outfit and piping to fill it. Add to this a water cart to bring the water and materials right to the spray rig in the orchard and you have cheap water delivered by a much cheaper and more mobile conveyance than when driving the sprayer back to the source of supply.

Second, with labor supply and price what they are today, use girls for drivers. A girl can drive a truck or tractor, or perhaps even a team these days. They like to do it, and it may save your soul, because lots of men I know do sometimes swear something awful when the driver takes them under low limbs or turns so that the spray or duster operator gets the full benefit of the application. A girl on the job may be a restraining influence and raise our moral tone during such trying times. And besides all that, general experience proves they do very well at this particular job.

Third, if we can't get on just the material we prefer at the properly appointed time, use the next best thing. There is quite a wide choice in both materials and time for

"With labor supply and prices what they are today, use girls for drivers. They like to do it, and experience proves that they do very well at this job."



most of the insects and diseases we have to fight, so if we can't kill them with a long range gun, don't hesitate to use cold steel and hand-to-hand combat at the last minute before giving up the fight.

In general, a 3% oil spray, when first leaves are the size of a mouse's ear, and with Bordeaux added and maybe a little lead or nicotine if needed, will get one off to a fair start for control of scale, red mite, tent caterpillars, some of the aphids (*Please Turn to Page 6*)

▼ Howard and George Silsby of Gasport, Niagara County, New York, putting a cover spray on the orchard. The farm, owned by J. K. Silsby, totals 525 acres, 350 acres of which are in orchards. A thorough job is being done by the use of one spray nozzle by the man who drives the tractor and by the use of a six-nozzle sprayer by the man riding the tank.



IN THIS ISSUE POULTRY MEAT CEILINGS, Page 3; SLAUGHTER PERMITS, Page 3; WHAT IT TAKES TO FEED A DAIRY, Page 6; PREPARE FOR A POULTRY FEED SHORTAGE, Page 8; HINTS TO POULTRY BEGINNERS, Page 9; WHY AMERICA FACES A FOOD CRISIS, Page 10; FASHION PAGE, Page 18; GARDEN GOSSIP, Page 19; JAMS AND JELLIES, Page 20; MAPLE GOODIES, Page 20.

The basis of a sound business cooperative is voluntary use by fully informed patrons

This year let's harvest all of our most valuable feed crop...

GRASS



THE LATE, WET SEASON may hurt yields of other feed crops, but it guarantees a great yield of the most important feed crop—fresh grass.

The crop is there, and it can be harvested without extra labor. This year it is vital to harvest every bit of it.

Grass that stands waist high in midsummer, scorched brown by the sun, is wasted. Grass that has to be burned off in the spring is wasted. All this grass was once good feed. Every bit that the cows and chickens harvest for themselves cuts that much off the feed bill, and saves that much on our short supply of feed and labor.

The cheapest labor on your farm—the animals themselves—can do much of the harvesting. Your principal job is to **arrange** so they can do it efficiently

Rotate the Grazing

This is simpler than it sounds. Divide the pasture with an electric fence. If you can't do any better, at least divide it into two lots. Let the cows graze the rougher pasture first—while the grass is young and tender. Then turn them into the other lot.

If the grass in the second lot gets too high, clip it. This job is easier on the more level ground. That's the point of using this part last. Rake up the clippings if you can, but if you have to leave them, the cows will eat a lot of them.

At any rate, get the grass down to where the cows can graze it. Most grass that goes to waste does so because it got so long and coarse that the cows wouldn't eat it.

Pasture for Chickens

Good, green pasture for growing pullets saves real money. If you haven't got a special pasture pre-

pared, pullets can still get a lot of good out of just a fair pasture.

One suggestion—let the pullets follow the cows on pasture. When you move the cows into the second lot, put a range shelter for the chickens on the first one. The cows will have grazed the grass down to where the chickens can use it.

On good poultry pasture limit mash feeding to two hours each day. In this way up to 20% of feed can be saved and as good or better pullets reared.

Feed Is Scarce

There is not enough feed in sight to carry our livestock population through next winter. Every G.L.F. patron should plan to produce all the feed he can at home. The biggest feed crop in the east is pasture. This is the year to make the best use of every single acre of it.

Bulletin Board

THE COMING FEED SHORTAGE Not many northeastern farmers can raise all the feed they will need. Approximately seventy-five percent of the feed, other than roughage, used in this part of the country is shipped in. Only about twenty-five percent is normally produced at home. But every ton above that twenty-five percent that can be produced here in the East this year is going to mean added insurance for our cows and chickens, our horses, sheep, and hogs next winter.

These facts are brought out in the bulletin just mailed to G.L.F. patrons. This bulletin—entitled "The Coming Feed Shortage and Seven Things You Can Do About It"—provides tables for figuring the amount of feed that will be needed to carry the poultry flock and the dairy herd through next winter. These tables are worth keeping for reference on just how much feed can be raised at home, and how much must be bought.

★ ★ ★

REPLACING FARM BOYS The farm labor situation looks a little brighter. Importation of farm workers from Mexico and Jamaica—transfer of men from the mountains of Kentucky to the farms of the Northeast—recruitment of volunteers and of college and high school students—all these are going to help a little. The return of some former farmers from city jobs may help too. But the situation is far from being as bright as it is painted in statistics issued by the Department of Agriculture, which show the so-called "steady farm labor" supply as being at practically the same level as last year. The bug in these figures may be found in the small print, which says that anyone who does two days a week of farm work is rated as a full-time farm worker.

The way this works out, if a hired man has gone to war, and his chores are split up, and the farmer's wife gathers the eggs two days a week, she is put down in the government figures as a full-time worker. The statistics are the same as before—even though an experienced hired man, capable of seven full days of hard work each week, has been taken away from that farm.

As one northern Pennsylvania farmer has pointed out, in his neighborhood, the draft took seven tough, hard-working farm boys, who could turn out, at planting and harvesting time, more work per hour than three times as many replacements that might be brought in from the city, or the island of Jamaica, or the Kentucky mountains. Every one of those seven boys was proud of his reputation as a worker. Outsiders can't replace such men. That's one reason why the optimistic statistics about the farm labor supply may take a lot of proving before the harvest is in.

★ ★ ★

PUTTING UP AN ELECTRIC FENCE Lots of the fences were broken down by the sleet storms and heavy snows of last winter. The best way to replace them is with a good electric fence. Some important points to remember:

1. Use a single strand of smooth or barb wire for cows or horses. For sheep and swine, use a two-wire fence.
2. If it is necessary to splice the wire, make a telephone splice and wind ends tightly with pliers. A loose connection may give you inefficient operation and radio interference.
3. Set posts about thirty to forty feet apart. A single wire should be about thirty to thirty-six inches above the ground. With a double strand, place the charged wire eighteen to twenty-four inches above the ground and the ground wire from six to ten inches lower.
4. Insulate the fence properly.

Your G.L.F. Service Agency can supply corner insulators for corner posts, line insulators for all line posts and glass insulators with wood brackets for use on live trees. The fence wire can be easily attached to the insulators with G.L.F. Kwik Klips.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc., Ithaca, N. Y.

YOU ★ ★ YOUR FARM

and the WAR

POULTRY MEAT CEILINGS

Effective April 22, price ceilings on poultry were revised. Base wholesale prices for *Grade A live poultry* at Chicago were set as follows: broilers, friers and roasters, 27.5 cents; capons under 6 lbs., 27.5 cents; capons over 6 lbs., 31 cents; fowls, 24 cents; old roosters, 20 cents; young turkeys under 18 lbs., 35 cents; turkeys weighing from 18 to 22 lbs., 33.5 cents; over 22 lbs., 32.5 cents; old turkeys under 18 lbs., 33 cents; 18 to 22 lbs, 31.5 cents; over 22 lbs., 30.5.

The ceiling price on *Grade B poultry* is 1½ cents a pound less than *Grade A*, and *Grade C* is 4 cents a pound less than *Grade A*.

The ceiling wholesale price in or near any eastern city is figured this way. First, take the Chicago price. Then take the freight rate per pound from Chicago. Multiply the freight rate by 1.22, and add the product to the base price. For example, assuming you live near Ithaca and want to sell some broilers, refer to the figures above and you will find that the Chicago base price is 27.5 cents. The freight rate per pound to Ithaca is .68 cents. This multiplied by 1.22 gives .8296 cents. This added to 27.5 gives 28.3 cents a pound at wholesale, the ceiling price for live poultry at the farm near Ithaca.

If you are selling to a consumer, you can add to the wholesale ceiling price 1½ cents a pound which is the wholesaler's mark-up, which would give you 29.8 cents. Multiply that by 1.20 (to cover the retailer's mark-up) and you will get 35.7, which would be the maximum price per pound if you were selling direct to consumer.

If you are selling in lots of less than 1,000 pounds to retail stores, you can add to the wholesale ceiling price the wholesaler's mark-up of 1½ cents a pound.

Sell dressed poultry. The procedure is the same except your base prices at Chicago are as follows: broilers, friers and roasters, 34 cents; capons under 5½ pounds, 34 cents; capons over 5½ pounds, 37 cents; fowls, 30 cents; old roosters, 25.5 cents. On turkeys, add 4 cents per pound to live weight wholesale prices.

The price ceiling does not apply for sales of poultry for breeding purposes, sales of baby chicks or started chicks, or pigeons, squabs and guineas.

* * *

CHEAPER FOOD

The Administration has ordered a 10 per cent reduction in retail prices of coffee, butter, beef, veal, pork, lamb and mutton by June 1. Prices to producers and profits of middlemen will not be cut. Instead a subsidy, estimated at \$400,000,000 a year, will be paid to processors by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. There is every reason to believe that the subsidy program may be extended to include other foods. Eventually the bill, which may total 2 billion dollars a year, will be paid by all taxpayers.

This is a subsidy to consumers and signifies abandonment of the idea that prices can be controlled solely by price ceilings, and presumably is intended to pacify labor unions, thereby reducing the probability of strikes and demands for higher wages.

Farmers have constantly opposed subsidies. In addition to the fact that consumers commonly believe that food subsidies are raids on the Treasury by farmers, rather than consumer subsidies, there are three other basic ob-

jections. First, a subsidy system saddled on the country might easily become permanent. Second, a system of government subsidies could become a powerful political influence. Third, in general farmers believe that subsidies are economically unsound.

* * *

GAS FOR TRACTORS

Partly as a result of unusually late ice on Lake Erie and the consequent inability to ship by barges, many gas stations are out of gas. Weather has been unusually bad for spring work. When it improves, there will be a tremendous demand for gas for farm tractors.

E. S. Foster, Secretary of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation, has wired Secretary Ickes, calling attention to the critical shortage and urging that gasoline be moved into farming areas by tank car. The public is being urged to cut gasoline use and give preference to farmers for essential food production.

* * *

SLAUGHTER PERMITS

There is still some confusion and misunderstanding over regulations on slaughtering meat animals. Farmers who slaughter meat grown by them for family use do not require a permit, but they must have a slaughtering permit in order to slaughter meat for sale. These permits can be obtained from County War Boards. The permits are numbered, and the permit number must be stamped on the wholesale cut of meat. However, if meat is sold direct to consumers, the cut may be tagged with the permit number.

A farmer who sells any meat must observe price ceilings and collect ration points. He must also file each month with his local Rationing Board a report of meat sold together with points collected.

Perhaps the most troublesome regulation, so far as farmers are concerned, is that beef, veal, lamb and mutton must be graded and the grade must be marked on each wholesale cut.

* * *

FARM LABOR

The program within the War Food Administration to administer the farm labor program will be headed by Lieutenant-Colonel Jay Taylor, Deputy War Food Administrator. The steps under way include:

1. Mobilization of a U. S. Crop Corps of 3½ million workers, including town and city men, women and young people.

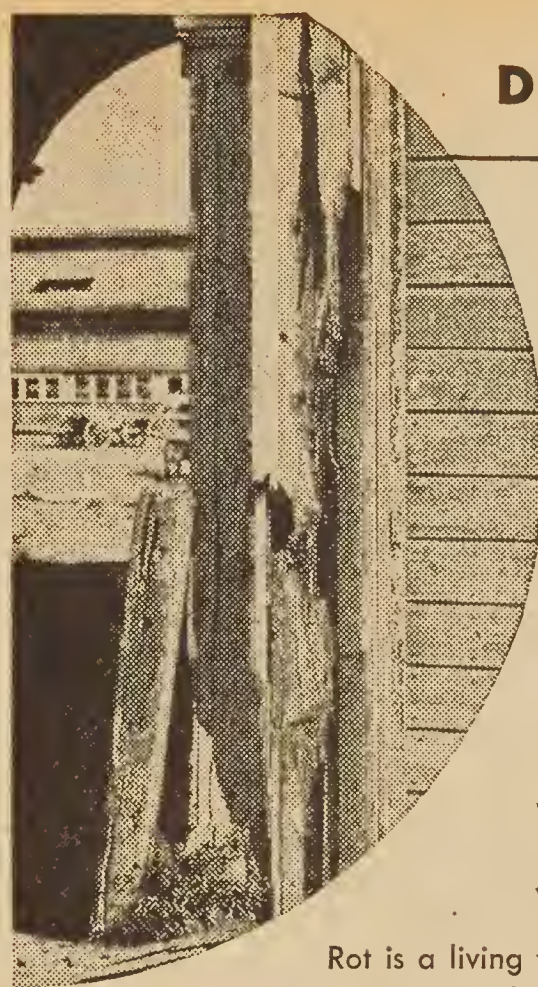
2. Probable deferment by Selective Service of 3 million essential farmers and farm workers. On April 15 agricultural deferments for the entire country numbered 1,012,302.

3. Return to farms of men with farm experience now in the Army but over 38 years old. Men in this class can apply for permission to return to farms. If permission is granted, they will be placed in the Enlisted Reserve Corps.

4. War Manpower Commission has asked men from 18 to 44 years old now in Class 4-F, and others over 38 years old who have had farm experience and who are not now in essential war work, to take jobs on dairy farms.

5. In each state the Extension Service will be responsible, in cooperation with the U. S. Employment Service and other agencies, for recruiting and replacing workers, assisting in their training, and arranging for transportation and housing.

6. Arrangements to import foreign workers have been signed with Mexico, Bahama Islands, and Jamaica.



DON'T FEED FUNGUS

Starve Out Rot
with

CUPRINOL

FOR WOOD

IF THIS WERE YOUR BARN, if you had repairs like this to make, you would want to know about Cuprinol. For Cuprinol treatment of the wood will prevent rot and insect borers.

Rot is a living fungus growth and Cuprinol, a quick penetrating liquid, eliminates the nourishment on which rot and insect borers feed. It is applied by brush, spray or dipping, and once in the wood it's there for good.

Cuprinol is harmless to animals, poultry, plants, and will not affect ensilage, stored grains, feed or other farm products when used to treat wood in farm building construction. Cuprinol has a successful history of over 30 years for wood preservation, both by itself and as a priming coat under paint. It costs less than 1¢ per square foot of wood treated, and is available on farm priorities. Write for information.

CUPRINOL, Inc., 30 Spring Lane, Boston, Mass.

For the overwhelming recognition
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THE EDITORIAL PAGE

By E. R. Eastman

OUR ENEMIES AT HOME

AT A TIME when your boys and mine are sacrificing everything they hold dear to win the war against foreign cutthroats and enemies, another set of gangsters inside of our own country, led by John L. Lewis, defies the United States government and gets away with it.

A reader of *American Agriculturist* writes:

"I live in a war industry town. About all I hear men talk about among themselves is how they can get more and more wages. When the coal miners were out, one of my boys in the Army wrote: 'What some of these \$75 and \$100 a week boys in the shops and mines need is some of us \$50 a month boys to get after them on the business end of a gun. And if they don't get some of their ideas out of their heads by the time we get through with Hitler and the Japs, that's just what we'll do.'"

Strong talk! But can you blame the soldiers and sailors for feeling that way? Farmers feel that way too, and have a right to. No time-and-a-half pay for them, little help to be had, short of machinery, and then they read how John L. Lewis and other racketeering labor leadership force the government to interfere with the natural law of supply and demand so as to lower retail prices of food because labor demands it. Realizing that the farmer cannot raise food if he doesn't get prices to pay his high costs, mostly caused by high wages in everything he buys, the government then clamps on subsidies in order to support the lower price ceilings. Who gets the real benefit? The farmer? Not on your life! It is the labor union man who is drawing the highest wages in the history of industry, and who is far better able to pay what food is worth than is the general taxpayer who has to pay for the subsidies.

In fairness it should be said that there is a minority of our citizens, mostly salaried workers, who are badly hit by the rising food prices, but the subsidies are put on by the government not to help this minority but because John L. Lewis and some other labor leaders, who in other wars or countries would be in jail, are saying to Uncle Sam, "if you don't do so and so we'll call a strike, war or no war." Then, when Uncle Sam complies, strikes are called anyway.

If the government would show a little backbone toward Lewis, he could be licked. Dairymen of the Northeast proved that it can be done.

I am sure that Lewis and his gang don't represent the attitude of a majority of American working men, men who are bending every effort to help win the war. I am sure, also, that the labor leadership represented by men like Lewis is the worst enemy that the laboring man himself has, for the American people will be crowded only about so far and then they will demand action which will cost labor unions all the progress—both good and bad—that they have made in the past 25 years.

ONE OF THE WORST MISTAKES

AS WE HAVE pointed out time and again, one of the worst mistakes of this war is the continued drafting and volunteering of skilled farm help and of the men who service agriculture and keep it functioning.

Because little has been done to convince young men that they are helping to win the war by staying on agricultural jobs, many of them have volunteered or made no effort to be deferred, or have left the farms for higher paid war industry jobs. The latest of these mistakes that has come to my attention is the large numbers of teachers of agriculture that have been drafted or who have enlisted. As an example of what their loss means, last year the teachers of agriculture in New York State alone with their boys in the vocational courses repaired 30,000 pieces of farm machinery. Think what that means, the shortage of equipment being what it is!

Some of the same situation has existed in the loss of many assistant county agricultural agents who were of great help to farmers in their counties during the emergency.

When the food shortage grows more acute—and

it looks now as if it were going to be a sure thing—the consumer will realize maybe how badly these agricultural problems have been handled by the government.

FRUIT GROWER'S PROBLEMS

IN A LARGE city newspaper recently was a letter from a woman complaining about high-priced apples. The editor agreed with her, spoke about how cheap apples were when he was a boy, and concluded by saying that he couldn't see any reason why they should not be just as cheap now.

Sometimes I think about the worst enemy of the farmer is the farm boy who left the farm years ago and spent most of his life in the city, with the result that he hasn't the faintest idea of the tremendous changes that have taken place in agriculture since he lived on the farm. Take apples, for example. When I was a small boy there was practically no orchard disease or insect pests as we know them today. We never did any spraying, and yet sold fine quality apples. About all we did was prune the orchard once in a while—we called it trimming then.

Today the production of fruit has become a fine science. It takes many years of work and expense to grow an orchard before there is a cent of return, and then the grower has to wage a constant and costly fight against all manner of disease and insect pests. The fruit has to be carefully graded, packed and shipped. Often there are expensive storage charges. Help is far scarcer and higher priced than it used to be.

What the consumer needs is a better understanding of the conditions under which food is produced.

IF YOU OWN PULPWOOD—

ATENTION is called to the four page statement in this issue, entitled "Notice to Farmers With Woodlands." You will note that this statement is approved by the War Production Board, and that it is addressed particularly to farmers and growers of woodlots in or near sections where pulp wood is usually harvested.

If every one of you farmers who ordinarily cut small or large amounts of pulp wood increases your production even by a few cords, you will be aiding the war effort, and of course materially increasing your income.

I take this opportunity also to urge every farmer who possibly can to get up a good supply of wood before snow flies again. Many farm people have converted their heating apparatus to oil. It looks now as if oil will be harder then ever to get this coming winter. Also, with John Lewis on the rampage, coal may be scarce. It is sure to be higher. Wood is one sure answer to the problem of keeping warm.

MEETING THE RAIN PROBLEM

THERE must have been other springs when the weather has been as bad as it is this spring, but I can't remember when. From the first of April to the middle of May there have been, in Central New York anyway, not more than four or five sunshiny days without rain. By the time it gets about dry enough to work the land it rains again.

The result is that there are few oats in the ground, and some farmers are returning their canning factory pea seed, feeling that it is no use to try to grow peas at this late date.

No class of people on earth are quicker on their feet to make adjustments than farmers. They have to be. That is the case now, for many farmers, feeling that it is getting late to sow oats with any hope of a good crop, are planning to grow more corn instead. Then there is always the good old buckwheat to fall back on as a last grain crop resort.

Of course that raises the problem of reseeding,

but perhaps this can be partially met on some farms by seeding with winter wheat.

One bright spot with so much rain is the way meadows and pastures are coming. I never saw them look better at this time of year. The food shortage being what it is, anything that farmers can do to improve pastures this spring will count as never before. In addition those who possibly can do so are planning to rotate at least some of their pastures.

TREASURY THANKS FARMERS

MR. CARL C. CAMENGA, Deputy State Administrator in charge of the sale of war bonds to farmers in New York State, was just in my office to ask me to thank farm people in the name of the United States Treasury for their splendid cooperation in the purchase of war bonds. In the recent campaign, the quota set up as New York farmers' share was far exceeded. I am sure that farmers everywhere exceeded their quotas in the purchase of these bonds, because that is the way farmers of America have always been. No matter what sacrifices have been asked of them, if they were convinced that they were needed for the welfare of America, that was all that was necessary.

Mr. Camenga pointed out that hundreds of farmers' letters showed an independent spirit, a determination to buy bonds in their own way and because they wanted to rather than because somebody told them that they should. Thousands of farm people are buying these war bonds out of permanent savings and are making great sacrifices in order to do so.

Another fact brought out in the letters from farmers was their realization that the purchase of war bonds could not stop with any special campaign but must go on to the limit of their ability to buy them until the war is won.

MORE FROZEN FOOD LOCKERS

U. S. SENATOR George D. Aiken of Vermont, Acting Chairman of Senate Committee on Agriculture, is trying to find out if there are not hundreds of community lockers in the hands of manufacturers serving no one because the government will not release them. Senator Aiken believes there are hundreds of these lockers and that if they were released and set up in communities, millions of pounds of food could be preserved, thereby becoming a real factor in relieving the food situation.

For example, there are something like 17 community lockers in Vermont, and these take care of 1½ million pounds of meat and 2 million pounds of vegetables—If it were possible to double the number of community freezer lockers in Vermont and other states, it is easy to figure the good results. That is what Senator Aiken is trying to do.

Incidentally, there is no man in Congress who better understands the farmer and his problems and who is trying to do more to solve those problems than Senator Aiken. If there were more men like him in the government, the whole food production and distribution problem would be a different story right now.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

E. C. MOSS of Trumansburg, New York, tells a good story about two colored fellows who were out after possums one day, when they discovered a small cave in a hillside. Poking his head into the cave, Rastus discovered two small cub bears sleeping soundly in a far corner.

"Cuffy," said Rastus, "you watch for old mama bear and I'll crawl in and git de cubs."

So Rastus ventured into the cave. Sure enough, the old bear came a-running and made straight for the cave entrance. Cuffy grabbed her by the tail and hung on for all he was worth. Rastus yelled:

"Cuffy, Cuffy, what dat darkened de hole?"

Cuffy, pulling back on the old bear, cried out:

"Yo'all find out what darkened de hole if dis yere tail pull out."

TOUGH



SOD

SYNOPSIS

Allen Clinton, a likeable "red-headed" young farmer, succeeds in his fight to organize a Farm Bureau in Lanark County, but in doing so makes a bitter enemy of Ezra Chittendon, hard-boiled local dealer, large mortgage-holder and boss of the county. Allen and Helen Chittendon, sweethearts since childhood, quarrel when Helen urges Allen to stop fighting her Dad and take a job with him so that they can be married at once.

Betty Tyler, secretly in love with Allen since he was a High School senior and she a freshman, gets the job of stenographer with the new Farm Bureau. When Allen calls at the office in his capacity of Farm Bureau president, he becomes aware for the first time that Betty has blossomed out from a green kid to a charming young woman. He and Betty have words, however, over Allen's determination to put the new Farm Bureau back of the unpopular TB cleanup campaign. A few weeks later, the auction of Betty's home farm (heavily mortgaged to Ezra Chittendon) draws a large crowd.

CHAPTER IX (Continued)

BETTY was due for another surprise that morning. When she came downstairs again, she was surprised to see Helen Chittendon in the room and wondered why she was there. Just then the auctioneer raised his voice to start the sale, and the women in the livingroom crowded through the door to get as near to him as possible. Helen and Betty were behind, and Helen slipped her arm under Betty's and said:

"I know how I would feel if all my things were being sold, and I'm sorry."

Then, as if afraid that she had gone too far, she gave Betty's arm a little squeeze and went around to the other side of the crowd.

Outside, looking over the stock in the stable and the farm machinery was Ezra Chittendon. Now and then he stopped to say a word to some farmer. Passing Tom Mead, Ezra said:

"Well, Tom, I hear you fellows in that Farm Bureau of yours have already started to tell us farmers what we've got to do."

"Why, I hope it isn't as bad as that, Ezra," said Tom, mildly. "What do you mean?"

"Well, didn't you fellows agree to get back of this area testing TB campaign?"

"Yes, we did, but the State Department of Agriculture officials told us that the majority of the dairymen in this county want the area test."

"Don't believe it. And even if that's so, how about the minority? You going to make them take the test whether they want it or not?"

"Well, majority usually rules in America, doesn't it? Isn't that the idea of a democracy?"

"There's no democracy when the government or some bunch like you tell the rest of us farmers what we got to do. Just the same, I'm pleased that you took the action you did."

Surprised, Tom said:

"Why, what do you mean?"

"It'll be the death of your Farm Bureau if you try to force this thing down our throats. I tell you, there's a lot of the farmers here ain't goin' to stand for such works."

"Well," said Tom, anxious to avoid further argument, "maybe you're right. We'll have to see how it works out. But I can't see why any farmer would want to have a lot of sick cows around."

"Sick cows nothin'! Half or two-thirds of the cows slaughtered in this state because of the tuberculin test didn't have TB at all."

Just then they heard the auctioneer starting the sale, and glad to have an excuse to get away, Tom turned and

by

E. R. EASTMAN

started to where the crowd was gathering.

Joel Manning, the auctioneer, had taken his stand on the porch that ran across the front of the big farmhouse, while the people gathered around him on the porch and in the big farmyard bordered by the grand old maple trees that had been set by Betty's grandfather.

Joel Manning was made for great things that he never achieved. Although now a man well past middle life, he was tall, straight as a ramrod, and his fine kindly face was topped with black hair sprinkled with gray. Cultured people in the community were always glad to have Joel drop in for a visit. He knew books, he could quote the Bible and Shakespeare to back any argument—and you'd best not start an argument with him unless you had your facts. Not that he would argue to be disagreeable, for he was a lovable person with a hearty laugh and he had a kindly philosophy that made him a great man even though he had ruined his career by booze.

The story was that Joel had studied to be a lawyer and was making the grade on his own steam when he ran off the track and got expelled from college because he was such a "hail-fellow-well-met" that he couldn't refuse drinks. With the reputation of being the best auctioneer in that whole section of the state, he still couldn't be depended upon to show up on the day of the sale.

But today he was here, and as the folks gathered around him he began to talk, softly and yet with a voice that could be heard to the outskirts of the grounds:

"Now, folks, gather around. This particular auction has set me to thinking about these old-fashioned vendues. They are a typical American institu-

tion, aren't they? I don't believe there's anything like them anywhere else in the world. No place in the world can you see human nature working as it works at a farm auction. We go from the sublime to the ridiculous, and back again from the comic to the sad. And then we go home afterwards, some of us with a lot of truck, wondering why in the world we bought it.

"But you know, folks, I never sell out a lot of household stuff without feeling a little sad. I feel especially so today because, like many of you, I have known and loved these Tyler folks all my life. Now they are all gone but our Betty here. Today we are closing out the home and furniture and tools, thus finishing off a chapter. Life is like that, isn't it, filled with many chapters. We close one, sometimes in the high feeling of happiness, and then maybe we end the next one in the depths. But then we open another chapter and go on. That's Life.

"Now, these things that we sell at the vendue — maybe some of them aren't worth much in dollars, but to those who have lived with and used them for a lifetime they have grown to be just a part of the family. So I handle them with reverence, for there is sentiment mixed with them—and ah, my friends, who can measure the value of sentiment! We can and most of us do get along without many dollars, but life indeed is barren without those great fundamentals of hope, and faith, and love both of men and things — sentiment."

Then, with a quick change in his voice, he said:

"Now, take this diningroom table. It doesn't take much imagination, does it, to think of the folks that have gathered around that table morning, noon, and night, and broken bread together. There's where the business of the family was discussed, there's where they threshed out their problems, talked of their troubles, and of their achievements. Gosh, I like to think of all the good things to eat that have been piled on that table. What a stack

they would make if Betty had them now. Why, she'd never have to work again! Did you ever think of the pile of stuff that goes down a man's throat in a lifetime? Look at that long, lean Hank Clark helping pile the stuff up to me here—just like a poor old horse I used to have, a hard keeper. The more I fed him, the poorer he got. Ate so much it made him poor to carry it around."

"No wonder!" shouted Hank. "Never fed him anythin' but straw!"

When the laugh subsided, Joel went back to talking about the table. He had just been warming up the crowd.

"Spite of all the good vittles that this table has groaned under, folks, don't fool yourselves. It's a darn good table. Now, what am I offered?"

"Three dollars," said a voice.

"Three dollars," said Joel in disgust. "I don't know who said that, but he ought to be ashamed of himself. Starting a fine table like this for three dollars. Three dollars I'm offered. Who'll say twenty dollars?"

"Five," said another voice.

"That's a le-eetle better, but not much. What's the matter with you folks today? Five dollars I'm offered for this table."

Joel worked along till he got the price up to fifteen dollars, then, knowing full well that he had more than the table was worth, he shouted:

"Fifteen dollars, fifteen dollars once. Who'll say eighteen? Fifteen twice. Come on, boys and girls, what do you say? Sixteen? Fifteen third and last time—and sold to my old friend, George Foster."

And so the auction proceeded. It apparently was a buying crowd, and Joel knew just how to handle them, just where to stop without hanging so long on one article as to spoil interest in those to come.

Along in the middle of the sale Henry Wilcox started to bid on a bedstead with springs and mattress. Every time he bid, a woman out of sight over on the other side of the crowd raised his bid. Back and forth it went, with Joel having the time of his life crowding the price of the bedstead up to twice what it was really worth, till finally he shouted:

"Sold to Mrs. Henry Wilson for twenty-five dollars! Sorry, Henry, but I learned long ago never to get in that kind of a sales argument with my wife!"

The crowd had such a hilarious time over this that it was with difficulty that Joel got them started in again.

Of course, the main event of the auction was the sale of the farm itself, and in order to keep all the crowd present this was reserved for the last event. Those who knew the circumstances were not too much interested in buying because they knew that Ezra Chittendon held the mortgage and no doubt would bid in the farm for about the price of his mortgage. There were many, however, who hoped against hope that if Ezra got the farm, at least he would have to pay a good price for it, one that would leave Betty at least a small equity. And there was a small group who had deep-laid plans to give Chittendon the surprise of his life.

A few days before the sale, Allen Clinton had gone to his friend Tom Mead and said that it was a shame to let Chittendon get away with that good farm for the price of his mortgage. Chittendon had acquired altogether too many farms that same way, getting them at a low price at times when farms were not selling well and when buyers who would pay what the farms were worth were scarce.

Together Tom and Allen had gone to John Barrett and said:

"John, your farm adjoins this Tyler place. We don't need to tell you that the Tylers have left the farm better than when they found it. They were good husbandmen. It's good land, in

(Continued on Page 19)

The Song of the Lazy Farmer

MIRANDY sez to me today,

we've plenty canned stuff, anyway, to keep us going thru the year, it makes no odds how scarce and dear. We've canned our own fresh corn and beets, our apples, berries, soups and meats. The cellar shelves are loaded down with eats you can not buy in town. The beef and pork and poultry meat that could be spared, we canned to eat. This year, when all that we can send is needed there to help defend and feed the kids across the sea, it's sorter up to you and me to go without the tins of chow that can be shipped to them right now. Our Vict'ry garden takes the prize and here is where the secret lies; Mirandy and the hired man spend ev'ry extra hour they can to work the soil and plant the seeds, then rake and hoe to fight the weeds. I don't work out there in the sun, but watch Mirandy have the fun of seeding, weeding, harvesting, for gard'ning is her dish, by jing! I'll say we make our plans just right to keep our war-time prospects bright. Our army and our navy need is for the packaged food and feed. The garden truck Mirandy grows is tops for us, as well she knows. So that will work out fine for us. There is no argument nor fuss. War bonds and stamps we'll buy and save. Above our house the flag will wave. But canned goods from the village store we won't be buying any more. Mirandy's garden does the trick. And me, I haven't any kick.



What It Takes To Feed a Dairy

By C. L. Dickinson

FOUR MONTHS ago when the shortage of protein led to the development of the feed industry-government sponsored protein conservation plan, some far-sighted farm economists predicted that the farmers of the United States would soon be faced with a far more serious problem. These men foresaw a general feed shortage. They based their predictions on the fact that more livestock, and particularly more heavy grain eaters like hogs and poultry, are being raised than can be fed adequately with normal crops of grains harvested in 1943.

A total feed shortage is far more serious than a protein shortage. Nearly 60% of all the livestock feeds consumed in the Northeast are based on corn. If there isn't enough corn to go around, somebody who has cows and chickens, hogs or other meat animals will be forced to liquidate their livestock right at a time when it is essential to keep every milk and egg and meat producer going at top speed.

No farmer who is equipped to handle them wants to sell his cows or hens when they are making money. The dairyman who knows how much feed his cows and heifers and calves will need during the next year, and who gets the feed on the farm in the barns and granaries, will be the one who can keep his cows producing, his replacements growing, in spite of a feed shortage.

What They'll Need

Let's start with a calf. Of course, the best calf food is milk right from the cow. But, milk is needed too badly for hungry children and hard fighting soldiers to let the calf have more than the minimum amount of milk needed to give it a good start. It takes about 350 pounds of whole milk, fed over a period of 6 or 7 weeks to do the job. During this period, the calf should learn to eat dry calf starter. It will eat around 300 pounds of calf starter up to the time it is 16 weeks old.

Most important in raising good calves and big rugged heifers is top quality early cut mixed hay. The calf will eat about 400 pounds of this kind of hay by the time it graduates from the baby stage into a 4 months old heifer. Here, then is the calf feed line-up from birth to 16 weeks: 350 pounds whole milk; 400 pounds calf starter; 400 pounds top quality early mixed hay.

The Heifers

The best heifer feed is top quality early cut or second cutting mixed hay. But, it usually takes some grain to keep the heifers growing fast. Three pounds a day is generally enough when the heifers have all the good hay they'll eat. Good pasture is hard to beat for growing heifers but most pastures are not good enough to keep the heifers growing. More dairymen every year are keeping racks filled with hay out in the heifer pastures. This is good insurance and it reduces the amount of grain needed.

The grain for heifers can be ground corn, oats and barley or other home grown grains. If the grain must be purchased, keep the protein level of

the heifer ration at 12% or under. Here is what a heifer will eat:

	Per Month	Total for 6 months
6 months to a year Hay*	300 lbs.	1800 lbs.
Home grown grains...		
Growing ration	90 lbs.	540 lbs.
	Per Month	Per Year
1 year to freshening Hay*	450 lbs.	3500 lbs.
Home grown grains...		
Growing ration	100 lbs.	1200 lbs.

Two months before freshening, shift to a bulky conditioning ration.

*One pound of hay may be replaced with three pounds of silage but do not feed over ten pounds of silage per day up to a year old, nor over fifteen pounds of silage per day to heifers older than one year.

The Cow

How much will a cow eat and how sure can she be that she won't go hungry next winter? That's up to her owner.

A barn full of high quality hay makes even a poor grain ration look good, but a lot of poor hay makes the best dairy ration look terrible. So, once again, top quality hay heads the list for feeds for all dairy animals. Good ensilage can take the place of part of the hay but even good ensilage is no substitute for the minerals and vitamins contained in top quality sun cured legume hay.

Good cows will eat from 2 to 2½ pounds of hay per 100 pounds of live weight every day. Or, if ensilage is fed, they'll eat from 1 to 1½ pounds of hay and 3 pounds of ensilage per 100 pounds of liveweight every day.

The grain they'll eat depends largely on how good they are. This is not the year to feed a lot of grain to the loafers. The most efficient use of grain comes from feeding up to the maximum ability of the cow to produce. It takes about one pound of grain for each 4 pounds of Holstein or Ayrshire milk; one pound of grain for each 3 pounds of Jersey or Guernsey milk. For easy figuring, let's put it this way:

What a Cow Will Eat

	Per Month	Per Year
Hay	750-900 lbs.	5250-6300 lbs.
or Hay	450 lbs.	3150 lbs.
and Silage	900-1200 lbs.	6300-7200 lbs.

GRAIN

Grain requirements depend on the rate of milk production.

16% Ration	200-300 lbs.	2400-3600 lbs.
or Cereal grains	140-210 lbs.	1680-2520 lbs.
and 30% Dairy Mix	60-90 lbs.	720-1080 lbs.

The Bull

The herd sire will eat 2½ tons of hay and about 1500 pounds of grain if he is over 2 years old. The grain can be composed of 1200 pounds farm grown grains and 300 pounds of high protein concentrates.

Horses

Few dairy farms can get along without a team of horses. A good farm



A movable hay rack on skids for the young stock.

team that weighs about thirty hundred and that does a lot of work will eat 5 tons of hay and about 4 to 5 tons of grain. Of course, the grain can be largely home grown oats and corn.

Home Produced Feed

The amount of feed needed for each of the dairy farm animals should be on hand before the barn feeding season begins next fall. Below is a table to show the number of acres needed to supply all the hay, ensilage and grain needed to bring the dairy through to July 1, 1944. The calf starter and 400 to 500 pounds of high protein concentrates per milking cow to mix with home grown grains must be purchased. Few dairy farms have enough land to grow all the grain needed. Corn, wheat, oats and barley should be purchased to take the place of the grain that cannot be raised on the farm.

—A. A.—

The Blitz is On

(Continued from Page 1)

and some scab. It is relatively cheap and comparatively easy to apply and comes when frost and mud, we hope, are beginning to abate.

Next, try and get on a good dose of sulfur and lead when blossom buds show pink. This is when many of the insects are hatching and just starting to work, and their infant size and the limited supply of green food give one a chance to get in some telling blows. It is the time when scab is usually the greatest threat, and about the last good chance we have for attack till the blossoms fall. Use a sulfur paste or dry-mix, because it is less severe on foliage than liquid lime sulfur and seems to give a better coating with the lead. Add 1 gallon of lime sulfur to 50 of this spray if you think rain has brought scab infection before this time or that it is a very serious threat.

The next important application is when blossoms fall. Use the same dry-mix or sulfur paste and lead, and again add 1 gal. of lime sulfur to 50 spray if needed to burn out scab you missed. If red bug, aphid, leaf roller, bud moth or some other pests have been or promise to be a serious menace to the crop, add nicotine. Like doctoring animals or people, doctoring fruit can be done more effectively if one has some knowledge of insects, diseases and the chemicals involved, and due appreciation of the importance of thorough application and the time. The fungicides should go on before rainy periods to protect from fungus diseases, and not after rainy spells to cure them. The poison should be in place when insects are small and can be killed by small amounts of poison. The early season, up to blossom time, is when the most rain comes and most of the fungus infection takes place; but the bugs keep hatching all season long.

The next important application

should come 2 weeks after petals fall and is intended to poison the young codling moth larvae as they try to work their way into the fruit. The time varies somewhat with the weather, but the importance of making a thorough covering at this time does not vary at all. Use sulfur and lead again, and repeat every 2 or 3 weeks till about the middle of July. That should keep both codling moth and maggot under fair control; and possibly give a lead tolerance below the limit of the law.

Nothing has been said about dust for pest control, although it is a method widely used. In general, dusting takes less time and labor and gives more uniform coverage, but materials cost a little more and do not stick and last as well or give quite the kick as when applied in liquid form. This may be partly overcome by dusting when plants are wet with dew and putting on more dust, or making applications at more frequent intervals; and certainly, with labor short and season late, dusting will be the salvation of many crops. It is particularly useful for emergency applications between the more important liquid sprays, when weather or pest conditions call for a little extra care.

Bear this in mind, one keep-clean is worth two make-cleans: you can prevent fungus and insects from penetrating fruit, but once inside, they are beyond your reach, for you can't pull them out by the tail or reach them with any cure. If any single pest gets by to ruin your crop, it might as well be ruined by them all; and all your spray is wasted if protection fails at any vital point.

—A. A.—

LADINO IS WORTH TRYING

Reports from farmers who have had experience with Ladino clover are almost uniformly enthusiastic. It is a legume rich in protein, a good soil builder, makes splendid hay, pasture grass or silage. It is fairly easy to grow, makes two or more cuttings, does not require as much lime as alfalfa, seeds and grows well with timothy, lasts for several years. It needs good land.

With a record like that, why isn't ladino worth trying? I am sowing it this year on good land in a mixture recommended by the New York State College of Agriculture to one pound of ladino, six pounds of alfalfa, four of red clover, and six of timothy, making a total of 17 pounds or 9½ quarts to the acre.—E. R. E.

—A. A.—

In an effort to help save critical materials, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has published two leaflets, "A Wartime Dairy Barn" and "Wooden Fences and Gates." Copies of these pamphlets can be secured by sending a request to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Acreage Requirements for Farm Animals

	Hay— No Silage	Hay— With Silage	Silage	Oats	Wheat	Corn	Soybeans
Cow	2 A	1½ A	½ A	½ A	½ A	½ A	1/10 A
Yearling	1 A	¾ A	¼ A	¼ A		¼ A	
Heifer (6 mo.-1 yr.)	¾ A			½ A		½ A	
Calf	¼ A						
Bull	1½ A			½ A		½ A	
Horse	1½ A			2 A		1 A	



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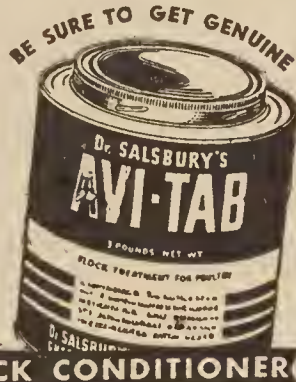


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Prepare for a Poultry Feed Shortage *By J. C. Huttar*

IF YOU haven't already done so, this discussion will make more sense to you if you go back and read the one I wrote in the last issue. We're short of feed in this country. The folks who really know the feed situation say that our feed supplies (including good crops this year) will be 15 to 20% short of demand, based on present rates of feeding. Let's put down on paper some ideas on how a poultry raiser might tackle this situation.

THE POULTRY FEED FENCE: The places where the poultry feed fence is weak, where shortages are most acute are:

1. Animal proteins
2. Phosphorus
3. Vitamins A and G
4. Total feed

PATCHING MATERIALS: If these are the weak spots it might be well to get some patching materials on hand. Here are some that can be very helpful.

1. Skimmilk
2. Good poultry pasture
3. Home grown grains
4. Alfalfa and clover hay
5. Grass and legume silage

SKIMMILK: If you have or can buy skimmilk cheaply for your chicks and hens it might come in-very handy. It's an excellent source of animal protein and of vitamin G. It can be given either as a drink (in glass, wood or earthen ware containers, but never galvanized iron ones) or used to mix a wet mash.

POULTRY PASTURE: It may be a little late for this year but in plenty of time for next to seed down a good pasture mixture for poultry.

The right kind of pasturage used by growing pullets and turkeys will not only cut your total feed bill but will save the critical protein and vitamin feeds in particular.

HOME GROWN GRAINS: Wheat and corn make up 70 to 90% of a good balanced poultry feed. Barley can take the place of nearly half of this. Oats are also a good poultry feed, but should not make up more than 20% of a poultry ration.

If you have the land and the help, this is the year to grow these grains. They aren't too plentiful in the country as a whole. They can supply all of the scratch grain mixture and most of the mash mixture. To make a good mash they would have to be ground and mixed with a concentrate mixture such as several good feed manufacturers offer to the poultry keeper.

ALFALFA AND CLOVER HAY: Good bright legume hay that went into the mow with most of its leaves on, is a fine source of Vitamins A and G, es-

pecially if it's green. Some poultrymen are now feeding it in racks or wire baskets, or even throwing it right in on the litter. They report good results.

GRASS AND LEGUME SILAGE: If grass silage was cut fairly small and has kept well it makes a good feed for confined birds. It supplies Vitamins A and G. Up to 5 lbs. per 100 hens per day may be fed.

1943 Insurance Practices

1. Make good use of poultry pastures
 - a. By reducing mash feeding
 - b. Keep the pastures clipped.
2. Feed fully. If you feed a Leghorn hen only 70 lbs. of grain and mash a year she'll just about maintain her body. If you feed her 25 lbs. more she'll lay 180 eggs besides. There's no saving in under-feeding.
3. Check feed waste:
 - a. Hoppers should have lips that will prevent the hens from billing out the feed. Don't fill them too full.
 - b. War on rats. Two rats will eat as much as a hen.
 - c. Feeding cull hens is a waste of feed. Therefore, cull closely and continuously.
4. Buy feed ahead.
 - a. Buy scratch for a year if you can.
 - b. Buy mash a month ahead of your needs.

I realize that not all poultry keepers can follow all these practices. But, there they are—I think they're all sound.

How Much Feed?

Unless we keep track of it, few of us suspect how much it takes to feed chickens or turkeys for a year. Here are some pretty close estimates in case you want to plan ahead.

100 Straight Run Chicks Will Eat
Pullets fed to maturity and the Cockerels sold at 10 weeks

	Leghorns	Heavies
Chick Starter	350 lbs.	400 lbs.
Growing Mash	450	525
Scratch Grains	700	825

100 Sexed Pullet Chicks Will Eat
Up to maturity (24 weeks)

	Leghorns	Heavies
Chick Starter	300 lbs.	350 lbs.
Growing Mash	900	1050
Scratch Grains	1200	1400

100 Broilers Will Eat
Up to 14 weeks

	Leghorns (2½ lbs.)	Heavies (3½ lbs.)
Starter or Broiler Mash	500 lbs.	600 lbs.
Scratch Grains	300	500

100 Laying Hens will Eat (12 months)
If they average 50% production

	Leghorns	Heavies
Laying Mash	4500 lbs.	5500 lbs.
Scratch Grains	5000	6000

Add 10% for a breeding flock to feed the males.

100 Turkeys for Market
Average 16 lbs. live weight.

	On good Pasture	On Wire
Turkey Starter	1000 lbs.	1000 lbs.
Turkey Grower	2500	3500
Scratch Grains	4000	4500

There you are. You know how many chicks you plan to raise, how many hens you hope to keep. Just take a pencil and paper and by simple arithmetic you can figure how many pounds of each feed you'll need in the coming year. Divide by 2000 and you have the figure in tons.

As soon as you have figured it all out and have estimated how much of this you will grow, get the rest in sight.

Let's never lose sight of the fact that food is becoming daily more vital

(Continued on opposite page)



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(Continued from opposite page)
to our future way of life. It's truly needed to win the war and write the peace.

Much as the government bureaucrats may gripe us and get in the farmer's way, he can't afford to do less than his utmost in this all important battle of food production.

—A. A.—

HINTS TO BEGINNERS

Hundreds of people are planning to raise a few chickens this year for the first time. A subscriber who numbers herself in this beginners' group has asked that we give simple, detailed instructions about getting the chicks started in the brooder house, basement, parlor, or where are they?

You will avoid confusion in your mind and in your work by selecting one instructor and sticking to that one. The instructor may be the booklet put out by the feed company which made the starter you are using. It may be a neighbor who has been successful season after season in producing good pullets. It may be a bulletin from your State College, or a text book.

Don't worry if one instructor tells you to give the first few feeds on newspapers so that the chicks won't eat the litter, and another instructor says never to feed on newspapers or egg case flats because they are terribly unsanitary and endanger the health of the chicks. Millions of chicks have been started by both methods, and most of them have thrived. When they failed to live and grow, it probably was for some other reason.

You will find conflicting ideas about many other "non-essentials." For ex-

ample, charcoal vs. no charcoal, dipping all beaks in water vs. letting the chicks teach themselves to drink, and what litter to use. There are a dozen kinds of litter that will be satisfactory. Make your decision, and then take no more time or thought away from the few really important fundamentals.

THE ESSENTIALS

1. **Heat.**—In nature the chicks find ideal brooding conditions when their backs are snuggled against the mother's warm body and her feathers protect them from drafts. They do not need a warm room. Try to give your chicks the same conditions. Practice operating your coal stove, oil stove, gas, wood or electric brooder before the chicks arrive, until you can keep a temperature that does not go too high nor too low and the fire never goes out.

2. **Feed.**—Get some good standard brand of chick starting mash and a few pounds of fine chick scratch grain, as well as a few pounds of chick grit.

3. **Water.**—Use glass jar fountains at first. As soon as chicks have learned to drink, change to larger ones that do not need to be filled so often.

4. **Attention.**—Visit the chicks often at first, especially at dusk. See that they do not settle down for the night in isolated clusters in corners, behind feeders, etc.

STEPS IN STARTING

The house has been cleaned and disinfected, the brooder has been operated at least two days, and the temperature is steady at 90 to 95 degrees (it will go up a little when you put the chicks in). Litter is 3 to 4 inches deep and is level. A guard surrounds the brooder to keep the chicks from straying. Chick feeders and fountains are arranged alternately all the way around the house. The feeders are only one-half full. That avoids waste. Fountains are almost under the hover. One end of each feeder is beneath the hover, and the other end extends out almost to the guard.

Now put in the chicks, and let them alone. After a half hour if they are huddling beneath the hover, the temperature is too low. If they are crowding against the encircling guard, the temperature is too high. Turn the regulator screw up or down as the situation demands, and wait at least an hour before making further adjustments.

From this point on, your job will be to replenish the feeders and fountains as required, to stir the litter daily, to enlarge the circle and in a few days remove it entirely, to be on hand at dusk to see that there is no bunching in the corners and that temperature is reduced enough that the chicks do not have to stay outside the hover.

* * *

Another Fire "Don't"

Recently I told of neighbor Millard's brooder house fire, and I listed some "don'ts" that were designed to prevent such occurrences. After reading that item, Mr. Millard called me up and added another "don't". Don't get so excited when you discover that your brooder house is on fire that you run out carrying your necktie but leaving your trousers in the bedroom.

After relating that little joke on himself, Bruce told me what more he discovered when he read his insurance policy at two o'clock in the morning. If a brooder house is operated less than fifty feet from other farm structures, the insurance on those structures is void. Unless one has obtained from the insurance company a permit to operate a brooder, his insurance cannot be collected in case of a fire. These permits cost nothing, and are readily granted. Perhaps not all policies carry these provisions, but it might be wise to check up.—L. E. Weaver.

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STONEY RUN HATCHERY, H.M. Leister, Dwner, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

HANSON OR WHITE LEGHORNS
MAY JUNE DELIVERY.
Postage Paid. Free Cat. Non-Sexed Pkts. Ck's.
describing breeders. 100 100 100
Hollywood or Hanson \$10.00 \$20.00 \$4.00
R. O. P. SIRE CHICKS 11.00 21.00 5.00
White Rocks 15.00
C. M. SHELLENBERGER'S POULTRY FARM, Box 39, RICHFIELD, PA.

SUNNY SLOPE CHICKS
Better Chicks mean Better Profits. All Breeders Blood Tested. Guar. Sexing. Write for FREE Circular.
Sunny Slope Hatchery, Dept. A, Thompsonstown, Pa.

BEAVER'S SUPREME BRED CHICKS
From official Penna. State Blood Tested Breeders. Large English White Leg. & New Hampshire \$12-100; Wh. Leg. Pkts. \$22-100; Leg. Ck's. \$3-100. BEAVER'S POULTRY FARM, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa. (R.D.2)

HAMPTON'S BLACK LEGHORN CHICKS
Live, Lay, Pay, Healthy, Hardy, Heavy Layers of Large White Eggs. Free of disease and cannibalism. Circular free. A. E. HAMPTON, Box A, PITTSBOWN, N. J.

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Finest quality ducklings. They are bred to lay. Straight run, \$18.00-100. Day old hens \$20.00-100. We guarantee 98% true to sex. Geo. Zetts, Drifting, Pa.

ROSELAWN Write for FREE CIRCULAR. Low Prices Day Old and Started Chicks. ROSELAWN CHICK FARM, Dept. A, McAlisterville, Pa.

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS. TOM BARRON LEGHORN FARMS, Box 16, RICHFIELD, PENNA.



With
**AMERICAN
AGRICULTURIST**
Advertisers

"NO REST": A personal message to Hitler, Mussolini and Hirohito is being sent by PILLSBURY FLOUR MILLS COMPANY in the form of an advertisement in this issue of *American Agriculturist*. Under the heading, "Personal! To the Axis from Uncle Sam's Clean-Up Squad," the message states: "We're putting in all we've got, to grow and harvest the fightin' food that fuels up this whole gangster-smashing machine. Sure, we're short-handed. So what? We're not stopping to rest, we guys who raise supplies for Uncle Sam. We don't want to rest—not yet. We've got the heat turned on for keeps."

To help farm women and girls plan ration-time meals so that the farm army will get the right kind of food to keep it strong while more food goes to war, free copies of the company's 14-page wartime nutrition guide, "Fightin' Food," just off the presses, are offered.

ADVANCED: George Krieger, on leave of absence as head of the Agricultural Division of the ETHYL CORPORATION, has been appointed as Director of the Farm Machinery and Equipment Division of the War Production Board. He has been acting as Deputy Director and succeeds George Gillette of the MINNEAPOLIS MOLINE POWER IMPLEMENT COMPANY who has resigned.

PIONEER: Robert L. Wood, co-founder and Treasurer of WOOD BROTHERS THRESHER COMPANY, died April 6 at the age of 81. In 1890 the Wood Brothers built the first self-feeding thresher, and started manufacturing them in 1893.

CARE: There never was a time when a tractor deserved better care than right now. An explanation of common tractor failures is found in the booklet "Lost! One Pound of Metal Dust!" It is available without cost from the TIDE WATER ASSOCIATED OIL COMPANY, Sales Dept., Room 626, 17 Battery Place, New York City.

WAR MAP: There is nothing like a good map to help you follow the progress of your son and your neighbor's sons in the armed forces. Your local ESSO station will be glad to give you a copy of the Esso war map.

FACTS: If you own or operate a tractor, GULF'S 60-page manual of tractor operation and maintenance will save you money. To get it send a post card with your name and address and the type or types of tractors you operate to Gulf Farm Aids, Room 3800, Gulf Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

IDEAS: Clip and mail the coupon on page 11 of the May 8 issue. It will bring you "America's Farmers at War", containing results of the recent MASSEY-HARRIS Farm Idea Contest. In it you will find hints that will save you time, and in these days on the farm time is more than money.

Massey-Harris contest winners from the Northeast include: Mrs. Raymond Koch, Route 3, Bangor, Pennsylvania, first prize of a \$1,000 War Bond; Canterbury Sunny Smile 4-H Club, Canterbury, Delaware, a \$25 War Bond; and Kenneth Kysor, R.F.D., Cattaraugus, N. Y.

POWER: Careful tests have shown that, when properly adjusted, a tractor will give more power when gasoline rather than some heavier fuel is used. The Agricultural Division of the ETHYL CORPORATION, Chrysler Building, New York City, has information which it will be glad to send on the needed tractor adjustments to get full returns from the use of gasoline.

Why America Faces a Food Crisis

By Frank E. Gannett

PUBLISHER OF THE GANNETT NEWSPAPERS

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This article summarizes a nationwide survey of our national food problem. It represents the opinion of the farmers—the men who best know the peril of our situation. More than 5,000 of them answered a questionnaire prepared by Frank Gannett.)

FOOD is our greatest national problem for 1943, and lack of trained help on farms is the gravest handicap to the increased production we must have. Second handicap, but equally emphasized, is "too much interference from Washington."

This is the emphatic conclusion reached from a survey of farmers and farm leaders throughout the country. More than 5,000 of them replied to a series of questions designed to bring out the facts in a situation that vitally concerns everyone. These men, whose thinking doubtless reflects that of the entire farm population, appraise reasons for our approaching food crisis thus:

Lack of experienced help.....89.8%
Too much regulation from Washington.....88.8%
Misunderstanding of farm problems in Washington.....85.9%
Need for profit-insuring prices.....82.9%
Lack of machinery.....78.8%

I believe this survey to be of utmost importance. It is the first time the farmer has had opportunity to express himself freely. Views in this survey represent the farmer's real thinking.

Farmers I questioned were practically unanimous in citing lack of help as their premier concern. There was the same unanimity in feeling that our national agricultural administration has been bungled through the past ten years and that increased planting has been thwarted by price ceilings that make it inevitable certain crops must be grown at a loss.

Many farmers believe production will drop anywhere from 5 to 30 per cent this year even if weather should be similar to the unusually favorable season of 1942. On this score, the tabulation was:

Increased.....14.5 per cent
Decreased.....61.8 per cent
Unchanged.....22.2 per cent
No opinion.....1.5 per cent

Practically 82 farmers out of 100 asserted the freezing of farm prices must mean decreased production. Seven out of 100 thought differently. Products which they predicted would show a decline ranged from milk, mentioned by 27.9 per cent, to fruit, chosen by 1.3 per cent who said it could not be packed as usual although it would continue to grow.

The Farm Labor Shortage

How seriously the labor shortage is felt was indicated in answers to the question, "Can you and your neighbors, with present farm prices, hold your labor and compete for additional labor with the high wages of industries?" The answers were:

Yes.....0.9
No.....96.4
Don't know.....2.7

Already dairymen and poultrymen are experiencing difficulty in obtaining protein feeds. As to this, 84.7 per cent reported trouble, while 12.2 indicated they were getting along. In this connection, the question was asked, "In your opinion, what feed shortages, if any, will develop during the year?" To this, 28 per cent mention-

ed all protein content feed. Corn was mentioned by 19.4 per cent. All dairy feed was mentioned by 15.2; all poultry feed, 12.6; all feed grains, 12.1; oil seed products, 6; soybeans, 3.3; hay, 2.5; wheat, 2.3; and meat scrap, 2.1 per cent.

Too Little Machinery

The part to be played by lack of machinery was emphasized by 78.4 per cent, who said restrictions on sale of machines already hamper production.

Asked about the possibility of replacing farm labor with women and children volunteers from the city, the great majority said it was impossible, and many of them were emphatic. The answers ran:

No.....85.9
Help some.....12.7
No answer.....1.4

How the farmer feels about conditions in industries which compete with him for manpower was revealed in answer to this question, "Do you and other farmers feel that industrial hours are too short?" The answers were:

Yes.....91.3
No.....3.4
No answer.....5.3

As to predictions on a decrease or increase of crops this year, some typical comments were:

"There never will be another growing year like 1942."

"We'll try our best, but I can't see how production can do anything but decrease."

"Hardly a week goes by but some farmer goes out of business."

"If Draft Boards would defer farm boys, production would be greater."

Dislike "Regulation"

What the farmer thinks of regulation and supervision from Washington is revealed in such comment as the following:

"The farmer is jealous of his freedom."

"Farmers are willing to do their part, and could accomplish a lot more without interference from Washington."

"We don't want dictation by bureaucrats."

"Farm problems are better solved locally."

"The government has only confused the farmer."

"If a farmer did all he was supposed to do, there wouldn't be any time for farming."

Long experience appeared to have discouraged many in the belief that governmental process could be changed and a better understanding of farm problems developed. That was indicated in these replies:

"Just let us alone, give us a decent price, and we'll work our darn fool heads off."

"New Deal bungling is very much responsible for many of our shortages."

"The government has broken the morale of the farmer."

"Leaders appointed by the present administration have but one idea, and that is regimentation of all classes of business."

Along this same line as to the effect of orders, regulations and directions from various agencies, such as OPA, ODT and FSA, were these comments:

"I just don't pay attention to them."

"They make me mad, sick and disgusted."

"It is hard to drive into town, using up gas and tires, and spend hours of good working time making out reports."

Can't Pay Farm Wages

A consciousness that farm wages appear small in comparison with industrial wages ran through these remarks in connection with the question as to whether farmers can keep their help:

"There is no one to hire in the first place, and our wages are laughed at."

"Guarantee us a wage as a base cost of production equal to the factory worker, and we can handle our men."

"Industrial workers and government employees don't have their wives and children working on their jobs without extra pay in order to make a living; why must a farmer?"

"Had four hired men last year and

Frank Gannett says:

1. Food is our biggest problem in 1943.
2. Many farmers believe that food production will drop below 1942 figures.
3. The biggest handicaps to food production are lack of help, too much regulation, low prices, and lack of machinery.
4. Farmers will do everything within their power to avoid a food shortage.

two this year—total wages the same."

Machinery problems brought such remarks as:

"Many farmers have repaired machinery thought useless. It may last this year but not longer."

"With proper equipment, I could easily double my output. It costs more to equip a farm than buy one."

"Good machinery will to a certain extent replace labor, but we can't get machinery."

Inexperienced Help

Skepticism as to the ability of city folks to fill in for the lack of experienced labor caused one farmer to say:

"They would be more use on the farm if they would replace farm women doing housework so farm women could work in the fields. They already know that work."

"Let these recruits know what is really involved if they accept a job."

"It wouldn't be a vacation."

When the farmer compares his own hours with those in industry, he is sometimes inclined to be resentful. Such remarks as these were common:

"We farmers feel industrial hours should be 10 hours a day. We work 16."

"I think a 60-hour week for labor is necessary and at straight time pay. Government has catered too much to labor."

"I would like to see farmers and industrial workers on the same time and wage level. If farmers worked only 40 to 48 hours a week, we would all starve."

No "Slow Down"

I have been thrilled by the tenor of the farmers' answers to my questions. Ringing through them all is the patriotic desire to do everything possible to avert food shortage and disaster. They will exert every effort to till their acres, to plant more seed, and to raise greater crops. At the same time there is apparent a sense of discouragement. Farmers feel their plight is misunderstood, that they are regarded as profiteers in search of extraordinary war profits.

NOTICE TO FARMERS WITH WOODLANDS



Army, Navy, Allies and essential civilian needs will require thirteen million cords of pulpwood in 1943.

- ★ A cord of pulpwood from your farm will make enough powder to fire two rounds in a 16-inch naval gun.
- ★ Your trees are needed to make fibreboard containers to protect overseas shipments of food, supplies and munitions.
- ★ And your trees are needed to make rayon for parachutes and medical dressings for the sick and wounded.

Uncle Sam urges you to keep up the supply of pulpwood. Every log will help bring victory. Harvest your woodland now. ★ Help the war effort and increase farm income.

- ★ Get in touch with your County Agricultural Agent for information on what to cut, how much to cut and how to sell it.

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WAR PRODUCTION BOARD
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PUT YOUR TREES INTO THE FIGHT !



Your Pulpwood will go to war when it's made into medical supplies; photographic film; plastics; smokeless powder and fibreboard containers for food, munitions, etc.



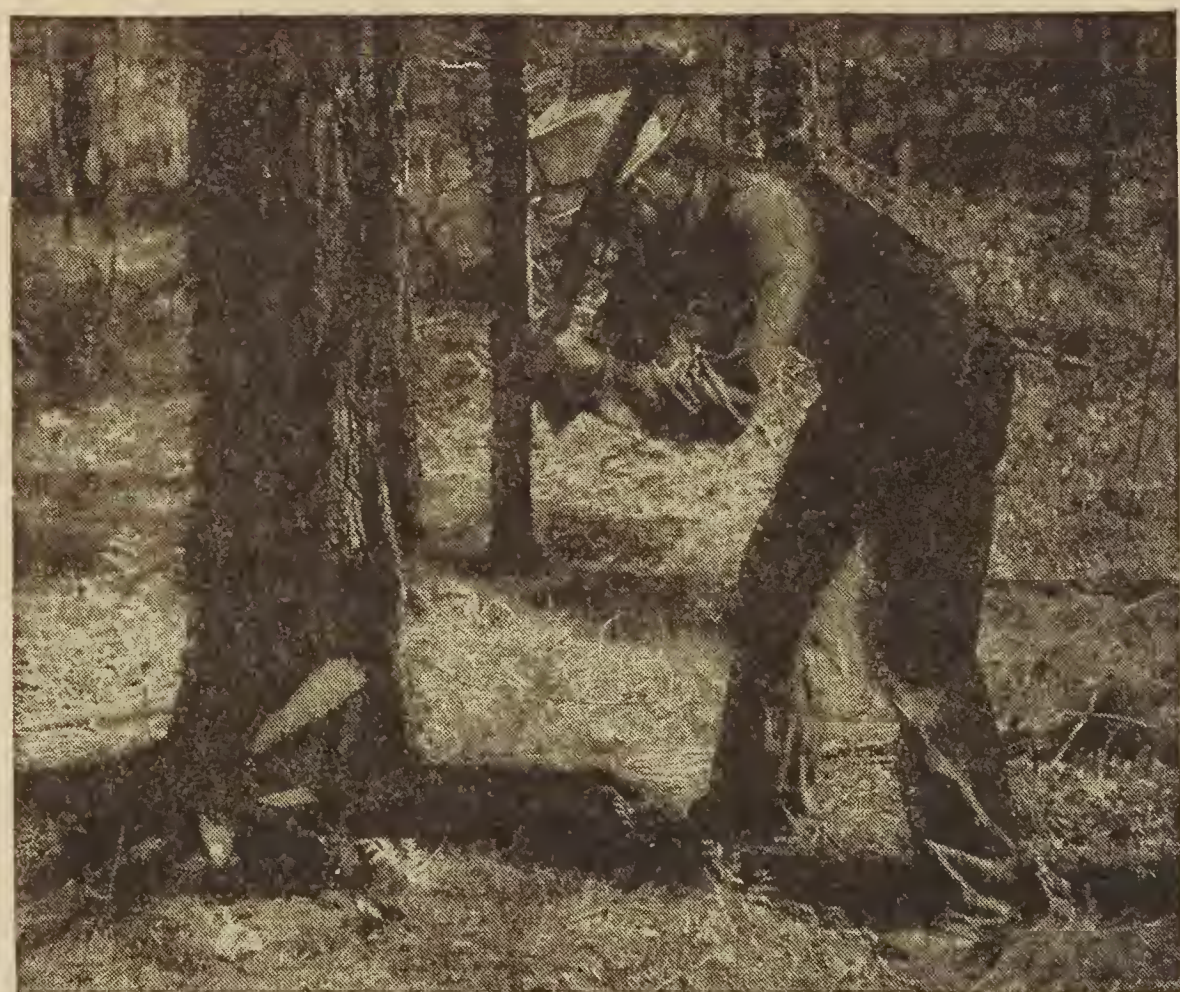
GIDDAP FOR VICTORY!

You improve your woodlot when you thin it out . . . And work in your woodlands can be made to fit in nicely with your other farm jobs. You help your Uncle Sam and help yourself when you cut your own timber. Ask your County Agent to show you how good cutting means larger timber crops, more money, and a steadier supply of wood for pulp and paper to speed a glorious victory.

FIBRE MADE FROM TREES FIGHTS ON EVERY FRONT



Food, shells, gun parts and supplies of every description reach our fighting men in Fibreboard boxes and paper containers made from pulpwood.



SOLDIERS OF THE HOME FRONT

Farmers—Soldiers of the home front . . . thousands of willing hands . . . are cutting pulpwood from their woodlands for VICTORY. Your trees are urgently needed now. Get them into the fight.

YOUR TREES ARE NEEDED NOW GET THEM INTO THE FIGHT!



CUT PULPWOOD FOR VICTORY



See your County Agent. He will tell you how to improve your woodlands by good cutting practice. Careful cutting and fire prevention are essential in war time. Every stick of wood is a club to smash the axis. Your County Agent will tell you what to cut and how to sell it.

APPROVED BY THE

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD

SPONSORED BY THE PULPWOOD, PAPER AND PUBLISHING INDUSTRIES

MILK NEWS

The uniform milk price for April for the New York area, as announced by Administrator Blanford, is \$3.04 for 3.5 milk in the 201-210 mile zone. This is the same price as for March this year, and is 75 cents more than the April price last year. The April New York pool contained 7 per cent less milk than a year ago, and 53,951 dairy farms were included in the pool compared with 57,362 in April last year. The farm value of this year's April pool was \$17,547,391.45. This is the fifteenth consecutive month in which the consumption of fluid milk in the New York market has been higher than for the same month the previous year.

ROCHESTER PRICE

Administrator Clough of Rochester milk marketing area has announced the uniform price for April as \$3.27 for 3.5 milk, with the usual 4 cents a point differential for butterfat.

BUFFALO PRICE

Administrator Lasher has announced the April uniform price for the Niagara Frontier area as \$3.02 for 3.5 milk. Producers delivering direct to plants get 15 cents a hundred additional.

AMENDMENT CARRIED

Dairymen in the New York Milk Shed, by a vote of 32,163 to 768, approved the amendment to the milk marketing order to increase the allowance for cheese-making. The purpose was to encourage cheese manufacture during the months of highest milk production. The amendment also required that an amount equal to the current cheese subsidy of 3¼ cents a pound be included in the farmers' returns. Amendment became effective May 16.

HEARING POSTPONED

At the time of the hearing on the cheese amendment, it was announced that another hearing at which all proposed amendments would be consider-

ed would be held about May 25. No hearing was held on that date, and it is understood that it has been postponed until some time later in the summer. In general, dairymen are just as well pleased. A hearing on May 25 would have come at the peak production period, and too early to have definite information about the prospects for this year's corn crop. A hearing later in the summer will come at a time when we will have much more evidence on the prospects for milk production and feed production.

— A. A. —

VEGETABLE GROWERS WORRIED

Northeastern vegetable growers are worried over the announced intention of Price Administrator Brown to roll back prices of fresh and canned vegetables. Growers point out that they cannot roll prices back on anyone else, but have to take losses. The only way to avoid them is to reduce acreage. Growers remember, too, that as long ago as last winter they asked, if ceiling prices were to be applied to vegetables, that they be announced before planting time; and that they received verbal promises from O.P.A. officials that ceiling prices would be sufficiently high to secure a maximum production of vegetables.

— A. A. —

COAL STRIKES AND MILK

Reports indicate that dairymen who have been paying dues to John L. Lewis and the United Mine Workers are stopping these payments. Reason given is dissatisfaction with Lewis as a result of the coal strike.

Reports drift in occasionally of attempts by organizers to sign up dairymen in District No. 50, but these are not accompanied by any indication that dairymen are flocking to join up under the Lewis banner.

CLEANING FARM MOTORS

MOTORS should be cleaned as frequently as necessary to avoid a heavy collection of dust in the windings. This is especially important in the case of open type motors operating in feed rooms, cow stables, etc. The accumulation of dust and dirt interferes with ventilation. Most motors are cooled by air circulated through passageways in the windings. A fan on the motor shaft creates this circulation. Oily dirt collected on the fan and in the air passageways prevents the motor from cooling itself and the overheating which results may seriously damage the windings.

Loose dirt can be blown or drawn out of the motor by means of a vacuum cleaner or air hose. More thorough cleaning requires that the motor be taken apart. In such cases, the first step is to make sure that the power is cut off from the motor, then disconnect it from the line. The motor can then be taken apart. It is important to observe carefully how connections were made and how parts were assembled so that re-assembling can be done correctly.

All loose dirt and dust should be removed by blowing or suction. Heavy dirt and grease should be removed with a stiff brush or wood scraper. Metal parts may be cleaned by washing with a good cleaning fluid. Cleaning fluids should not be used on coils unless it is necessary

to remove oily dirt and then such fluids should be applied carefully, so as not to damage the insulation. Most ordinary farm motors are the "repulsion-induction" type, equipped with a commutator made up of a number of copper segments against which carbon brushes are held by a spring arrangement. If your motor is of this type, inspect the commutator and brushes to see if they need repair. If they appear to be in good condition, reassemble the motor, lubricate it, and reconnect it.

If the brushes spark badly when the motor starts, it is likely that they are worn down so that they do not make good contact with the commutator, or the commutator may be dirty or badly worn or burned. Badly worn brushes should be replaced and the commutator cleaned.

To clean a commutator, wipe it with a clean cloth to remove any film of oil or grease. If the commutator needs polishing, this can be accomplished while the motor is running by pressing fine sand paper against it gently. Use fine sandpaper such as No. 2/0 or finer; never use emery cloth. If the commutator is badly worn in ridges or is pitted, it should be turned down on a lathe by an experienced repairman.

Watch for our next advertisement, in which we shall discuss further suggestions for care of motors.

NIAGARA, LOCKPORT & ONTARIO POWER COMPANY

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ROTENONE

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LETHANE 60

doubles
America's
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LETHANE 60 fortifies rotenone... makes a better dust.

LETHANE 60—rotenone dusts have been proved by commercial use from coast to coast.

LETHANE 60 is a product of pre-war research by Rohm & Haas.

LETHANE 60 dusts are identified by this emblem.



Yellow CUPROCIDE—Rohm & Haas copper fungicide gives effective blight control

YELLOW CUPROCIDE SPRAY
Saves mixing time—handy to use.

Saves spraying time—less clogging of nozzles.

Saves wear on sprayer—non-corrosive.

Important savings with help and equipment so scarce!

CUPROCIDE DUSTS made with **Yellow CUPROCIDE**

Non-irritating to operator. Right, local formulas made by local mixers.

Apply day or night.

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YELLOW CUPROCIDE CAN BE USED WITH **ROTENONE** OR **PYRETHRUM**
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ORCHARD HILL STOCK FARM OFFERS FOR SALE
Carnation bred bulls of excellent type from high producing dams and sired by Carnation Creamella Inka May or Carnation Homestead Hazelwood, son of Governor of Carnation.
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BUSTER CARNATION—Famous Carnation blood (from 4% stock). Born March 1942. \$600.00.
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Also, **FERDINAND**, Guernsey Herd Sire, age 3½ years. Exceptionally good animal. \$300.00.

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Tarbell Guernsey Farms
FOR SALE: YOUNG BULLS
carrying 87½% the same blood as Tarbell Farms Peerless Margo 1013.3 lbs. fat. World's Champion Jr. 3-year-old. Tarbell Farms Peerless Eloise, 1436.4 lbs. milk, 800.7 lbs. fat, Jr. 3-year-old. Full information furnished on request. Herd Federal Accredited, Negative.

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200 HEAD OF HEALTHY GUERNSEYS. BULLS AND BULL CALVES FOR SALE. OUR HERD AVERAGE HAS BEEN OVER 400 LBS. FAT FOR THE LAST 5 YEARS ON 75 HEAD OF MILKING COWS. WE HAVE PROVEN FOUR Sires THAT HAVE INCREASED PRODUCTION AND IMPROVED TYPE.
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Cattle: 500 head, fancy fresh, forward.
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LIVESTOCK Sales Events

May 27 First All-Eastern Ontario Holstein Sale, Kemptville, Ontario, Canada.
June 14 Louis Merryman's 38th Semi-annual Guernsey Sale, York Fair Grounds, York, Pa.
July 9-19 State Jersey Cattle Ass'n. Sale, Meridale Farms, Meridale, New York.
July 24 New England Sheep & Wool Growers' Ass'n. Ram and Ewe Sale, Belden's Farm, North Hatfield, Mass.
Aug. 4 Finger Lakes Ayrshire Club Sale, Cortland, N. Y.
Sept. 29 Burr O. Stewart Ayrshire Dispersal, Deposit, N. Y.

Coming Events

May 30 Rural Life Sunday.
June 8-10 Northeastern Farm Bureau Conference, Hotel New Yorker, New York City.
June 17 Annual Meeting of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Ass'n., Inc., Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City.
July 19-20 American Poultry Ass'n. Annual Meeting, Chicago, Ill.
July 20-22 National Turkey Federation Meeting, Chicago, Ill.
July 20-22 International Baby Chick Ass'n. All-Industry War Conference, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

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Purebred Black Poland China Pigs
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RUGGED PIGS: CHESTER-WHITES, CHESTER-SHIRE, TER-BERKSHIRE, YORKSHIRE-CHESTER, DUDOC CROSSES. 5-6 wks., \$12.50, 8-9 weeks, \$15.00. Vaccination 85c extra, if desired. Chester-White Boars, \$35-\$50. Ship 2 or more C.O.D. Virginia Road, CONCORD, MASS.

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Young Pigs Now Ready for Shipment
4-6 WKS. OLD \$13.00 EACH. SEND REMITTANCE, 25%, WITH ORDER, BALANCE C.O.D.

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FOR SALE: Registered Belgians.
Best Blood lines, one imported Brood Mare, 8 years old; team mares, 4-6 years old; Stallion, Colts. Also one purebred Arabian saddle mare, 6 years old.
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FOR SALE German Shepherd Puppies

Wolf gray, litter of seven, born April 17. Not eligible for registry. Can be shipped at 7 weeks, with one inoculation. Price \$30 each.

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WANTED: A White Female Spitz Pup.
Not more than 6 months old.

JOSEPH HORLEY, Box 22, Greenlawn, L. I., New York.



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SEED CORN—Hybrid Cornell 11 Corn;
Cornell 34-53—a great new variety for husking and early ensilage; Cornell 29-3 for ensilage or husking later on. Write for additional information.
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FOR SALE: Viking Garden Tractor
of about 4 or 5 horsepower, in good condition, complete with tools. Will trade for a smaller machine of about 1 or 2 horsepower.
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IDEAL BEDDING AND LITTER FOR ANIMALS. CATTLE, DAIRY AND POULTRY FARMS. CARLOADS ONLY. PRICES ON REQUEST.

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By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

FARM PROBLEMS that have existed and have been going without answers for a long time are now developing everywhere. Tak labor, for example. As a result of the labor shortage, increased livestock receipts are running into difficulties in being slaughtered and distributed. There is no way now that a packer can step up his kill one week to meet heavier receipts or a favorable price situation.

Ceilings are being tightened up, with legitimate businesses subject to tighter and tighter controls. Killing permits in local communities have been given out pretty freely, and this type of business cannot well be brought under these controls. This in turn favors black markets. It is creating a two-priced system: one, a so-called local or country price; the other, a city or controlled price. This is bad. It is ruining the little city business man; it is forcing country people to pay more in many cases than city people, and eventually it will pull so much food, including meats, away from the city that really dangerous city shortages will develop. This in turn will force city people into the country to buy food, and the real black market will be on. No one of course is shortsighted enough to figure that this would be a good thing for farmers. Eventually it would raise the costs of distribution and processing to such an extent that an utter collapse would be inevitable.

CATTLE are faced with the "roll-back in prices" order and increased marketing for the next two months. I doubt if either or both of these things will change prices on any class or kind of cattle much. During the summer all classes will be very short in supply, with some improvement in prices in spite of everything. It will be late fall before many cattle appear and then there will be no great price change unless we have a grain crop failure, particularly corn. Even if this should happen, the liquidation will be less than the talk about it will be.

HOGS at present prices are making everybody money — the producer and feeder not nearly as much as the packer and processor. Therefore, if the packer can get labor, there is no reason to believe that hogs will get lower, no matter what you may hear about the tremendous available supply. This also applies even if the corn crop should not be so good and there should be some liquidation of breeding stock.

LAMBS have already been liquidated. This may continue, so there is no base from which lambs can be figured on a lower basis for a long time to come. Government grading, now compulsory for all dressed lambs, is set up in such a way that it will ruin choice fancy lamb production and throw production onto a basis of lots of weight. Therefore, grow your lambs,

getting every pound of weight on them that you can.

HORSES are still in very active demand. I think horse numbers have been so reduced that it will be a long time before they get as cheap as they were in the past few years. The demand of course will be limited, but it looks as if at last the horse supply and the horse demand have met.

—A. A.—

SOYBEANS BEST MEAT SUBSTITUTE

Several times in *American Agriculturist* I have waxed enthusiastic about soybeans as a food. We raised a garden variety called Bansei last year. Two other good garden varieties are Jogun and Hokkaido. We picked the beans green and canned them, and they were about the best thing that came out of our garden. We are still eating them. The field varieties, either the dried beans or sprouted, are also excellent food.

Now along comes Dr. C. M. McCay of the New York State College of Agriculture, who after much study is urging people to use soybeans as a staple article of diet and as a real substitute for meat. They are better food than either peas or beans, because they have 1½ times as much protein, and the protein is more easily used by the body. Dry soybeans are rich in vitamins and calcium and they are tasty. Sprouted soybeans are especially good and have the advantage of being easy to cook. They require no soaking and cook in ten to twenty minutes. They are just beginning to be sold in a few stores.

The object of emphasizing this splendid food now is to urge you to plant some soys in the garden this spring before it is too late, and to try them on a small scale at first as a field crop. The field beans are, of course, a fine protein feed for stock.

If you have soys on hand or can buy them at your grocery, write to *American Agriculturist*, Home Department, Box 367, Ithaca, New York, for instructions on how to sprout them for food, and for suggestions on cooking them. If you can't get soys locally, you can order them by mail from the Co-op P & C Family Store, North Geddes and Erie Boulevard, Syracuse, New York.

—E. R. E.

—A. A.—

MAY EARLVILLE SALE

This year's two-day May sale of Holstein cattle by R. Austin Backus in his Earlville sale pavilion was the 155th in this series of sales and it was 21 years ago this month the first sale was held. 275 catalogued animals passed through the ring for a total of \$66,534, a general average of \$242. In the first day's sale, 70 cows averaged \$317, 16 bulls averaged \$339, 22 open heifers averaged \$164, 25 bred heifers averaged \$244, 11 heifer calves averaged \$79, 14 bull calves averaged \$63.

The top bull was Dunloggin Fon Oliver from James H. Stone of Marcellus to Walter P. Johnson of Germantown, Md., for \$1500. The top cow, Alberta Calamity Sarah, and her baby calf, from L. W. McKillican, of Maxwell, Canada, to E. R. Smith of Fonda for \$625.—John R. Parsons.

—A. A.—

LEADING N. Y. DAIRY COUNTIES

Dairymen of Delaware County, New York, may take some pride in the fact that Delaware led all the other counties in the State and probably in the nation, in both the amount of milk produced and its value for the month of March.

The ten leading counties of the state in pounds and dollar value now are Delaware, St. Lawrence, Chenango, Oneida, Madison, Jefferson, Orange, Otsego, Cortland and Herkimer.

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New York State Jersey Cattle Club ANNUAL SALE

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at 1:00 o'clock.

This will be an outstanding event for all interested in fine Jerseys. Plan to come. Your ration board will allow you gas for the trip. Or, you can come by train by way of Albany or Binghamton. We will be looking forward to welcoming you on the day of the sale. For a catalog of the sale, write to Harry C. Andrews, Waterloo, New York, or any New York State Jersey breeder.

New York State Jersey Cattle Club

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Heavy draft and handweight chunks, singles, and matched pairs, also general purpose horses. Riding horses and ponies, attractive colored palominos, sorrels, spotted, white, etc. Carload lots of whatever kinds you want. Come personally or send your order.

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Brides, Graduates— And All

and number clearly and enclose 15c. Address Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

* * *

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Send 12c for this book showing over 125 down-to-earth and wearable designs; or 25c for the book AND a pattern of your own choosing. Enclose remittance with order and address Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, New York.



No. **2770**. This dream of a dress can be used for graduation or a bridesmaid frock, and it is certainly pretty enough for the bride herself to wear. Sizes 11 to 19. Size 15, $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards 35 or 39-inch fabric with $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards lace.

No. **2759**. This kind of a suit made in seersucker for a little boy will be perfect for the entire summer. Sizes 2 to 8. Size 4, $2\frac{7}{8}$ yards 35-inch fabric.

No. **3533**. This sweet little frock is the easiest possible to make, to launder and to wear. Sizes 2 to 8. Size 4, $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards 35-inch fabric, with $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards edging.

No. **2742**. The sunback dress and its pal, the bolero, team up for play or for work as you wish. Make up in sturdy fabric. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16, for the dress, 3 yards 35-inch fabric; for the bolero, 1 yard 35-inch fabric.

No. **2741**. So pretty that the in-between age will adore this frock. The novel pockets will take their eye, too. Sizes 8 to 16. Size 12, $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards 35-inch fabric with $\frac{3}{8}$ yard contrasting.

No. **3527**. A cool summer sheer for those heat waves—you will LOOK cool and FEEL cool in this one. Sizes 12 to 46. Size 36, $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards 39-inch fabric.

No. **2009**. An adorable frock for a cute little miss, and one that is easy to make. Size 6 months, 1, 2 and 3 years. Size 2, $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards 35-inch fabric with $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards ruffling.

No. **2757**. If you plan to be a June bride, this smart going away costume will exactly fill the bill. It is equally useful for non-brides, of course! Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16, $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards 35-inch fabric. The blouse is pattern No. 2782.

No. **2728**. This set can be worn with any suit or dress you have and will aid no end to perk up an old outfit. For fabric requirements, see pattern.

No. **2593**. This summer two-piecer if made in a smart striped seersucker will be a very practical investment. Sizes 8 to 14. Size 8, $2\frac{7}{8}$ yards 35-inch fabric.

No. **2668**. An extra jacket is always handy and this nicely tailored one will go with all those odd skirts. Sizes 12 to 20. Size 16, $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards 35-inch fabric.

No. **2782**. Blouses galore—we all love them and can never have too many pretty ones. Sizes 14 to 50. Size 36, for short sleeved blouse, $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards 39-inch fabric with $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards edging; for long-sleeved blouse, 2 yards 39-inch fabric.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern size



GARDEN GOSSIP

By Paul Work

DON'T DISCARD SEED

BOTH HOME and commercial gardeners have a good deal of vegetable seed on hand. It is necessary that every measure be taken to conserve this seed for use later in this season and for next year.



Paul Work

Government people are talking about asking much heavier vegetable production in 1944 than in 1943. Even if the seed trade produces the usual amount of seed plus a bit of extra for lend-lease, we will still be sadly short. It is already apparent that Danish Ballhead cabbage seed will be very scarce next year as the

wintered-over plants in the Puget Sound region of Washington came through very poorly. There has also been damage to onions and carrots.

Seeds may be held safely at ordinary house temperatures provided the place is dry. Damp cellars should be avoided. Parsnips, sweet corn, and onions lose viability rapidly, but tests made here at Cornell a year or so ago indicated that some two and three year old seed was better than some one year old seeds. So it is well to save all left over seed and then next year test it before planting.

Some effort is being made, belatedly, to step-up commercial seed production for 1944 planting. Carryover is practically nil and in seed of all things we ought to have adequate stock pile. Seed will be a crucial element in helping war-torn countries to reestablish production of the food that they must have.

Home-Grown Seed

It probably would be unwise to recommend general saving of seed by home and commercial gardeners. There are too many pitfalls involved for this to be good general practice. However, those who have had a bit of experience at saving their own seed and know how to safeguard its quality may very well do something about it. For one thing varieties of kinds that are readily crossed ought to be far enough apart either in space or in time of blooming to insure against cross pollination. Then the matter of harvesting and curing require some special attention although the difficulties are not serious on a small scale. The biennial crops are difficult because plants must be started one year, wintered over, and seeded the next year. Seed-borne disease is another factor with some kinds, notably beans and perhaps tomatoes.

It is not particularly hard to save seed of radish, spinach, lettuce, beans, peas, tomatoes, peppers, and eggplant. Seed of the vine crops are rather easily saved, but danger of crossing of varieties is serious. Sweet corn also crosses very freely.

* * *

Seed Potatoes

The air has been full of up-roar about seed potatoes for some weeks. Actually, according to Dr. E. V. Hardenburg at Cornell, seed shortage is not likely to be the occasion of a shortage in our supply of potatoes. Other things may cause such a situation, especially unfavorable conditions

for the crop and unprecedented demand. Experienced commercial planters of potatoes have their seed supplies in hand. The same thing apparently goes for those who plant on the farm for home use. Most of the inquiry has come from the commercial planters who have not raised potatoes before and from village and city home gardeners.

The March report on planting intentions indicated a 17 per cent increase in acreage for the state of New York. Scarcity of potatoes at the present time along with high prices may tend to increase the acreage planted.

* * *

A Poor Start

After a bit of good planting weather in March when a good many gardeners got out to make plantings, April was the worst for gardening in 10 years of fairly definite record. Of course March-planted things did not make much progress. I have been surprised however that stands of spinach, carrots, beets, lettuce, radish and peas all look pretty fair at the present time. They may be a little short of normal, but it is not true that everything rotted in the ground.

Question arises, would I not have done just as well to have planted the middle of April. Well there was no chance to plant until the twenty-third of April when I put in three rows of peas, a medium, an early, and a late variety. I also set out plants of cabbage, beets and lettuce. So I think we are going to have some food out of those first early plantings even though Ed Babcock is discouraged about the early planting of peas. After all when we plant early we always know we are taking a chance and we do not know whether weather is going to be favorable or unfavorable for these hardy things.

* * *

Succession Crops

This issue of *American Agriculturist* appears just before western New York tomato planting week. Even though weather has been abominable so far and even though a cold, raw,

TOUGH SOD

(Continued from Page 5)

good condition. You've got a couple of boys coming on. They're taking the course in agriculture at the high school, and they are interested in farming. Why don't you buy this place, put it with yours, and make a real operation for yourself and your sons? At least one of them probably will stay with you."

Barrett pointed out that he had thought of the proposition but didn't see how he could enter into competition with a man like Chittendon. "Besides," he said, "I haven't got enough cash."

The conference ended with Barrett promising to think it over for a day or two. Later the three got together again and Tom Mead agreed to advance the money for a second mortgage on the Tyler place providing Barrett would buy it. John agreed, stating that of course the deal would be off if Ezra, determined to have the place, bid the price too high.

That was all right, too, both Allen and Tom agreed, for in either case Betty would get something out of it above the mortgage.

Near the close of the auction, Joel said impressively:

"Now, my friends and neighbors, we come to one of the biggest events of the kind that has happened in this

northwestern windy rain is falling at the present moment, there is nothing in the laws of meteorology to prevent a fairly prompt change in weather conditions. So it is up to gardeners to keep their succession of plantings coming right through the season. Under present conditions two plantings of lettuce may do everything that three would have done, but we ought to see that we have lettuce, beets, cabbage, snap beans, and sweet corn coming right along. When the first planting of sweet corn and beans is up and perhaps three or four inches high, is a good time to make a second planting and so on up to about the first of July.

There is a very fair chance that before the 1944 harvest rolls around farmers will be exceedingly glad to have their cellars full of good wholesome foods.

* * *

Cannery Peas Hard Hit

The cannery pea crop, which is second only to tomatoes, is gravely jeopardized by the weather of April. Very little has been planted in New York and the only chance for plantings made the latter part of May lies in the rather remote possibility that weather of June and early July may be much more favorable for finishing off a crop of peas than is usual. Ordinarily peas planted after the middle of May do not do well, largely on account of heat.

Question Box

GRASS SILAGE

Is it advisable to try to make grass silage where molasses or phosphoric acid cannot be obtained?

There are several possibilities, but there is some danger of unsatisfactory results. The possibilities are:

1. Add from 150 to 200 pounds of ground grain per ton of grass. If the crop is allowed to wilt from 3 to 4 hours before it is put in the silo, from 125 to 200 pounds of grain may be sufficient.

2. Some trials have been made of cutting into the silo about 250 pounds of dry timothy hay for each ton of fresh grass.

3. Good silage can ordinarily be

neighborhood in a long time. I'm placing on sale this Tyler farm, on which three generations of Tylers have lived and worked. You men living in this neighborhood know just as much about this farm as I do. You know that it is a good farm, and that the Tylers were good farmers, and have taken care of their land."

He went on to describe the farm in detail, the acreage of pasture and woods and meadows, the size and condition of the buildings, and then said: "What am I offered?"

"Three thousand," said Ezra Chittendon, promptly and emphatically.

"Now, Ezra," said Joel, chidingly, "you don't mean that. You don't think that I would sell Betty Tyler's farm to you or anybody else for a paltry three thousand dollars. What's the use of wasting time? Let's get this price up where it belongs."

"My bid stands," said Ezra.

"Well, you've heard this gentleman's bid," said Joel. "We're offered three thousand dollars for this farm, worth at least six thousand. Are you friends and neighbors going to stand up and let it be struck off at this price?"

"Thirty-five hundred," said a voice.

For a minute a breathless hush swept the crowd, and then everybody turned to look at John Barrett.

(To be continued)

made from grasses, including wheat, oats and barley, without the addition either of a preservative or grain. The difficulty comes where there is a high proportion of legumes in the mixture.

4. However, if legumes are wilted until they contain about 63 to 68 per cent of moisture, satisfactory silage can usually be made without adding any other material. A heavy stand of alfalfa will contain about that amount of moisture if it is cut and allowed to stand from 6 to 8 hours on a good drying day.

* * *

"FREE MARTIN"

I have a pair of twin heifers from one of my best cows, and would like to raise them. However, people around here tell me that usually one will not breed.

There is no reason why you should not raise these twin heifer calves. The chances are, of course, that they may be a little smaller than if there were just one calf, but that is not so important. Where a heifer and a bull are born together, the heifer is called a "Free Martin" and in a majority of cases proves to be a non-breeder. This is so universally true that anyone is taking a long chance to raise a heifer that is twin to a bull.

* * *

MULCHING

Can sawdust be used as a mulch for small fruits?

We do not think that sawdust is suitable for strawberries, but it can be used for raspberries and to put around fruit trees. It is wise to remember that any mulching material is likely to reduce the available nitrogen for the plant. The organisms that cause decay use up nitrogen. Later it is returned to the soil, but in the meantime the plant may suffer. This can be overcome by adding manure or fertilizer before the mulch is put on.

* * *

WATER GLASS FOR EGGS

What is the simplest way to preserve eggs for use during the short season? Will it pay this year?

Water glass (sodium silicate), which can be purchased at most drugstores, is probably the best way to preserve eggs. Use fresh-laid, clean eggs. Boil the water and then cool it. Mix the solution at the rate of one quart of water glass to twelve quarts of water.

Eggs can be put in all at one time or can be added daily. A stone crock is a good container to use. Keep it in a cool place. With the present uncertain situation, it is impossible to predict with certainty whether or not preserving eggs will be profitable. One point in its favor is that you WILL have the eggs on hand available for use next winter.

* * *

BORAX

I have read about some farmers who increased potato production through the use of borax. Is this practicable, and how much should be used?

The College of Agriculture states that they have heard of no instance in this state of a deficiency in this crop. Cauliflower growers in Delaware County and on Long Island and growers of cannery beets in Ontario County use 25 to 50 pounds of borax per acre to good advantage. However, it has been found that borax is rather toxic to potatoes, even in small quantities, and cannot be recommended until such time as it is found to be definitely needed.

A farmer's first job is to produce food; his second to get debts in shape to weather a possible storm; his third to invest in War Bonds according to his ability.

And Your Family Will Receive a Check Each Month

We need a few men to become insurance advisors and carry this message to their friends and neighbors in agricultural areas. These men will be trained to advise in planning for the financial protection of loved ones. It is an interesting, profitable and helpful service.

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Jams and Jellies

By Grace Watkins Hockett

WHEN sugar is scarce, jelly becomes a luxury; but there is also the problem of utilizing fruits in some way to meet next winter's sandwich demands.

In order to use the fruit in an acceptable way for spreads, one can choose from these methods:

1. Make more jam and less jelly—a satisfactory jam can be made using less sugar.
2. Use the amount of sugar allotted for jams and jellies and any which one has been able to save from the monthly allowance.
3. Extract the juice and pasteurize it or can the fruit to be made up into jelly or jam when the daily demand for sugar is less next winter.

Jams

Two-thirds as much sugar as prepared fruit is the rule for jam.

Berries may be crushed or left whole; cherries, plums, grapes and peaches should have the seeds or pits removed as well as the skins if they are tough. If a jelly-like consistency is desired, it will be necessary to combine fruits low in pectin with those having a high percentage of pectin. Good combinations are crabapple with grape; currant with raspberry; gooseberry with raspberry; tart apple with plum; tart apple with quince; quince with cranberries. Fruits which have both pectin and acid at proper stage of maturity and therefore make firm jelly or jams are: tart apples, blackberries, crabapples, cranberries, currants, gooseberries, certain grapes, certain plums, tart varieties of quinces and raspberries, wild grapes and Concord types of cultivated grapes, wild plums and tart types of cultivated plums.

The prepared fruit is measured into the preserving kettle, the two-thirds measure of sugar added, mixture stirred over the heat until sugar is dissolved and mixture has come to a boil. The cooking should be rapid in order to preserve color and flavor, and should continue only until the mixture is thick and the fruit is clear. Watch to prevent burning; stir or set the kettle over an asbestos mat. If cooked to a jelly-like consistency, the jam will keep in jelly glasses covered with hot paraffin and the usual lids. However, this reduces the final quantity to some extent; if one does not object to a more liquid consistency, the mixture may simply be cooked to the point where it drops heavily from a spoon instead of "sheeting off" the spoon as it does when it reaches the jelling point. The more liquid mixture will not keep well in jelly glasses; it needs to be sealed in jars.

After removing the kettle from the heat, let stand for about 5 minutes before pouring into jars; this prevents the fruit floating to the top.

Jelly

Slightly under-ripe fruit is richer in pectin than that fully ripe, but the fully ripe is necessary for flavor; hence a mixture of the two yields the best product. Fruits vary as to sugar requirements; formerly $\frac{3}{4}$ to one cup of sugar per one cup extracted juice was allowed; now a scant $\frac{2}{3}$ may be used. In fact, I have seen jelly made from slightly under-ripe crabapples with slightly more than $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of sugar per one cup of juice. However, results are uncertain when so small a quantity of sugar is used, and only fruits very strong in pectin and acid should be attempted; also, only a very experienced jellymaker should try it. If I were using part corn syrup or honey and part sugar, I would use them in the jams rather than in the jellies, where it is a

more delicate matter to get an accurate result. The proportion is honey up to $\frac{1}{2}$ the sugar called for in the recipe, and corn syrup up to $\frac{1}{3}$.

Handle small quantities of fruit at a time—about 5 quarts berries or 8 pounds grapes or apples. Scrub hard fruits, cutting out any residue from spray. Cut fruit into small uniform pieces leaving cores in, but discard stems and blossom ends. Lift berries out of water instead of pouring water off. Remove caps and stems of berries; leave stems on currants, skins on grapes, plums and hard fruits. Use smallest possible quantity of water in making juices—one cup water per pound of prepared apples, 2 cups water per pound prepared quinces. Simply crush tender berries without adding water. Boil fruit long enough to make it tender and extract juices.

Drip through a firm jelly bag and press to get every bit of juice. Clarify by straining in a clean bag without pressing. Combine juice and sugar in a large flat-bottomed pan; boil rapidly to the jelly stage; determine by put-

ting a spoon into the boiling syrup and letting it run off the side. When the two definite lines of drops "sheet" together, the jelly point is reached. Quickly remove the scum, pour syrup into sterilized glass containers, cover with sterilized lids. When jelly is firm, cover with melted paraffin, rotate the glass to make paraffin run up on the sides slightly. Wipe lids dry and recover the glass. Store in a dry, cool, dark place.

To Bottle Juices

Extract the juice by the method described above, heat in double boiler to 170°. Fill container completely; remove foam, seal. Lay container on side in hot water at 165° F. for 15 minutes. Remove, gradually cool and chill. Bottles or fruit jars may be used as containers. The jelly made from pasteurized juice will have as good texture but color and flavor may not be quite as good as that made from the fresh product.

To Use Commercial Pectin

Follow directions which come with the bottle or package. $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of strained lemon juice is substituted for $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of the prepared fruit or juice if it has been canned or pasteurized.

MAPLE GOODIES

By "H. R."

Note: Maple sugar should be shaved fine and packed firmly to measure just as we do brown sugar.

MAPLE-SUGAR CAKE

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup lard	$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
$\frac{1}{4}$ cup maple sugar	2 cups flour
$\frac{3}{4}$ cup milk	2 teaspoons baking powder
3 beaten eggs	
1 teaspoon vanilla	

Cream butter and sugar, add egg yolk and beat until creamy. Sift flour, baking powder and salt; add to creamed mixture alternately with milk. Fold in beaten egg whites, add vanilla. Bake in two nine-inch layers at 360° F. for about 25 minutes.

MAPLE-SUGAR FROSTING

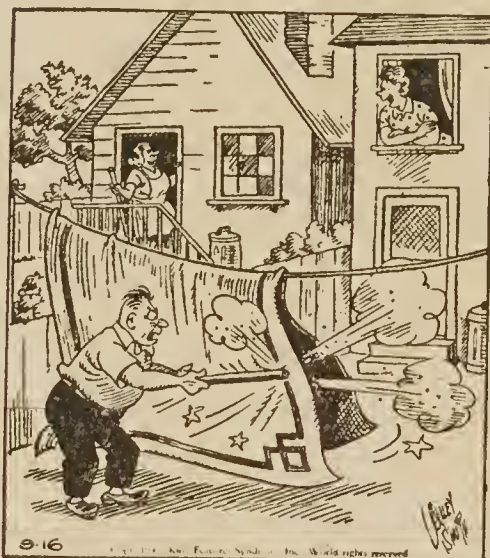
2 cups maple sugar	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup hot water
2 egg whites	dash of salt

Make a syrup of the maple sugar and water. Cook gently to soft ball stage (240° F.) Pour over stiffly beaten egg whites, add salt, beat until thick enough to spread.

MAPLE SWEET ROLL DOUGH

2 cakes compressed yeast	1 teaspoon salt
2 cups milk	2 beaten eggs
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup maple sugar	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup lard (melted)
Flour to make dough (about 7 cups)	

Scald milk and cool to lukewarm, add maple sugar, salt, beaten eggs, lard and crumbled yeast cakes. Mix until thoroughly dissolved, let stand 5 minutes. Stir in flour and knead until smooth and elastic. Set to rise in a greased bowl in warm place (80°) until double in bulk. Punch down, let rise until almost double in bulk again.



"His boss wanted him to work today, but I put my foot down—after all, he's entitled to ONE day off."

Shape into rolls, let rise and bake 20 minutes at 425° F.

MAPLE-NUT MUFFINS

2 cups flour	1 cup milk
$\frac{1}{3}$ cup sugar (maple)	1 egg
$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt	$\frac{1}{4}$ cup shortening (melted)
3 teaspoons baking powder	$\frac{1}{4}$ cup chopped nuts

Sift dry ingredients into mixing bowl. Break egg into small bowl, beat until very light and add milk. Stir egg and milk into dry ingredients, add shortening and nuts and stir just enough to blend ingredients. Pour at once into greased muffin tins and bake 20 to 25 minutes at 400° F.

STREUSEL COFFEE CAKE

$\frac{1}{3}$ recipe of sweet roll dough	2 tablespoons chopped nuts
$\frac{1}{3}$ cup maple sugar	$\frac{1}{4}$ cup flour
4 tablespoons melted butter	

Shape dough to a nine-inch round. Blend butter, sugar and flour; spread on cake. Sprinkle with nuts. Let rise to double in bulk, bake 40 minutes at 375° F.

LUNCH COOKIES

2 cups maple sugar	2 teaspoons baking powder
1 cup lard	1 cup corn flakes
$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt	$\frac{1}{3}$ cup sweet milk
2 eggs	2 cups rolled oats
$\frac{1}{2}$ cups chopped peanuts	
2 cups flour (sifted)	

Cream sugar and lard, add salt and beaten eggs. Add dry ingredients, stir well. Drop by teaspoons on greased cookie sheet and bake at 400° for 12 minutes.

PUDDING SAUCE

2 cups milk	1 beaten egg
$\frac{3}{4}$ cup maple sugar	$\frac{1}{3}$ cup flour
$\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon salt	

Scald milk, salt and syrup. Stir flour smooth with egg. Add to milk and cook in a double boiler for 15 minutes. Serve over cake, sliced bananas, stewed prunes or dates.

MILE-A-MINUTE FROSTING

$\frac{1}{2}$ cups maple sugar	2 tablespoons butter
$\frac{1}{3}$ cup thin cream	1 cup shredded coconut

Mix ingredients, spread over cake and set in oven 375° until bubbly and brown.

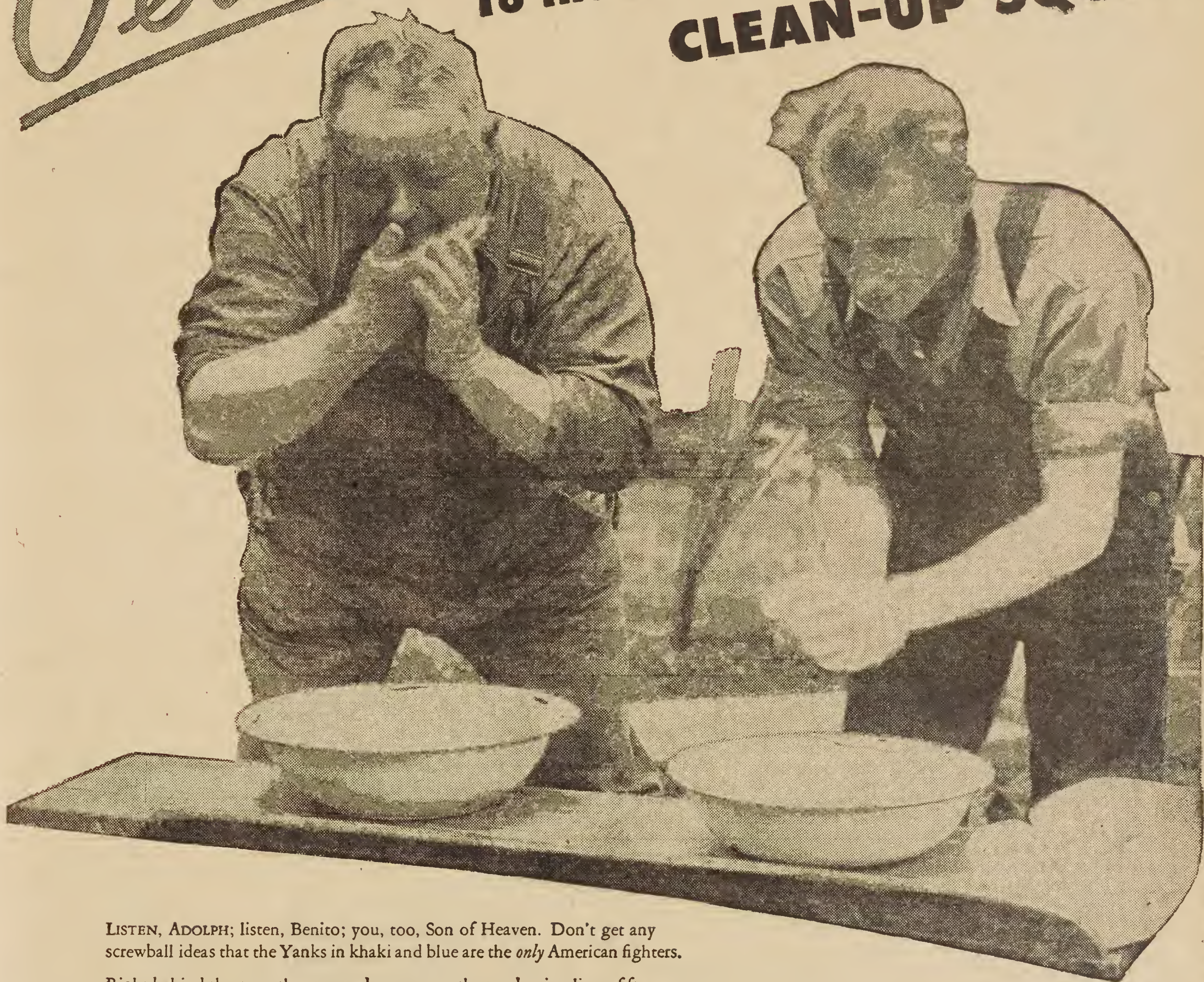
MAPLE TAPIOCA CREAM

2 egg yolks	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup maple sugar
4 cups milk	$\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt
$\frac{1}{3}$ cup quick-cooking tapioca	2 beaten egg whites

Mix egg yolks with $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk in top of double boiler. Add tapioca, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup sugar, salt and remaining milk. Cook 12 minutes. Beat egg whites with $\frac{1}{4}$ cup sugar, fold into tapioca mixture. Chill and serve.

Personal!

To the Axis from Uncle Sam's **CLEAN-UP SQUAD**



LISTEN, ADOLPH; listen, Benito; you, too, Son of Heaven. Don't get any screwball ideas that the Yanks in khaki and blue are the *only* American fighters.

Right behind them are the men and women on the production line—fifty million strong. And shoulder to shoulder with the armed forces and war workers are the men and women and children on farms.

That's where *we* come in, Herr Hitler . . . and that's where *you* go out. We're powerfully proud to be dripping with good, honest sweat—grimed with good American earth. We're putting in all we've got, to grow and harvest the *fightin' food* that fuels up this whole gangster-smashing machine. Sure, we're short-handed. So what? We're not stopping to rest, we guys who raise supplies for Uncle Sam. We don't *want* to rest—not yet. We've got the heat turned on for keeps.

Yes, Adolph — Benito — Son of Heaven . . . *we play for keeps, down on the farm.*

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Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

APPARENTLY a lot of farmers are interested in the continued stories on their farms which plants and animals write, the weather edits, and the seasons publish.

I have been almost overwhelmed with mail since I reported on some of this spring's chapters in my farm story book. Of course I didn't cover all of the things which to me are so interesting. Space didn't permit. So in this issue I am going to report on some more crops and animals and incidents in our crowded farm life.

SMART PIGS

Perhaps some of you will remember my story about the suckling pigs which brought a nice Guernsey heifer to milk way ahead of her freshening date. We, of course, had to take the heifer away from the pigs although it about broke her heart and she mourned for days. We did not, however, take out the other heifers; and the smart little rascals of pigs having, so to speak, tried out the idea of sucking one cow, evidently figured out that they might as well break in some more. Within the space of three or four days, they had another pair of Guernsey heifers interested in their proposition.

From seeing these same pigs nurse their mothers it seemed to me they were pretty rough about it. It therefore interested me very much to see how gentle they were with the heifers. Apparently they learned very quickly that if they were rough, the heifer got up and by this very act put their prospective meal way beyond their reach. Since I wrote about our pigs, several readers of the page have written in and one reader, Kenneth Harsh, wrote me about seeing 150 lb. shoats following a cow and squealing their heads off until she stopped and fed them.

WRONG FOOT TREFOIL

As I expected, I drew some fire in reporting my lack of success with birdsfoot trefoil and my facetious comment that so far as I was concerned it had turned out to be wrongfoot trefoil. Possibly the most constructive comment I got came from R. E. Culbertson of the U. S. Soil Conservation Service whose instructions I followed, as faithfully as I could, in seeding some of my trials of this legume. Mr. Culbertson writes as follows:

"Now coming to birdsfoot trefoil, this is not an early growing legume, it making most of its growth during June-July-August. Its chief use as I see it is to supply feed during hot dry periods and to iron out the pasture curve during July-August.

"There are three general types of birdsfoot trefoil and this point must be considered when considering its adaptability. Type 1 is narrow-leaved, sprawly, and definitely adapted to wet land. In New York this is being sold as the 'Hudson Valley'. It is likewise the Washington-Oregon type. Out there I am told there are some 15,000 acres which more or less follow the irrigation ditches. Type 2 is the intermediate-leaved, dual purpose type definitely adapted to uplands. It is the so-called 'Preston-Hollow' type. Type 3 is a distinct wide-leaved upright hay type definitely adapted to well-drained typically alfalfa lands—although it will grow at a lower pH.

"Before you throw birdsfoot out the window I should like your opinion following several typical New York summer droughts."

In all fairness, I think the point made by Mr. Culbertson about waiting until I have had some experience with dry seasons before giving up on birds-

foot trefoil is a fair one. Seems 'though I remember that there was such a season a few years back.

BROME GRASS JUMPING

My new stands of Brome grass, seeded last fall, continue to please me no end. The Brome grass now on May 12 is definitely out ahead of even orchard grass. I like to pluck handfuls of it. It has a wonderfully soft, nice texture. Some who have had experience with it sown with Ladino Clover tell me that the Ladino will not crowd it out. I hope not. I am not too interested in straight stands of Ladino. I had rather have some grass mixed in with this clover both for grazing and for hay.

RYE PASTURES GOOD

Because of the almost continuous rain, the rye with which we reseed pastures is going to get away from us. We have some patches on which we have not turned any livestock yet. To give you an idea of the carrying capacity of a good rye pasture, I can report that we have been running thirteen Angus cows on a four acre field from May 3, until the present date and that they are not holding the growth. Of course it has rained almost continuously during this period and the rye may have grown faster for this reason. It is a rare spring, however, when there isn't enough moisture in the ground in early May to enable rye to make a rapid growth. I'm already figuring on the patches in our pastures we will plow this August to seed to rye and Brome grass this fall and 2 lbs. of Ladino clover to the acre next spring.

DEAD GRAIN AND HAY

During the past two years in common with a good many other farmers in the Northeast we have fed a great deal of government wheat which was two or three years old. On occasions we have also fed hay we have carried over at the same time. We follow a policy as we have reported here before

of maintaining always a reserve supply of hay.

In watching how livestock has done on grain mixtures based on the old wheat, I am convinced that there has been something lacking in our ration. I have not taken the pains to look up what happens to grain in storage but I'll bet that it declines somewhat in feeding value, particularly in those elements which we commonly speak of as vitamins. I believe I have read somewhere also that the vitamin content of old hay is very low. Of one thing I feel quite certain, it is that from here on out whenever I feed a ration heavy in old grain, I am going to see to it that the animals which eat it also are fed the freshest, best quality hay available.

FROZEN COOKED FOODS

Mrs. Babcock and I often remark now that we are right back where we started—no children in the house, but there is a difference. Now, having more or less pioneered the idea, we have a quick-freeze and cold storage box. Often I wonder how much we would have saved in raising the family if we had had this box during the past twenty-five years. Today, we practically live out of it.

Already the first asparagus in the 1943 cycle has been frozen. Some of the first growth of this spring's rhubarb is due to go into the box any day. It is with completely cooked foods, however, that we are having our newest experience. We like homemade bread. We always keep several loaves of it on hand, frozen hard as a rock. It makes no difference whether it is three days, three weeks or three months old when we thaw it out. It is as fresh as it was when we froze it. Also carried in the box are such items as frozen home baked beans, frozen cooked squash, and pumpkin, and frozen soups which need only to be thawed out and warmed up.

I cannot help but feel that this experience which we and other freezer box owners are now getting with frozen foods, points the way to some important changes in food distribution in the future.

Why, for example, should an apartment dwelling housewife in 1945 buy a raw potato when she can just as well buy a brick of frozen mashed potato

already cooked and needing only to be warmed up and seasoned to taste to serve?

Don't laugh. I can remember being laughed at for even mentioning the freezer-box itself.

LOUSY CATTLE

This winter we did the most thorough job of controlling lice we have ever done. I guess it is because I have felt self-righteous about it that I have been noticing what a large number of cattle are coming out of the barn this spring showing the wear and tear of a lousy winter.

While I am on the subject of care of cattle, I would like to mention the matter of salt. I can't help but feel that a lot of cattle get pretty salt hungry as a result of the flushout they get on early spring pasture and the hot weather which usually follows. We like to keep a stock of loose salt available to all our cattle on pasture all of the time.

For pastured cattle nothing beats access to a cool dark basement, with running water in it, and two or three big boxes of loose salt scattered around so that even the timid animals will have a chance to get at it.

SOWS PASTURED

Gradually we have been treating our brood sows each year more and more as though they were dairy cows. By this I mean we have been relying on pasture, hay and silage for an increasing proportion of their feed; in fact, during some periods of the year, for all of their feed. We are also seeing to it that they do a lot of walking. This is accomplished by putting them in fields where their water supply is quite a distance from the barn. We are well pleased with results we are getting from handling sows this way.

For the past two or three years, we have fattened all of the pigs we farrowed. This spring, however, we have sold a few weanlings. As the war goes on, I look to see grain become scarcer and higher priced. As these conditions develop, I expect to keep up our sow herds because they can be supported on such a large percentage of non-grain feeds. I doubt, however, if we shall fatten as many pigs in the next three years as we have in the last three.



The three-year-old cart mare shown above has an interesting background. She is a gray roan and will mature out to weigh close to a ton. Her sire was a purebred roan Belgian stallion, her dam a high grade Clydesdale mare. For years we wanted to own a pair of Clydesdales at Sunnyside. Four years ago a friend in Canada sent us down a nice pair of mares. Although they had been driven some they were only half trained and had never been shod. In attempting to shoe one of them, a local blacksmith stood her on a cement floor and then tied up one foot. The mare reared, threw herself,

and broke a hip. We kept her around a few weeks and then gave her to a neighbor, our local veterinarian having said that she would never be any good. However, the neighbor to whom we gave her bred her and after a while put her to work. The first colt she produced was the mare shown above. This mare is much bigger than her dam and even than her sire, and I wonder if she does not reflect crossbred vigor. Incidentally, she is much cleaner cut about the head than the picture shows. The reins distort the shape of her head and neck in the picture.

SERVICE BUREAU

By H. L. Cosline

A "LITERARY AGENT"

"Last summer, I sent a manuscript to a literary agent in New York City who advertised under the name of Louise Rice. It was not returned, and we could not get any answer to letters written. Recently, I was in New York, and my husband and I went to the address where we found a dirty, cluttered up office, partly partitioned, making two semi-private booths. In one there was a girl, and in the other, a man. At first, the girl denied having received the manuscript, then she stated she gave it to another woman. When I asked for the other woman's address, she said she had not seen her for two years. I asked how she could have given the woman the manuscript last year if she had not seen her in two years. She ordered us out, and said she would call the police. I told her to go ahead. Anyway, we did not get the manuscript."

We suspect that if our readers could actually see the offices of a good many literary agents, or agents who set words to music, that would kill any thought on their part of doing business with them. The Editors of reputable magazines are always on the watch for new talent, and do not hesitate to accept contributions from unknown writers.

— A. A. —

FISHING

"I own a farm bordering Black Lake, located in Saint Lawrence County, N. Y. Am I or members of the family allowed to fish from the shores on our property without buying a fishing license?"

This was referred to the New York State Conservation Department. The reply is that inasmuch as Black Lake is state property, adjoining land owners may not legally fish in Black Lake without a fishing license. Land owners or tenants or members of their family can fish without a license in streams or ponds located on lands owned or leased to them.

— A. A. —

"EYE DOCTORS"

From the Midwest comes news of the revival of the famous old fake eye doctor scheme. About every ten years this old swindle is taken out and dusted off and used to defraud old people, until those trying it are jailed or the public is warned. Feeling that these eye doctors may try this scheme in the Northeast, we are issuing this warning.

Usually two men call on old couples known to have money. One poses as a famous eye specialist, and tells one of the old people she or he has a cataract, and it can be removed by a simple operation. Some medicine is put in the eye and then the bad news is

broken that because the doctor is a famous specialist, the fee is several hundred dollars; usually what the old people have been able to save. If you hear of anyone trying this scheme, do not lose any time in turning the information over to the State Troopers.

— A. A. —

COLLECTIONS

"Recently, a salesman for the collection agency called. I purchased from him a collection system for \$35.00; but I have not received anything from it. I would prefer to have my money back if possible."

The company replied that they had not been able to secure delivery of certain printed forms, but would fill the order soon. A request has been made for refund.

Many letters which the Service Bureau have on file indicate that results obtained by using such a system, or turning bad debts over to a collection agency which sends agents around the country soliciting these accounts, is unsatisfactory. It is our opinion that if any subscriber would carefully read and understand the contract or agreement they sign, they would refuse to part with any money.

— A. A. —

UNLICENSED

Scarcely a day goes by that the Service Bureau doesn't get several requests for information about the reliability of various insurance companies. In most cases the company is not licensed to do business by agents in the state in which the subscriber lives. It is not illegal for such concerns to solicit business by mail, but invariably State Insurance Departments recommend that insurance be taken out with companies that are licensed. Insurance Departments have no jurisdiction over unlicensed companies.

— A. A. —

REPAIR PARTS

Because new farm machinery is so scarce, there is an unusual demand for repair parts. Often, it is difficult to locate a source where parts for old machinery are available. We will be glad to help by giving this information. Be sure to give us the trade name, and if possible, the manufacturer of the machine. In some cases, of course, repair parts are no longer available, but in some cases broken parts can be welded to put the machine in operation.

— A. A. —

POST-DATED CHECKS

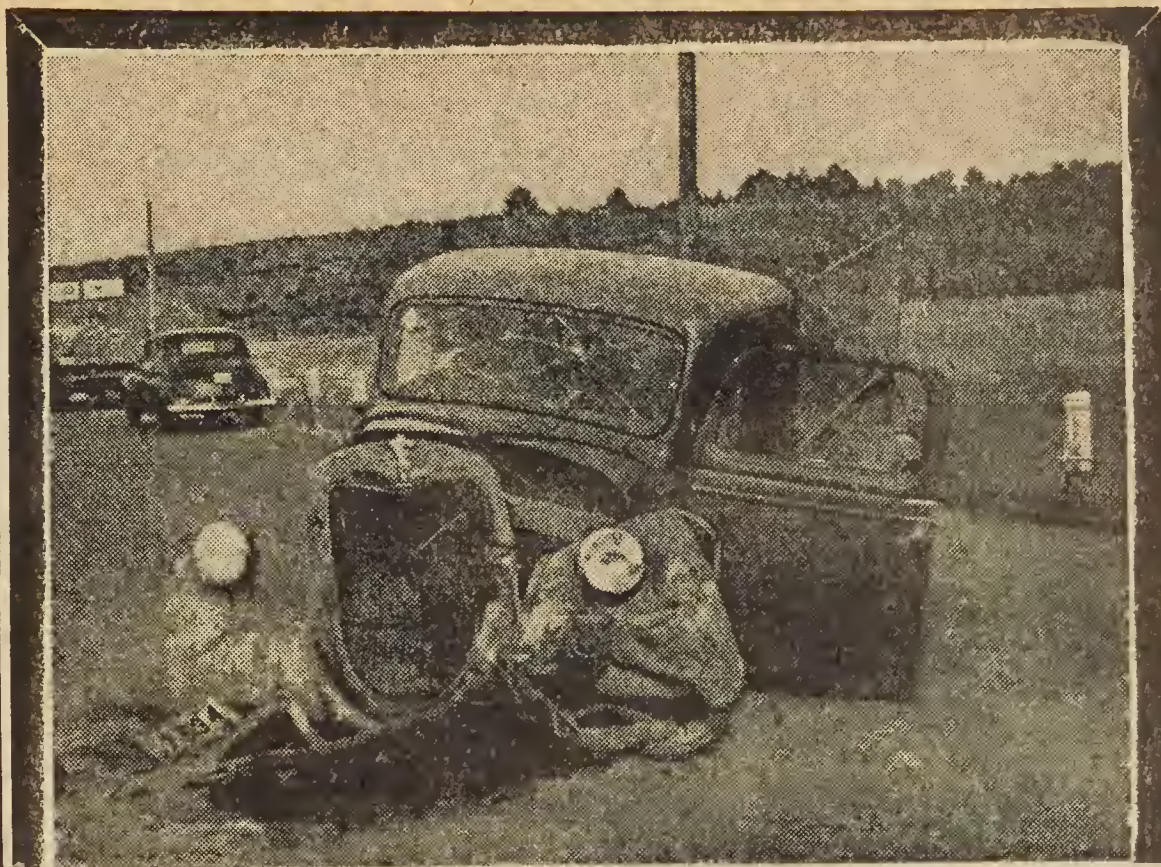
Here is an important point to keep in mind when you accept a post-dated check in payment of an obligation. While it is a criminal offense to give a check without money in the bank to cover it, it is not a crime to give a post-dated check. The assumption is that the person who accepts the check realizes that there is no money in the bank at the time the check is given.

— A. A. —

THANKS!

"I am writing in appreciation for the service you did me in securing my money from the company. I received a check from them a few days ago and wish to thank you."

"As I had written to them myself several times about refunding my money, I am certain I never would have received it without your kind help."—A. H. A.



The wrecked car in which Ray Bridges of Wilton, Me., lost his life. His light truck and another car were in a head-on collision.

Wilton, Maine

North American Accident Ins. Co.
N. A. Associates Dept.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Please accept my sincere thanks
for the very prompt and courteous handling of my claim as beneficiary arising out of the unfortunate accident in which my father was fatally injured.

Yours very truly,

Enoch R. Bridges
Enoch Bridges

Recent Claims Settled by the Service Bureau

NEW YORK

Mr. Harold J. Delaney, Clayton (Adjustment on mail order)	\$ 2.25
Mr. Henry Specht, Long Eddy (Pay for eggs)	22.95
Mrs. Allan E. Kirchmeyer, Arcade (Settlement on mail order)	4.48
Mr. Leon Wilcox, Beaver Dams (Pay for eggs)	12.71
Mr. Henry Moisa, Orient (Adjustment on mail order)	33.75
Mr. G. B. Stevens, Valois (Payment for eggs shipped)	78.00
Mrs. T. R. Tupper, Spencer (Payment for eggs shipped)	120.45
Mrs. Ray Risley, Rathbone (Money refunded on mail order)	62.00
Mr. John Driscoll, Whitney Point (Settlement for damage done property)	91.00
Mr. M. R. Klock, Fort Plain (Settlement on mail order)	4.98
Mr. J. Jay Welker, Macedon (Settlement on baby chicks)	38.79
Mr. Stuart Smith, Franklin (Adjustment on pigs ordered)	10.00

MAINE

Mrs. Daniel Lovely, Easton (Settlement on mail order)	10.33
Mrs. Agnes Whitaker, Anson (Adjustment on chick order)	2.00
Mr. Frank Cyrs, Charleston (Refund on goods ordered)	13.35

Claim No. R-132945	Maine	Check No. _____
North American Accident Insurance Company		
Home Office, 209 So. La Salle Street Chicago		
Not Valid unless Release on Back is Signed by Claimant		
August 14		19 42
Pay to the order of Orman C. Knowles, Guardian of Enoch R. Bridges, minor and beneficiary of Ray Bridges, deceased.		
One Thousand and 00/100		\$1000.00
PAYABLE THROUGH THE NORTHERN TRUST CO. CHICAGO, ILL 2-15		
M. K. Gordon		Claim Examiner

Keep Your Policy Renewed

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.
Oldest and Largest Exclusive Health and Accident Company in America
N.A. ASSOCIATES DEPARTMENT
POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.

CO-OPERATIVES

Work for the Benefit
OF ALL...

★ Such institutions as the Dairymen's League are unselfish. Every dairy farmer in this milk shed has benefited by and through the efforts of the Dairymen's League. The constant battle against organized interests, who have sought their own betterment at the expense of farmers, has been an almost unending fight. While some farmers did not recognize it at the time, they have later learned that all of this continued effort has been good for all farmers. And it is this type of action which has made the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association effective and helpful to all the dairy farmers in this milk shed.

★ For many years those who selfishly opposed the best interests of the dairy farmers have sought to keep farmers divided. Because it is only by division among farmers, planting suspicion and conflict, that outside interests felt they could best profit. The divisions thus generated and kept alive among farmers over the past many years is slowly but surely melting away. Today dairy farmers are beginning to understand that all of their problems are the same. They have learned that a stable market is absolutely necessary if all dairy farmers are to profit. They are learning through years of experience that even though they do not all belong to the same organization, they all must stick together for their common rights and against their common foes. Farmers have learned that other farmers—particularly organized farmers—are not their enemies.

★ With this knowledge of common problems and common needs has come a greater unity among the dairy farmers of the New York Milk Shed. And from this unity is growing a greater respect for organized effort, which is designed for the farmer's good.

★ All dairy farmers are learning that they must constantly be on the alert against those interests which would profit at the farmers' expense. They have learned to be on the alert against false leaders who would play into the hands of privileged interests. And it's this knowledge which is contributing much to the security of the dairy farmers of this milk shed today.

★ No—the cooperative movement is not and cannot be strictly selfish. The cooperative organization can best serve if it serves the good of all. And it is this ideal which has guided the Dairymen's League in its long battle for farmers' rights, privileges and benefits.

We believe Government in dealing with Agriculture, before they adopt basic policies, should consult with the National Farm Organizations as these people are truly representative of farmers and therefore are in a position to know the best methods to use in getting the results the Government is asking for.



JUNE 5, 1943

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

PUBLISHED
EVERY OTHER WEEK

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

ROUGHAGE for Hillside Farm Cows

By Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

I WONDER if the supposedly lovely and balmy month of May in 1943 will not be remembered and talked about for years to come. It is true we have short memories where weather conditions are concerned, but our Federal weather observer for Schoharie County reports that April had the lowest average temperature in some forty years, while one of the Massachusetts stations does better by asserting that it was the coldest April since the founding of their bureau one hundred and two years ago. The last day of April found two or three snowbanks still clinging to our big across-the-creek pasture field, and after a blustery night the first of May showed a light sprinkling of snow everywhere and all day it froze in the shade and on the north side of the barn.

Alfalfa, as usual, wintered finely but the spring mortality—quite unlike last year—has been very high. We usually say that the heaving and winter-killing of clover and alfalfa are just a matter of poor drainage and that the positive remedy is tile drains. The statement is measurably true, but this spring on our heavy limestone loams alfalfa is killing out everywhere. The facts are that with heavy rains interspersed by severe freezes, the top soil gets so saturated that clover will heave and die even against hill slopes that by no stretch of imagination can be said to need drainage.

Another factor outside of drainage is that during a long, cold spring without snow protection, the young shoots of alfalfa freeze off again and again until it seems that the poor plant gives up the struggle to survive and just dies even when there is no evidence of heaving. This rather discouraging report comes from a farm where ordinarily growing alfalfa is no particular problem.

So, being a little discouraged, I am prompted to ask if possibly it has been our habit to lay undue emphasis upon the effort to grow this particular legume—oftentimes in localities where it is not really at home and always will need a good deal of coaxing. Very likely the same amount of care and attention devoted to some other crop might give more nutrients per acre, or at any rate let one get by with less trouble and expense. We are coming to realize that any of our common grasses cut early enough gives hay of high palatability as well as satisfactory protein content. This is true even of our old



friend timothy, which it is so much the fashion to condemn as unfit to feed a dairy cow.

The foregoing questioning as to the wisdom of growing alfalfa does not apply to those favored farms that lie in the New York alfalfa belt. There are various areas scattered about the state where alfalfa is fairly at home, but the really extensive and dependable region lies along what geologists call the "Niagara Escarpment", a long, narrow but unbroken limestone out-crop which stretches from the Hudson River a little below Albany to Niagara Falls and in a general way parallels the line of the old Erie Canal. There are considerable limestone areas in Lewis, Jefferson and St. Lawrence counties where according to precedent alfalfa ought to be much at home, but in my observation the crop does not "click" in the same way it does in the mid-State belt. Here on Hillside Farm, alfalfa grows very easily and it has come to be almost our sole hay crop, but the past hard winter—or more especially, I think, hard spring—has killed a very big percentage of the old crowns.

It is now very nearly fifty years since I began to go around the state with the almost forgotten Farmers' Institute. Looking back at those halcyon days, I am now afraid that we sometimes talked glibly about matters concerning which we really knew very little.

Due to the rainiest spring we can remember, few oats in the Northeast were planted. The wet spring favored the rapid growth of grass, and there will be a good hay crop. If cut early to get the highest possible percentage of protein, this hay, supplemented by two of the Northeast's best crops—good pastures and corn for silage and grain—will go a long way toward feeding our dairy cows next winter.

Alfalfa at that time, while perhaps not absolutely new, was at least an untried plant for which great claims were made. Around Fayetteville and Manlius in Onondaga County seems to have been the locality where it first got under real headway.

The popular teaching—which we of course spread—was that alfalfa, while a difficult plant to get started, once well established was a permanent institution like an apple orchard, or more so. It was commonly said that a stand was good for fifty years or a lifetime, and as for drought—well, alfalfa was really a sort of desert plant and lack of water didn't mean a thing! All in all, there were a lot of ridiculous mis-statements going around then. Now I believe most of us have come to know that, except under most unusual circumstances, alfalfa plants are not immortal, and that normally the end of five years will see once good stands pretty well thinned down. On the other hand (Please Turn to Page 19)

IN THIS ISSUE SUGAR FOR CANNING, Page 3; AN UN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE, Page 4; SAVE PROTEIN BY HAYING EARLY, Page 6; BEAN GROWERS SQUEEZED, Page 8; MID-SUMMER PASTURE, Page 10; MILK SUBSIDY, Page 11; QUESTION BOX, Page 12; PRICE CEILINGS ON POULTRY MEAT, Page 14; SAVE WHAT YOU HAVE, Page 20; WOMEN'S FASHIONS, Page 21.

The basis of a sound business cooperative is voluntary use by fully informed patrons

Feed Insurance for Northeastern Farmers...

Grass and Grain

★ ★ ★

TWO things make it increasingly hard for Northeastern farmers to get feed. (1) Actual shortages of many ingredients. (2) Price ceilings and regulations which tend to freeze grains and ingredients in the area where they are produced.

For example, soybean meal is not coming east because farmers who grow soybeans are swapping their beans for the meal. Another example—brewers' grains are now being turned out in great abundance. But the ceiling price makes it unprofitable for the brewers to ship them east. So midwest farmers are getting practically the entire supply.

A third factor that will cut next winter's feed supply is the late season on oats.

In order to feed cows and chickens under such conditions, Northeastern farmers must rely largely on feeds which they can produce themselves, plus those which can still be purchased in abundance. That means making the best use of grass, both hay and pasture, and building up a backlog of natural grain.

Hay and Pasture

Thousands of tons of good grass pasture go to waste every year,

because it gets so long and coarse that cows won't eat it. This feed can be saved by good grazing management.

1. Use a one-wire electric fence to divide the pasture. Clip the grass if it begins to get ahead of the cows.

2. Pullets can get a lot of feed from pasture—even the cow pasture, if that's all you have. If the pasture is really good, you can feed Green Pasture Growing Mash and save several dollars a ton. Otherwise feed regular Growing Mash.

3. Cut hay early. That's easier to say than do, especially in a late season like this one. But early cut hay is so much better feed that it is worth a special effort.

Natural Grains

At present the hog pays more for corn than eastern farmers are allowed to bid. So the corn is staying in the corn belt. But you can still get—

1. Government wheat. There is still some available.

2. Canadian barley. Probably the best feed buy on the market today. Will soon be available through G.L.F. Service Agencies and private dealers.

A backlog of these grains, built up this summer, will be the best insurance that cows and chickens will be fed next winter.



The New G.L.F. Soybean Products Are Ready

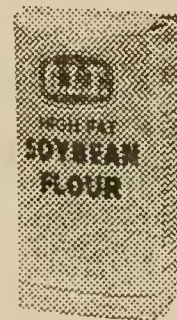
Already many of you housewives have heard about the two new Soybean Products that we have been working on here at the G.L.F. Testing Kitchen. Letters come in every day asking for recipes and more information. These

new Family Foods are now being distributed and perhaps your G.L.F. Service Agency already has a supply of one or both for you. I can heartily recommend your use of them as new, flavorful, nutritious and thrifty foods.

Lucile Brewer

SOYBEAN FLOUR

This creamy, distinctive flour is rich in protein and fat—two food values that are scarce today. This flour is used to improve the nutrition and flavor of breads, rolls, muffins, quick-breads and makes delicious pancakes, cookies, johnny cake, doughnuts, etc. For best results get a free copy of Miss Brewer's new recipe folder (see right).



SOYBEAN FLAKES

These toasted golden brown flakes have a delightful nut-like flavor and are rich in protein. They can be used easily and successfully in many recipes. They are excellent to add to hamburger, meat loaves, casseroles, etc.

These flakes can be cooked with rolled oats or rolled wheat to make delicious breakfast cereals. They are also used in breads, cookies, puddings and many other baked foods.

RECIPE FOLDER



In this new folder by Lucile Brewer are 34 tried and tested Recipes using the new G.L.F. Soybean Flour & Flakes. If you wish a free copy simply send your request on a postal to Lucile Brewer, G.L.F. Building, Ithaca, N.Y.

YOU ★ ★ YOUR FARM and the WAR

SUGAR FOR CANNING

There are some changes in procedure for getting canning sugar this year. Stamps numbered 15 and 16 in war ration book one will be good for 5 lbs. of sugar, each, for canning. Additional sugar will be allowed at the rate of 1 pound for each 4 quarts of canned fruit, plus a maximum of 5 pounds per person for jams and jellies. Top limit is 25 pounds of sugar per person.

Applicants who want more than the 10 lbs. of sugar provided by stamps 15 and 16 must furnish the Rationing Board with War Ration Book No. 1 for each member of the family, the total number of quarts or pounds of finished fruit to be put up, and the amount of sugar to be used for making jams and jellies. This year sugar allowance coupons will be given in denominations of 1, 3, 5 and 10 pounds so that sugar can be purchased any time during the canning season. The number of your Ration Book No. 1 will be put on each coupon, and when you buy sugar, you must show this book. You are not required to declare the amount of canned fruits and vegetables on hand, but you must tell how much canning sugar you have.

COOPERATING

There are liberal provisions for cooperative canning between families. No ration points have to be surrendered for consumption of home-processed foods by the family. A person is considered to have produced home-processed food if he (a) takes part in the processing, (b) contributes fruits or vegetables for processing by others, or (c) contributes facilities, such as equipment, to be used by others to produce such foods.

In other words, you could produce fruits and vegetables, arrange with someone to can them on shares, and neither you nor the one who canned them would have to surrender ration points. You can also take fruits and vegetables to a commercial processor for canning and consume these products (up to 100 quarts per person) without surrendering ration points.

GIFTS AND SALES

You are permitted to give, but not sell, home-canned fruits and vegetables without requiring points up to 50 quarts per member of your family. If you want to give more, you must collect points at the rate of 4 points per pint and 8 points per quart.

You can secure from the Rationing Board sugar for home canning for sale, although you cannot get sugar for making jams and jellies for sale. Get from the Rationing Board Form R-315, and the total amount of sugar allowed for the entire canning season will be issued by the Board. When you sell, you must keep a record of all sales, including the amount, date, and name and address of the buyer. You must collect ration points at the rate of 4 points per pint and 8 points per quart, and turn them in to your Local Rationing Board during the first 10 days of the month following the sale.

* * *

HOME GARDEN BUGS

Opportunities for sabotage in Victory Gardens by various species of bugs and insects have been given a severe setback. Federal restrictions on the use of rotenone have been removed on present stocks of one-pound packages. Restrictions on the use of rotenone on commercial crops will continue.

The announcement is especially important because rotenone is one of the

most effective materials for home gardens as it controls both biting and sucking insects.

—A. A.—

NEED WALNUT LOGS

There is a need for more walnut logs to make gun stocks for our Army and for our Allies. There is a right and wrong way to do all jobs, and cutting walnut trees into logs is no exception. Some excellent information on this subject is available from the American Walnut Manufacturers Association, 616 South Michigan Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois. If you have walnut logs which you want to sell, this is an excellent time to dispose of them.

—A. A.—

BINDER TWINE

A reasonable supply of hay rope, binder twine, and other rope will be available for harvesting 1943 crops. That is the promise of the War Food Administration. However, due to a shortage of materials ordinarily used, the binder twine you will get will contain a considerable portion of cotton. It will be particularly helpful in getting the best use from this twine to have the twine mechanism of your binder in the best possible operating condition.

—A. A.—

MEAT RULES CHANGED

The meat rationing program as it affects consumption of home-grown meat by farmers has been amended, and, we might add, improved. With the original order, a farmer could consume home-grown meat slaughtered on the farm without submitting ration points, but had to surrender points if meat was taken to a custom slaughtering plant for slaughtering and dressing. This requirement has been removed.

A farmer owning and operating several farms can transfer meat from one farm to another, but a farm owner who lives in the city or any place other than on a farm must still give up ration points for meat grown on a farm owned by him.

—A. A.—

SMALL TOOLS

There is scarcely a small tool commonly used on the farm that is not also needed in large quantities by our armed forces. The short supply of many items needed by farmers is the basis for action by the Office of Civilian Requirements of the War Production Board intended to relieve the situation. An agreement has been reached with those responsible for Army, Navy and Lend-Lease supplies to turn over part of the current production originally assigned to them so this equipment can be made available to farmers. The agreement applies to such items as wrenches, forks, chains, pliers, shovels, bolts, and nails.

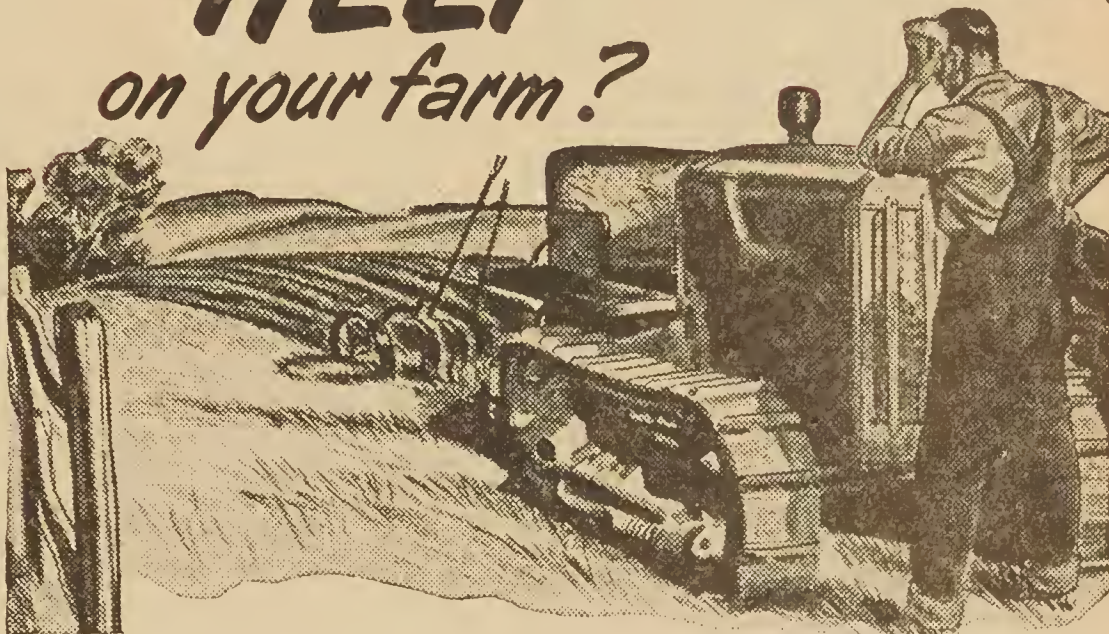
If the small tools and equipment you need are not available at your supply store, it is suggested that you give them your order and allow them a little time to replenish their stock.

—A. A.—

TELEPHONE BATTERIES

Throughout the Northeast there are many independent telephone companies owned by farmers. To maintain service on these lines, a limited number of dry-cell batteries will be made available. Dealers can get these batteries for sale where needed to maintain phone service by submitting Form PD-1X to the Wholesale and Retail Trade Division of the War Production Board.

Do you want more
HELP
on your farm?



• Maybe you can help to solve your own manpower problem with tractor-power!

Many farmers have discovered that they can get twice as much work out of a tractor simply by examining more closely the amount and kinds of work a tractor is capable of doing. In addition to field work, a tractor can be used to grind feed, to build trench silos, to pump water, or to saw wood.

Use it with a wagon or stoneboat for heavy haulage... straighten up sagging wire fence with it. The number of uses to which you can put your tractor is virtually unlimited. All you have to do is think of them!

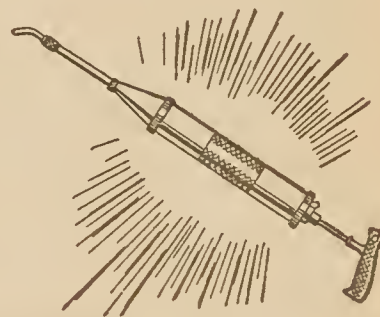
And give this "do-everything" machine the best possible care by using Gulf Motor Oil—the premium farm lubricant which is thriftily priced.



GULF LIVESTOCK SPRAY will be available this year to help combat the fly invasion. Because pyrethrum, Gulf Livestock Spray's former insect-killing and repelling ingredient, is being so extensively used throughout the world by our Armed Forces, insufficient quantities remain even for pressing agricultural needs. Consequently, the formulas of many livestock sprays will have to be changed. You may depend upon Gulf Livestock Spray's containing the very best ingredients obtainable and of its continuing to be an effective killer-type spray—one that also repels stable flies, horn flies, sand flies, buffalo gnats, and mosquitoes. Gulf will be making regular, if not large, deliveries to dealers throughout the fly season. If your dealer does not have Gulf Livestock Spray on hand, leave your order with him for early handling. As usual, satisfaction guaranteed or your money back.

HOW TO DO IT, by R. J. S. Pigott Gulf Research & Development Company

Be careful when filling a grease gun, to expel any air that gets into the gun. Some types of grease guns have mechanical means of emptying air pockets in the grease after the gun is loaded. If yours does not have such an attachment, tap it against some solid object while you are filling it. This will jar any air pockets that may have formed to the surface level of the grease. When the resistance to pressure of the grease gun handle fluctuates while in use, chances are that the fluctuation is caused by air in the cylinder of the gun, and that the gun is not delivering grease properly.



A FREE OFFER TO TRACTOR OWNERS—Gulf lubrication engineers and tractor experts have compiled and edited a 60-page tractor manual which you would have to pay a dollar for if it were for sale. It is a complete guide to tractor operation and maintenance, written in non-technical language. We will send this authoritative encyclopedia absolutely free to tractor operators who write to: Gulf Farm Aids, Room 3800, Gulf Building, Pittsburgh, Penna. Please state the type or types of tractor you operate, on your card.



Gulf fuels and lubricants are available at your Good Gulf Station and at Gulf distributing plants. Gulf Spray, Gulf Livestock Spray, and other Gulf products for home and farm are sold at Gulf Stations, grocery, drug, hardware, variety stores... at milk gathering stations, and by feed stores.

There's no ceiling on War Bond Purchases!

OIL IS AMMUNITION—USE IT WISELY!

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

By E. R. Eastman

AN UN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE

AT HOT SPRINGS, Virginia, there is now in session an international food conference which may determine the destinies of farmers for many years to come and the food supply of all other citizens. Yet that conference is being held in secret session behind closed doors. No newspaper men are allowed to attend except at some short open sessions. American representatives at the conference were not elected by the people but were arbitrarily appointed, and not one of them is competent to speak for the farmers of America, nor does one of them have the confidence of the leaders of a majority of the farmers' organizations.

Representatives of 43 nations are sitting in this conference. After reading and hearing so much boasting about American liberty and democratic principles, it must have been something of a shock to many of these foreign representatives to attend a conference typical of what might have been expected if a similar conference had been held in Germany.

In a message to the conference at its opening, President Roosevelt reminded them of the four freedoms for which the United Nations are fighting—Freedom of Speech, Freedom of Religion, Freedom from Want, Freedom from Fear. Yet the undemocratic way in which this conference was set up and conducted is in direct opposition to freedom and to all for which our boys are fighting and dying.

One of the principles said to be on the program of the conference is "The Relation of National and International Economic Policies to Agricultural Problems, with special reference to the Facilitation of the Movement of Agricultural Products in Commerce." Under that broad head anything can be discussed, including whether or not your labor as an American farmer with a high standard of life shall be put on an equal basis with the labor of the peasants of Europe and Asia, who can subsist on what to us would be starvation rations. With no true American farm representatives in the conference, and with some of those who are there filled with socialistic notions, we can expect our representatives to go along with those of other countries to open our doors to unrestricted imports of competing farm products, as well as with other far-reaching policies which would affect us all. Much good could come with the right kind of international food conference held in open and aboveboard manner and with real representatives of American food producers there.

There is a good deal of talk at this conference and elsewhere about our postwar problems. If the war is not being fought in vain, we must get America back out of the clutches of the bureaucrats and where the people themselves have something to say about their own business, lives, and destinies.

GREENE COUNTY LICKS BANG'S DISEASE

OUR CONGRATULATIONS to Greene County, the first in New York State and probably in the nation to have completed its Bang's Disease control program for dairy cattle through blood testing of all herds and vaccination of all dairy calves of from four to eight months of age.

How well I remember the tough job of cleaning up TB among dairy cattle in New York and the nation! Naturally, the financial loss and sacrifice of dairymen who lost cattle condemned for TB was great, and radical and selfish interests fought and delayed the campaign to clean up the disease by misleading propaganda, hoping thereby to win the favor and support of dairymen through this misinformation. This delaying action cost farmers and taxpayers millions of unnecessary dollars. Nevertheless, the eradication of TB went steadily on in spite of opposition, county after county rid itself of every diseased animal until finally TB is practically wiped out of the dairy herds of the United States.

In spite of some bitter criticism, *American Agriculturist* constantly supported the campaign to eradicate bovine tuberculosis because we knew what the disease was costing dairymen. As with a cancer, the surgeon's knife was tough but necessary if dairying was to continue.

Now we are faced with another big clean-up job with Bang's Disease. Fortunately, we know what the control methods are, and there is general agreement among dairymen that we must, like the farmers in Greene County, N. Y., complete the job as soon as possible.

DU MOND NAMED COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE AND MARKETS

CONGRATULATIONS to Governor Dewey, the State of New York, and C. Chester DuMond on the appointment by the Governor of Mr. DuMond as the New York State Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets! Mr. DuMond will succeed Holton V. Noyes, who has a long, honorable and constructive record as Commissioner of the Department.

Mr. DuMond, who is 56 years old, has been an outstanding farmer and fruit grower at Ulster Park, N. Y., since 1914. In 1937, he was named Master Farmer by *American Agriculturist*. At the time of his appointment as Commissioner, he was chairman of the New York State Conference Board of Farm Organizations, president of the State Farm Bureau Federation, and a member of the State Emergency Food Commission. His fine personality, ability, background, and experience will make him a great Commissioner, with an opportunity to render almost untold service to the farmers of the state.

BLUEBERRIES

OF ALL the berries that grow, I like blueberries best. So the other day I set an even dozen of a variety called Rancocas, but there are many other good varieties. I planted them in rows about 7 feet apart, and 5 feet apart in the row. Blueberries should not be crowded. The bushes are said to last twenty years, and twelve of them will supply all the berries a large family can use.

I shall report on my success later, but why wait? Blueberries are easy to grow and they will do well on a large variety of soils providing the soil is well-drained, fertile, and acid.

To acidify the soil, I applied about a half pound of sulphur in the hole around each plant and on top of the ground. A sure way is to have your soil tested so you will know the exact amount of sulphur or peat moss to use to make it sour.



"I thought you would be interested in a picture of our team, who were helping to produce food in March 1918 and still going strong in this second World War, March 1943. These horses have never been sick a day, and work every day there is work for them to do. The man on the spreader is Ora Woodcock working in his 11th year with me on the farm. I always read and enjoy your paper. I read Horse and Buggy Days in A. A. and have the book, and now I am reading your story, 'Tough Sod.'—Curtis C. Murray, Albion, N. Y.

There are several good nurseries where plants may be purchased and your college of agriculture has bulletins on the subject.

A FINE HOME FOR SOMEONE

ONE OF MY friends has just had the great misfortune to lose his wife after they had built up together one of the finest farm homes I know.

This man, who has only one school-age child, is now looking for a middle-aged woman to take charge of the housekeeping and, if satisfactory, to make it her permanent home. The woman must have good health, preferably be over fifty years of age, and have a farm background. She will have plenty of opportunity to take part in Grange, Home Bureau and church affairs. Excellent wages will be paid.

The home is modern in every respect, with the last word in all conveniences. Somewhere there must be a capable woman now alone in the world who would just fit into this situation. If you are one, or know of somebody, write to Dept. B, *American Agriculturist*, Ithaca, New York, stating your qualifications, and we will pass on the information.

A V-MAIL LETTER

An Island.

"Being overseas for over a year is too long a time to be without A. A. I have written home requesting that it be sent out. I am sure some of the other boys will be glad to read it and bring us closer to home and the things we are all fighting for.

"We'll lick them yet!"

—Staff Sgt., Stephen A. Kurnik.

THIS letter came through V-mail, which means that it was written on a special sheet of paper by Staff-Sergeant Kurnik, photographed with thousands of others, and the film packed for transportation to the United States. Then the film was developed and the letter enlarged back to its original size when it arrived here. No other letter out of the thousands that we receive has pleased me more than did this one, written by an American soldier.

Yes, sir, Stephen, you bet "we'll lick them yet," for that kind of spirit can never be defeated!

ON LOANING TOOLS

NEVER has there been a time when the exchanging or borrowing of farm tools was more justified than it is now. Most owners of good tools, however, don't like to loan, and they have good reason. Although this year should be an exception, I never would lend to a man twice who didn't return the tool in as good or better condition than when he borrowed it.

Two other courtesy rules should be followed. One is to return a machine or tool promptly, and the other, of course, is not to re-loan it to someone else without the owner's permission.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

MANY patriotic citizens are uneasy in their present jobs wondering if they couldn't serve their country better somewhere else. The chances are that if your job was a worthwhile one in peace time it is doubly so now. And that is particularly so if you have anything to do with the production and distribution of food.

Which reminds me of a story which I stole from the Hartford (Connecticut) County Farm News about a gentleman of color who was brought before a Police Judge on the charge of stealing chickens. He pleaded guilty, and after sentencing him the Judge asked how he had managed to steal the chickens when the coop was so near the owner's house and there was a vicious dog in the yard.

"Hit wouldn't be of no use, Judge," answered the ducky, "to try to 'splain dis yer thing to yo' at all. Ef yo' was to try it, like as not yo' would get yo' hide full of buckshot and get no chicken neither. Ef yo' wants to engage in any rascality, Judge, yo' better stick to de bench whar yo' am familiar."

TOUGH SOD

SYNOPSIS

Allen Clinton, a likeable "red-headed" young farmer, succeeds in his fight to organize a Farm Bureau in Lanark County, but in doing so makes a bitter enemy of Ezra Chittendon, hard-boiled local dealer, large mortgage-holder and boss of the county. Allen and Helen Chittendon, sweethearts since childhood, quarrel when Helen urges Allen to stop fighting her Dad and take a job with him so that they can be married at once.

Betty Tyler, secretly in love with Allen since he was a High School senior and she a freshman, gets the job of stenographer with the new Farm Bureau. When Allen calls at the office in his capacity of Farm Bureau president, he becomes aware for the first time that Betty has blossomed out from a green kid to a charming young woman. He and Betty have words, however, over Allen's determination to put the new Farm Bureau back of the unpopular TB cleanup campaign. A few weeks later, the auction of Betty's home farm (heavily mortgaged to Ezra Chittendon) draws a large crowd. In order to prevent Chittendon from bidding the farm in for a mere song, Betty's friends, Allen and Tom Mead, induce John Barrett to bid against Ezra.

CHAPTER IX (Continued)

A BUZZ OF TALK broke out when the crowd had caught its breath after John Barrett's unexpected bid.

"Quiet!" commanded the auctioneer. "This is a serious matter. Thank you, John Barrett," he added, "but much as I love you, I wouldn't sell this farm even to you for thirty-five hundred."

Turning to the crowd again, Joel said emphatically:

"You've heard the bids. There isn't a farmer here but what knows that thirty-five hundred for this farm is an insult. Now what am I bid?"

"Thirty-six hundred," said Ezra.

"Thirty-seven hundred," said John Barrett.

"Four thousand dollars," said Ezra, grimly.

"Now you're beginning to talk sense," said Joel Manning, "but, to make a very bad pun, not nearly enough cents. This farm at four thousand dollars is a give-away, and you know it is, Ezra Chittendon. How about it, John Barrett?"

"Four thousand, one hundred," said John.

"Well, that's something. But we haven't got this splendid piece of property down to hundred dollar bids yet. What do you say to four thousand five hundred dollars, Ezra?"

Ezra nodded.

"Good! Four thousand five hundred dollars I am offered for the old Tyler farm, one of the best farms in Lanark County."

He hammered away on that price for several minutes, while the crowd noticed that John Barrett was talking in an undertone to Tom Mead.

"Four thousand five hundred dollars once," said Joel. "Four thousand five hundred dollars twice—"

"Four thousand six hundred," said Barrett.

Not a sound could be heard in the crowd. Every eye was on the auctioneer. Old hand at handling crowds, Joel paused to let the drama of the situation take effect, and then he said:

"Ladies and gentlemen, this farm is not going to be sold for four thousand six hundred dollars."

Then he began to pound away trying to raise this last bid, while Ezra was busy talking to a man beside him.

"Four thousand six hundred dollars once," said Joel. "Four thousand six hundred dollars twice. Ezra, what do you say?"

And Ezra replied:

"I say five thousand dollars."

Again a buzz of talk spread over

by

E. R. EASTMAN

the crowd. After it subsided, Joel took up his latest bid. After some more hard work and after Barrett had again consulted with Tom Mead, the bid was raised by Barrett to five thousand one hundred dollars.

By this time it was apparent to everyone near him that Ezra Chittendon was a mad man. His face had turned dark red. Several times it looked as if he would raise the five thousand one hundred dollar bid; each time the younger man beside him laid a restraining hand on his arm. Finally, Ezra flung off the other man's hand and shouted:

"Five thousand two hundred dollars."

Long used to the psychology of bidders, Joel knew that this was Ezra's last bid. So apparently did John Barrett, for this time without hesitation he said:

"Five thousand three hundred dollars."

Then Ezra Chittendon strode down across the yard, cranked his car, jumped in, yanked the throttle of his Ford wide open, and rode down the road. The crowd almost visibly sighed with relief. Joel made a half-hearted attempt or two to crowd the price higher, and then said:

"Five thousand three hundred dollars once; five thousand three hundred dollars twice"—and then, after a pause—"five thousand three hundred dollars for the third and last time, and sold to John Barrett for five thousand three hundred dollars. John, my congratulations!"

The man who had stood beside Ezra and apparently had tried to advise him in his bidding on the Tyler place was Frank W. Wood, brilliant young district attorney of Lanark County. It was said that a part of Wood's rapid

climb in his profession was due to his knowing what was going on behind the scenes as well as out in front. He got around. No meeting, no event in the county, was too small to escape his attention, and as often as he could he attended in person. It was known that Ezra Chittendon was Wood's chief client, and gossip had it that Ezra's influence had helped Wood into the office of district attorney.

After Ezra had driven off, Wood lingered and didn't seem to be in a hurry to leave when the sale was over.

Earlier that day, the auction had been recessed at noon so that the crowd could help themselves to a big pile of sandwiches and hot coffee. After the lunch and when the sale had started again, Allen had found himself standing beside Helen. It was one of the few times since their quarrel that they had come face to face. Before Allen could say anything, Helen put her hand on his arm and said:

"Al, we've seen about all there is to this. Let's go for a walk, please."

So they had slipped away for a while, but not so quietly that Betty didn't see them go. Down through the barnyard gate and into the cow lane they strolled, coming finally to the little brook at the foot of the lane. Allen helped Helen across the brook, and then they went through a stretch of pasture and into a piece of hickory woods.

There, out of the wind, they found a sunshiny spot, and sat down on a log. Taking her hand, Allen slipped his other arm around her. Helen snuggled close, laying her head against his shoulder, and they sat for a long time saying nothing. A gray squirrel came down a nearby tree with a hickory nut in his mouth. Carefully laying the nut on the ground, he looked them over, wondering no doubt what the strange creatures were who sat so quietly. Curiosity satisfied, he picked the nut up deftly with his front paws, put it in his mouth, and scampered away to some hidden den where

the nut would furnish a nice meal on a cold winter day.

"Remember, Helen, when we used to hunt hickory nuts together? When I was a small boy there used to be chestnuts in these woods, too. But they are all gone with the blight."

Helen said nothing, but nestled a little closer.

After a while she straightened up and said, rather wistfully:

"Al, we didn't use to quarrel. Why do we have to do it now? Both of us have strong minds of our own, but just the same, we ought to be able to respect each other's opinions."

"Let's not go into that now," he answered. "Let's just enjoy each other."

"No," she said, "I want to talk. We don't have many opportunities any more. You don't ever come over, and naturally I can't keep running to your house."

"Well, you know why I don't come over. Your father doesn't want me to."

She ignored this and continued:

"We could get along if we'd try not to have chips on our shoulders every time we meet. We could modify our opinions and compromise a little. If we really loved each other we could give and take. That's what marriage is. If we can't do that, we'd better not marry."

"You can't compromise on principles," Allen declared. "One party can't do all of the giving and the other none. You know the old story about dividing fifty-fifty, one horse and one rabbit."

"Now, that isn't just fair, Al. It doesn't seem to me to be asking you to give up any principles to just quit fighting with my Dad."

"How about his quitting fighting me?" Allen retorted. "For years now he's fought everything that I've tried to do."

"He would quit fighting you if you'd give up some of your obstinate, high-falootin' notions and agree to come into the family on a real partnership basis. You're a great hand to talk about cooperation. How about cooperating a little bit with Dad and me? If you really loved me you would."

"And if you really loved me you wouldn't ask me to violate what I believe in. Nor would you be running around all the time with that Frank Wood. I saw you come to the auction in his car today."

"That isn't fair either, Al. You know I don't care anything about Frank. But you don't pay any attention to me, and a girl does have to go out once in a while with someone. Besides, if you want to get on that subject, didn't you take Betty Tyler to the Grange supper the other night, and don't you see a lot of her now that she's in the Farm Bureau office and you are President?"

Helen couldn't help laughing at Allen's look of surprise as he protested:

"I never dreamed of Betty Tyler that way. She's just a kid I've always known."

Helen laughed a little.

"Men don't know much about women, do they? Betty Tyler is no longer a kid, Al. She's a woman, and a beautiful one, too. Moreover, I'll bet it infuriates her to have you think of her as a child."

"Why should she care what I think? I'm nothing to her."

"That's what *you* think, but *you* might be surprised."

"Stuff and nonsense!" he exclaimed irritably.

"Here we are quarrelling again," smiled Helen, and leaning over close to him she kissed Allen full on the mouth. Then she jumped up, stood in front of him and said, a little defiantly:

"Al, I'm just not going to quarrel with you today, and I'll show you that I can meet you more than halfway."

(Continued on Page 23)

The Song of the Lazy Farmer

MY NEIGHBOR'S one of those poor guys who's always careful 'stead of wise, a hen-pecked jellyfish who must say "gracious" when he should have cussed. Instead of doing what he likes, he's always worried lest he strikes at rules laid down in Grandpa's day when thoughts of "What will people say?" determined all we did and said, and Ladies' Aid filled us with dread. That neighbor's still a slave to rote is proved again, because he's wrote his congressman, the president, and to the overworking gent who's s'posed to figure out a way to find us help for making hay. Now neighbor's 'plaint is simply this, he thinks there's something far amiss 'bout Chester Davis' new idee to have a woman's land army.

As far as I'm concerned, by gee, the boys in Washington, D. C., ain't come up yet with any trick that's quite as good or quite as slick as taking all them debutantes and putting them to work in plants. As long as labor is so short, I'm willing to be a good sport and give some gal a chance to aid and learn, to be a dairy maid. So I have put in my request for two or three of Chester's best; I specified that what I need are some that's young with lots of speed, and not too fat or not too thin, they mustn't have a double chin, because it sure won't help my stock to see a face that stops a clock. Of course, my only problem yet is working out a way to get Mirandy off on a long trip she's talked about since our courtship; I'll have her spend a year or two in some such place as Timbuctoo.



HIS HOPE IS YOU

DON'T LET

**YOUR FARM
EQUIPMENT**

LET HIM DOWN!



Food wins wars! Food for American soldiers. Food for all America. Food for children...both our own kids, and those who live in the starving nations on the other side of the world!

You know that...and that's why you are working so hard... why you are tackling the biggest job American farmers have done since farmers fought with musket and plow to win this nation's freedom.

You need more help than you can get...you need more equipment than you can get. But somehow you'll do your job well. You'll match the courage and determination of your forefathers who cut America's farms out of the wilderness. You'll help win this war with food...and the job you'll do will go down in history among the great things free men have done in this country.



"CARE SAVES WEAR"

...only the best care you can give your tractor, your truck, and all of your farm machinery will be enough to keep them on the job to help you. Essoleum Lubricants, Essolube Motor Oil, and many other products of the world's greatest petroleum research laboratories are designed to provide you with the right lubricant at the right place at all times. See your Esso supplier!

FREE...OUTSTANDING MAP OF WORLD WAR II!

Latest edition of the map everybody is talking about! Highlights the areas where the big battles are fought! Available soon...Remember to ask your Esso supplier for your free copy.



**COLONIAL BEACON
OIL COMPANY**

SAVE PROTEIN

by Haying Early

By **GEORGE H. SERVISS**

MR. JOHN DAIRYMAN went to his feed store last week for a ton of 20 per cent dairy feed. He did not get the 20 per cent, he had to accept 18 per cent and was lucky that he did not have to take 16 per cent. For the past several years John has fed 20 per cent to his cows and does not see how he can keep them producing with 18 per cent. Maybe he cannot with the kind of hay he is feeding, but if he had the right kind of hay his cows would do well on 16 per cent or less.

So far as 1943 goes there is very little that John can do toward growing a high-protein hay, but he can do something about making a higher protein hay than he has been feeding. Most of John's hay is timothy and he usually starts haying after the last bloom. That means that much of his timothy is in the seed stage before he gets it all in the barn if he has an average size farm or larger.

Saving 25 Per Cent

Timothy cut in the early bloom, when the top quarter of the heads are in flower, will contain two per cent more digestible protein than timothy that is just beginning to bloom. That means that a ton of early cut timothy hay contains 40 pounds more digestible protein than a ton of late cut timothy hay. Much experimental work has been done on the effect of different times of cutting on yield. The data from the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station is typical. The yield of dry timothy hay to the acre was 3780 pounds when cut in the early bloom stage and 3930 pounds about two weeks later when the timothy was past the full bloom stage. Only 150 pounds of hay was gained by waiting and 70 pounds of total protein were lost. In other words, one-fourth of the total protein produced in an acre of timothy hay was lost by delaying haying two weeks beyond the ideal stage.

Of the nearly 8,000,000 acres of hay in the Northeast, it is safe to assume that around 4,000,000 acres is all or mostly timothy. The average yield of this timothy is about 1 1/4 tons to the acre. There is little doubt but that at least 40 pounds of digestible protein to the acre are lost on these 4,000,000 acres of hay each year by late haying. This represents a loss of 80,000 tons of digestible protein to the farmers of the Northeast every year. This is equal to the total protein in 400,000 tons of 20 per cent dairy feed. When the remainder of the hay acreage which consists chiefly of clover and alfalfa is figured in, the loss is about double this amount.

The Best Part

The protein content of legumes decreases with advancing maturity also. A matter of equal importance is the loss of leaves during curing that takes place when clover and alfalfa are cut late. The leaves are the most valuable portion of the hay. Frequently when mowing is delayed many of these leaves are shed before the hay is cut.

The saving of protein is not the only thing gained by early haying. Cows will eat more early cut hay than they will late cut hay and the digestibility of all nutrients is greater. Assuming that cows will eat 25 per cent more early cut than late cut hay and that this early cut hay will be worth 20 per cent more as a source of nutrients New York dairymen could maintain

milk production with 750,000 less tons a year of dairy concentrates if all of the hay could be cut early.

Mr. John Dairyman can do more toward solving his protein problem by cutting his hay early than by any other step he can take this year. As pointed out this early cut hay will be richer in protein than late cut hay and the cows will eat more of it. The increased consumption and increased digestibility of the early cut hay will also reduce the amount of grain which must be fed along with it.

Making good quality hay is not easy. Early cutting is essential but will not automatically result in good

George Serviss says:

1. Delaying haying two weeks beyond the ideal stage loses one-fourth the total protein.
2. Cows will eat more early-cut hay, and it is worth 20 per cent more as a source of nutrients.
3. Late hay means loss of clover leaves which contain most of the protein.
4. With early-cut hay dairymen can "get by" even if the grain situation becomes tighter than it now is.

hay. Hay must be properly cured as well as early cut to be good. Making hay in the northeast is frequently a battle with the weather. Every good drying day must be fully utilized and some risks must be taken.

Cut Ahead

Waiting until there have been a couple of good drying days before starting the mower and then cutting a large acreage is usually not advisable. If the weather changes quickly a large acreage has been damaged and two good drying days have been lost. It is better practice to keep some hay cut ahead most of the time, but not to have a large part of the hay down at any one time. It is usually good practice to cut a small amount whenever the weather shows signs of clearing rather than to wait for it definitely to clear up. A shower on the hay before it has dried much will do it little damage, but considerable damage may be done, if it is thoroughly wet when it is nearly ready to go into the barn.

Turning windrows is usually advisable, especially after a rain or if the soil is damp so that moisture collects on the bottom of the windrow overnight. Windrows should not be rolled under the rake, they should be given just a half turn. That is, just enough to expose the bottom to the sun and air. It does little good to give the windrow a whole turn as this leaves the damp portion still against the ground.

Damp Hay

If the hay must be stored before it is fully cured, it should not be piled too deep in any one day. Spread it out over a large part of the mow instead of piling it deep in one section.

If a large part of the hay acreage in the northeast can be cut at an early stage of maturity and if it can be cured without undue weather damage the dairy industry will be able to get by in fair shape even if the grain situation becomes somewhat tighter than now.



GROW BIG PULLETS NOW

For a
"FIGHTING FLOCK" NEXT FALL

Your pullets will be in the war next fall!...Will they be producing lots of eggs to help win the battle of production? Or will they be loafing on the job, wasting precious feed that should go into eggs? ...The answer depends on how well you grow your birds and how well you use your feed...Poultry raisers today have two responsibilities—to grow big pullets that have the size, development and stamina to do a capacity job of laying, and to get *all* the good there is in *every* ounce of feed...

Follow these steps to Produce BIG LAYERS!



1. REMOVE COCKERELS

Take out the cockerels as soon as possible and finish them as broilers or fryers. Your pullets will grow a lot better if the male birds aren't around. You can usually tell the sexes apart at 4 to 6 weeks.



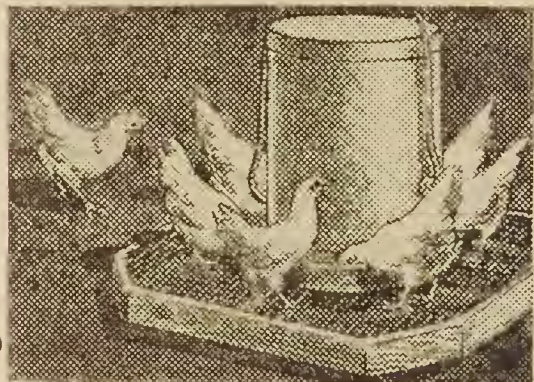
2. USE CLEAN RANGE

Put birds on clean range after they're 7 weeks old so they can get plenty of "green stuff" to eat. Use ground for range that wasn't used for that purpose last year. Keep vegetation short.



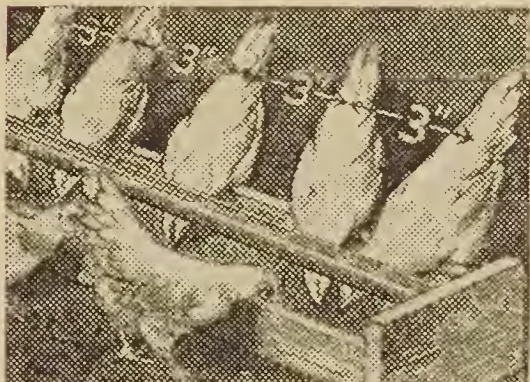
3. PROVIDE ENOUGH ROOSTS

Allow 6 to 8 inches of roost space for every pullet. Overcrowded birds will get too hot at night, won't make efficient use of their feed, and are likely to be more subject to parasites and diseases.



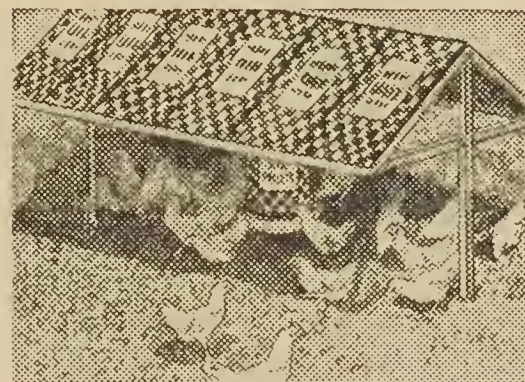
4. WATERING SPACE

Provide two large fountains for every 100 birds and always keep them filled with clean, fresh water. Setting the fountain on a wire frame over a drain hole will keep an unsanitary puddle from forming.



5. FEEDING SPACE

Each bird should have at least 3 inches of feeder space during the growing period. If there isn't enough room the small birds that need feed most may go hungry. Move feeders often to a clean area.



6. BIRDS NEED SHADE

In hot weather, pullets need shade. If you don't have trees, make a canopy out of sacks or brush, and set it up a short distance from the range shelter. Put some feeders and fountains nearby.



7. CULL BIRDS

Practice continuous culling through the growing period, removing *all* birds that are sickly, weak, inferior and not up to standard. Don't waste valuable feed on birds that "don't stand a chance."

ON THE FARM FRONT—

Your Purina Dealer Has Volunteered For Active Duty

Your Purina dealer's wartime job is to help you meet today's food and feed emergency. He has timely, practical suggestions for producing more meat, milk and eggs...for making each pound of feed produce to capacity. Today's job is to produce more by wasting less...to get the most out of what you have on

your farm. Regardless of what feed you use, your Purina dealer is ready to help. Call on him at his store with the Checkerboard sign. Enlist in the Food for Victory Crusade!



Published in the Interest of Increased Food Production by Purina Mills, makers of

PURINA CHOWS

AND SANITATION PRODUCTS

"FOOD WILL WIN THE WAR AND WRITE THE PEACE"



I DARE YOU!

LOCOWEEDS!

ONE OF MY FRIENDS who travels a great deal sent me a message the other day about "Locoweeds."

"A salesman joined a group of men in a smoking car, but he left hurriedly after a few moments. When asked why he did not stay and take part in the talk, he replied, 'Those fellows were all busy talking about troubles and obstacles. There are so many of them expressing negative thoughts that if I had remained with them I would have been affected by their poison.'

"'They are like the locoweeds found in the West. When animals eat those weeds they lose their muscular coordination. They stagger around and lose their sense of proportion. They will rear up and make a great effort to jump over small sticks as if they were high fences.'"

In these days we have terrific responsibilities on our shoulders. Each and every problem must be approached with the attitude "it can be done." We can't win wars, nor raise farm products, nor feed the world with "it can't be done" people. We want no "Locoweeds" in our diet. We don't want to lose our sense of proportion and our vision of production. Let's definitely talk about what we can do and what we plan to do... and then let's do it.

The ability to do the impossible is the spirit which has made America and will save America and the world.

Daringly yours,

WM. H. DANFORTH

Chairman, Ralston Purina Company

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

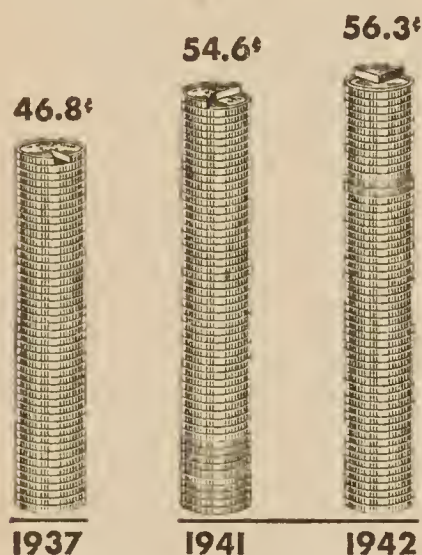
1800 Checkerboard Square, St. Louis, Mo.

How Narrowed Market Spread Builds GREATER FARM INCOME

A Report by the

ATLANTIC COMMISSION COMPANY, INC.

Again in the past year, you growers and shippers who marketed your fresh fruits and vegetables through us received more of the consumers' dollar—20% more than was possible only five years ago. In 1937 you got 46.8 cents; in 1942, 56.3 cents of this dollar... a gain of 9.5 cents and a return substantially higher than the national average.



How Growers-Shippers' Share of the A&P Produce Dollar Has Jumped 9.5 Cents in Five Years

By further cutting distribution costs and thereby narrowing the market spread, Atlantic Commission Company and A&P have again increased farm income.

As every producer knows, farm income is determined by two factors—the per unit price he receives (the retail price less cost of distribution); and the total volume of produce he sells. Naturally, the smaller the cost of distribution, the greater the grower's return.

Year by year our record has been one of consistent progress—lowering damage and spoilage and increasing efficiency in handling and delivery methods, as well as cutting our buying and retailing expenses.

Every one of our operating costs was substantially less in 1942 than in 1937—aggregating one-fourth less. Five years ago it took 53.2 cents of the A&P retail dollar to transport and distribute fresh fruits and vegetables. In 1942 this cost was sliced to 43.7 cents—a continuation of our long-time performance in returning to you an increasing share of the retail dollar.

How All Growers Benefit

The progress we have achieved in

low-cost distribution has not only *directly* benefited the thousands of growers whose produce we move into consumption; it has *indirectly* benefited *all* growers because our efficiencies are serving as a pattern for other distributors.

For a long time we have been emphasizing to you the importance of efficient low-cost distribution. In some seasons, excessive supplies have demoralized markets, reducing or even eliminating your profits—thereby making it difficult to see the tangible benefits of a narrower market spread. In other seasons, like the present, when supply and demand are more nearly in balance, these benefits become more apparent.

But over a period of years the full value to you becomes crystal clear: Every cent saved in distribution is another step in increasing your income.

Today, demand for fresh fruits and vegetables is unusually strong—and retail prices have risen. As a result, growers are now cashing in on the years of work of efficient distributors. They are realizing cash returns that are higher now because of the rise in retail prices; but their returns are *substantially* higher because less of the retail dollar goes to pay distribution costs.

Value of Teamwork

The greatly increased wartime demand for fresh fruits and vegetables is a challenge to producers. But beyond this, it offers growers an opportunity to build expanded, stable markets that *can* endure when peace comes.

These markets *will* endure if growers see that standards of quality, grade and pack are maintained, insofar as wartime conditions will allow, and if growers and distributors work together even more closely to see that produce is marketed with utmost efficiency and economy.

This teamwork, plus the narrowing of the market spread 9.5 cents in five short years, means greater farm income today and holds the promise of a more stable and profitable farm economy in the years ahead.

ATLANTIC COMMISSION COMPANY, INC.

Affiliate of

THE GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA COMPANY

Buy War Savings Bonds and Stamps

Bean Growers Squeezed Claim Price Ceilings Will Force Crop Out of Western New York

THE Western New York bean situation is further shot with uncertainty and dissatisfaction as a result of the latest move from Washington. The War Food Administration has directed that county war boards in bean producing counties "find out those farmers who are holding 1942 beans and to take appropriate steps to get those beans moved." Dry bean shippers have been advised in a letter from Chester C. Davis, War Food Administrator, that beans they acquire should be moved promptly and may not be offered at the 1943 support prices.

In a letter to Western New York bean growers, Cooperative GLF Farm Products Inc. advised them that if they have beans in one of the cooperative's plants they may come and get them. For the cooperative, Norval G. Budd wired Reed K. Pond of the Food Distribution Administration: "In view of the unfair treatment of New York State bean growers our members are taking their beans out of our plants. This puts us in a position where we must withdraw all offers and where we cannot make any further commitments."

Budd says that Pond "advised us personally" that it may be necessary for the government to send a United States marshal into Western New York and "confiscate beans out of bean plants."

OLD PRICES PREVAIL

The government is demanding beans of the 1942 crop at the old ceiling prices established by the OPA March 18. These are \$5.80 per 100 pounds for pea and medium beans and \$6.30 for red kidney beans, f.o.b. This means that these are the highest prices country shippers may pay for the beans bagged and loaded. They reflect approximately one dollar less at the farm. At a hearing in Rochester early in April bean growers' committees from the various counties testified that cost of producing red kidney beans at the farm ranged around \$7.50.

A few days later the 1943 support prices were announced. Growers considered them too low by about one dollar. They also assumed that all beans on hand would become "1943 beans," or that the support prices would be extended to unsold beans. The latest order from Washington says

SKEFF SAYS:

Prices for 1943 beans have been increased, but the ceiling on the 1942 crop is still \$5.80 for pea and medium beans, and \$6.30 for red kidneys. This means about a dollar less on the farm.

Bean growers claim that it costs around \$7.50 per hundred to grow red kidney beans.

It is reported that a U. S. Marshall may be sent into Western New York to confiscate beans out of bean warehouses.

no; that bean dealers will be prohibited from offering the higher price except on beans produced this year.

Tables compiled at the State College of Agriculture indicate that parity for red kidney beans in this state would be \$6.43. A summary of cost account farms indicates cost of producing red kidney beans is \$6.17 and pea beans \$5.42. The summary states, however, that the item allowed for use of land is too low for beans because a flat rate was charged for all crop land on the cost-account farms. With additional labor and other costs this would indicate that figures presented by the committees at the hearings are fair.

PUZZLED

The point that is not understood in the minds of growers is why beans have been singled out for a levelling-off process. So far as they know, beans are the only major food crop subject to an f.o.b. price. All locational differentials have been ignored and the seaboard basis for pricing has been dropped. Thus New York growers are placed at a disadvantage and advantages are given to Colorado growers. Net result of an appeal by the Farm Bureau Federation from OPA's pricing was a reply that OPA must base its prices on determinations by the Secretary of Agriculture, and that in the case of beans he has made parity determinations on a national basis. All the bean committeemen I have talked with tell me this goes back to one man, Reed K. Pond, who apparently is determined, they believe, to shift the bean industry out of New York State.

—L. B. Skeffington.

GROWING RASPBERRIES

RASPBERRIES prefer a cool moist climate and are at their best in the states north of the Ohio River. South of this region fair success may be attained by the use of adapted varieties, spraying and mulching.

A good site is half the battle in growing raspberries. The soil must be fertile, in good physical condition and well supplied with organic matter. Drainage should be good with the water table about 30 inches below the surface of the ground during the growing season. Worn out eroded soils are useless for brambles. Perennial weeds such as quack grass and bindweed must be eliminated before the berry plants are set as it is impossible to clean them out of an established planting.

Mosaic, a virus disease of raspberries is a common cause of running out of raspberry plantings. To prevent this disease from destroying the planting it may be controlled by:

1. Planting only healthy, inspected raspberry plants.
2. Eliminating all diseased raspber-

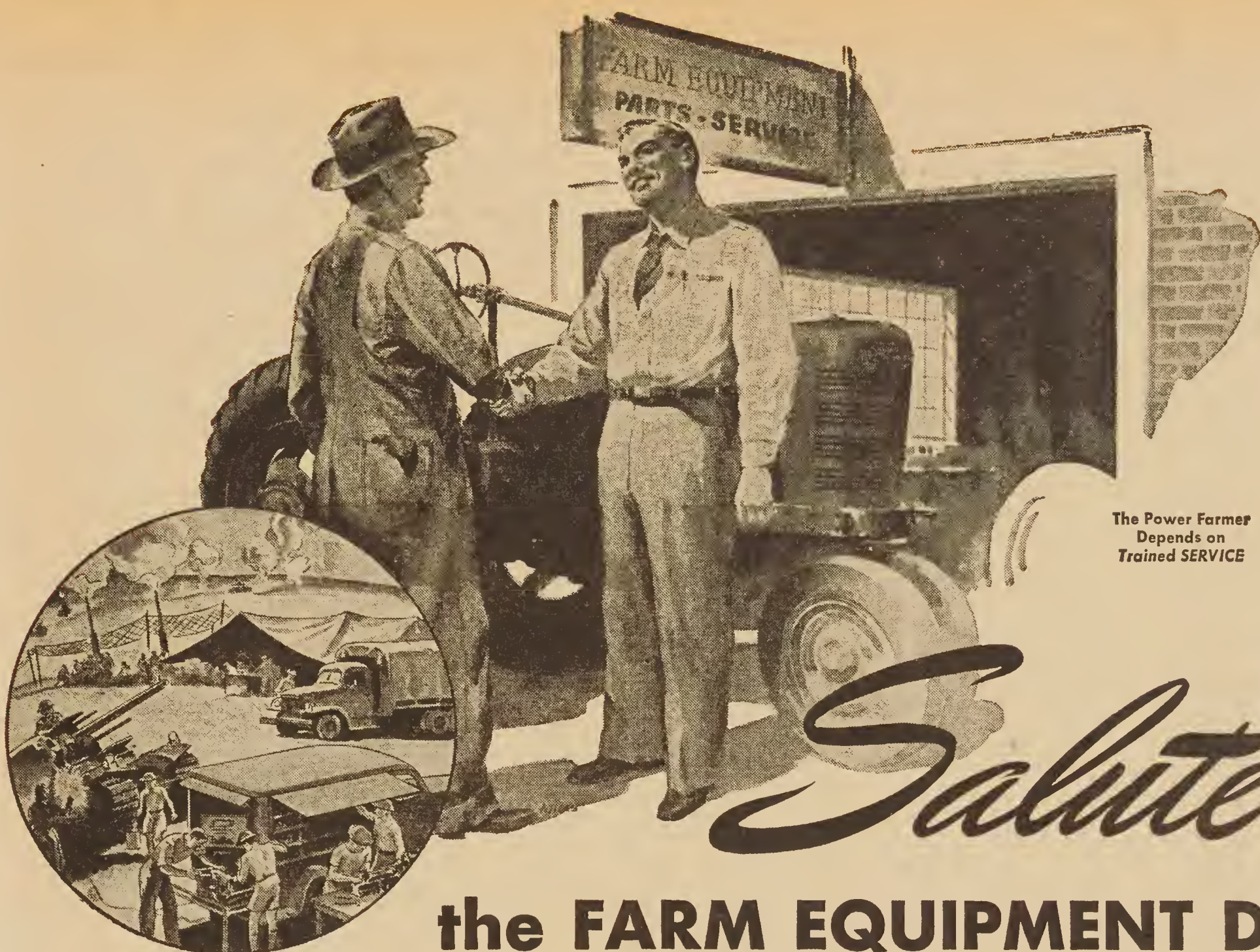
ries within 200 yards before setting the new plantings. This means: (a) Run-out patches of cultivated raspberries; (b) Wild raspberries in fence rows and wasteland; (c) Columbian purple raspberry, all plants of which are infected with mosaic.

3. Planting varieties resistant to mosaic if they are adapted to the region e. g. Indian Summer, Marcy, Milton.

Verticillium wilt, a serious disease of black and purple raspberries is introduced into the soil by potatoes, tomatoes, peppers and egg plants. Do not plant raspberries until these crops have been off the land for three years. This means avoiding vegetable gardens except for red raspberries.

In the garden raspberries may be spaced 6 or 7 feet between rows for one horse cultivation, 8 or 9 feet for a tractor. Red raspberries should be set 2 feet apart in the row and black and purple raspberries about 4 feet. The plants should be set in early spring

(Continued on Page 12)



The Power Farmer
Depends on
Trained SERVICE

Mechanized War
Depends on
Trained SERVICE

Salute to the FARM EQUIPMENT DEALER!

*He Wears No Medals, but He Made
Agriculture Ready for Its Own Great Job*

VICTORY on the battle front... Victory on the American farm. Neither can be won without PREPAREDNESS. Both must be based on what the Army calls the *Service Forces*.

A year ago all Africa seemed lost. The Axis forces had reached Egypt. It was the time of supreme danger. But the Eighth Army held, dug itself in, laid its plans. Exhausting months went by *while limited supplies rolled in and equipment was readied for action*. Then came the zero hour at El Alamein and the historic drive that swept the enemy along 1300 miles of coast line and off the tip of Africa into the sea.

SERVICE backed that Army... and SERVICE backs the farmer.

Salute the Farm Equipment Dealers of the nation, the farmers' own loyal *Service Command!* Give a thought to that one spot in town—the implement dealer's store and service shop—to which the farmer looks for help when the nation calls for food. Reflect for a minute on what the dealer and the farmer did together to be ready for the Spring.

They, too, were fighting "in Egypt." Their backs were to the wall. The new tractors and equipment they needed as never before were **denied them**, because steel was ordered off to

war. So they fell to, in tens of thousands of communities, reviewed their millions of machines, repaired them, rebuilt them, readied them for action, *made them do*.

The Farm Equipment Dealers had little to offer but service, but before the winter was done they had made service a religion. They were sadly short of help, but somehow they found and trained men for the job. They knew every bolt and bar, every cylinder and gear in the machines they had sold. Long experience taught them many an emergency short cut. They scheduled the work of their customers ahead to fit the calendar and the crop. And when Nature was ready they had made Agriculture ready for its zero hour.

★ ★ ★

As your own harvest approaches in this vital year, think of your dealer and the job he has done. He is on duty now—ready to lead the way whenever you call on him for help.

And as fast as materials are made available to Harvester and its fellow manufacturers in this industry, your dealer **will** supply the new equipment you now must do without.

Raise Food—Buy Bonds—for VICTORY!

HE DEVOTES HIS LIFE TO BETTER FARMING

First, last, and always your dealer is a *shop man* with the facilities and the experience for the job. He knows what to do when your moldboard won't scour, when grain in your combine goes over with the straw, when your truck or tractor loses power.

Added to his skill and equipment is your dealer's big stock of parts, and the *know-how* that puts the parts to work. In these war days, parts are his biggest stock in trade—your best guarantee of good, working equipment.

He measures his job against the needs of his community, year after year.

Right now rural scrap drives are his personal responsibility. For more than a year he has been in the forefront of this great collective effort.

His brains and ability have organized training programs for women and boys to ease the farm-help shortage.

Victory Gardens are close to his heart and he does much to make them real community projects.

In these and many other ways your dealer does his part in the big fight for food and victory. He's a practical man, an experienced man, and a patriot!

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

★ ★ Builders of Ordnance, Automotive and Food Production Equipment for the United Nations ★ ★

Reaping Victory

15,000 tons of food a day go to our fighting forces.

3 million dollars worth of it a day goes to our lend-lease Allies.

And the rest of us—126 million strong—must have good food to keep war work humming.

That's the picture that faces America's farmers—and America's railroads.

For most of this food—most of the munitions and war equipment—plus the fighters themselves—are moving on the railroads.

It has reached a point where on the average 1,335,000 tons of freight are moving a mile every minute—where a new freight train is started off every four seconds—where 2,000,000 troops are carried a month.

This puts a real pinch on equipment. And as with farm machinery, enough new cars and locomotives are impossible to get.

But just as farmers are undertaking the greatest task in history, so the railroads are working with all their might to move whatever is offered.

Such are the obligations of free, enterprising Americans. By cheerfully accepting responsibility, and exercising determination and initiative, America can reap victory and grow greater.



Mid-Summer Pastures

Pasture grass is the cheapest dairy feed. One of the handicaps we have to work against is the fact that most pasture grasses get short in July and August. If a dairyman plans to have enough pasture to give his cows good feed in these months, he has too much grass early in the spring and late in the fall. If he has just about enough to give him good feed in flush season, he is going to be short in mid-summer.

There are two ways to handle the situation. One is to figure on enough pasture for mid-summer, and then to clip the pastures in the spring and fall when the growth gets too tall. The other solution is to plan for some kind of supplementary feed during mid-summer.

Grazing Meadows

There are several possibilities of providing more summer feed. Probably the best one on a good many farms is to cut some of the hay early (that is a good plan anyway), and then to turn the cows in to graze the second growth in July and August. The second way is to plan to feed hay or silage in July and August, assuming, of course, that you have it.

Another way is to grow some crop, such as millet, to feed in the manger. The big trouble with this method is that it takes more labor. It is cheaper to let the cows harvest their own feed. Emergency pasture crops can be grown. For example, sudan grass can be sown. You probably will not get much pasture in July, but cows can be turned into it in August and it will furnish a lot of extra feed.

Summer Grain Feeding

Another alternative is to feed grain on pasture. In view of the probable shortage of total feed before 1944,

grain should be fed only to supplement the maximum amount of grass that can be provided. It is generally agreed that a cow cannot eat enough grass to maintain a production of more than 40 pounds of milk a day, and there is some doubt as to whether she can do even that and still maintain her body weight.

Pasture grass, if not allowed to get too big, is high in protein; and it is unnecessary when cows are on good pasture to feed a high-protein grain mixture. The extra nutrients needed by the cow on good pasture can be furnished by feed as low in protein as corn meal.

Here is one suggestion as to the amount of grain needed by cows on pasture. Feed a pound of grain for each $2\frac{1}{4}$ pounds of 4 per cent milk produced in excess of 10 pounds if the cow is on fair pasture, in excess of 20 pounds if on good pasture, or in excess of 30 pounds if she is on excellent pasture.

Pasture Management

It is too late to do much about improving pastures until fall, except as they can be improved by better management. Dividing the pasture into two or three lots and grazing it in rotation will result in more grass. Cows turned in when grass is about 4 inches high can get all of the grass they can eat. As soon as they have grazed it down, turn them into another field and give the grazed pasture a chance to recover. If the pasture gets ahead of you, cut it. It is odd but true that cows will eat a lot of these clippings if they are left right on the ground; but if the grass gets enough of a growth to make it worth while to save it, you will find that this type of hay makes an excellent roughage for growing heifers next winter.

Wong Barley Has Good Points

After reading Ed Babcock's comments on Wong barley in the May 8 issue, I want to take exception to some of his comments and to relate my own experiences. In the first place, Ed admitted that his last year's crop of Wong barley was not located on favorable ground. I am quite willing to admit that Wong barley is not 100 per cent perfect, but I think that it is too early to condemn it.

Wong barley is not as winter-hardy as we would like, but it is the best winter barley we have, and the crop does have a number of advantages. It helps labor distribution because it can be harvested from ten days to two weeks ahead of winter wheat. It is a better nurse crop for grass. Because it gets off the ground earlier, it gives the grass a better chance; and when it is growing, it does not shade the ground to the extent that wheat does. I think barley straw makes a better bedding than either oats or wheat.

Where winter barley is to be harvested with a binder, I like to put the grass seed on in the fall and the clover in the spring; but where it is to be harvested with a combine, I prefer to seed both grass and clover in the spring because fall-seeded grass gets such a growth that there is a lot of green stuff to go through the combine.

I have several pieces of Wong barley seeded last fall between September 10 and 25. Whereas ordinarily I think that later seedings are better, this year the piece that was seeded earliest seems to look the best. On places where the snow blew off, the barley is dead. On other places, it looks pretty good. The barley seems to have stood out this spring and looks better than it did earlier in the season. I am not going to plow any of it up,

and I am sure I am going to get a crop. Last year there was one piece that I was tempted to plow up, but I finally decided to leave it. I got about 30 bushels to the acre from it. In the past we have had as high as 55 bushels on some fields.

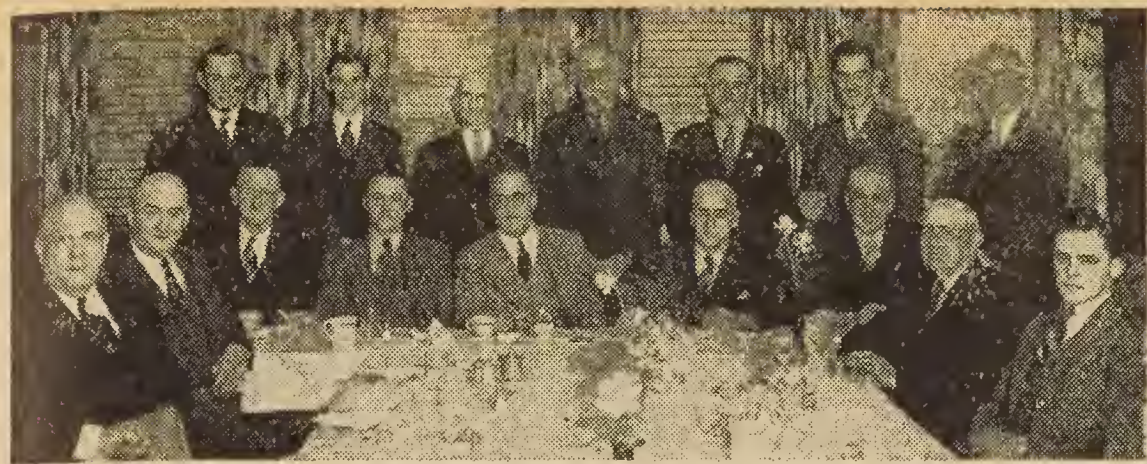
It is entirely possible that Wong barley will be improved. On my own place I have selected some heads that have seemed to be off type and have given them to Dr. Love at the Plant Breeding Department of the State College. It may be that from them a better Wong barley will be developed.

Admitting that much of the original interest in winter barley came as a result of AAA wheat reduction programs, I think the crop has so many advantages that it will continue to be grown.—Earl Beckwith.



"I said to bring home some wax, paw!"





Greene County, N. Y., farm leaders on April 12, celebrate progress with the control of Bang's Disease. All herds in the county are operating under the official State and Federal Program of blood testing and calfhood vaccination.

SEATED (left to right): E. G. Brougham, County Agricultural Agent; Dr. Frank H. Haner, Sr., Veterinarian; Claude S. Tompkins, Chairman of Board of Supervisors; William Dunn, N. Y. State Ass't Commissioner of Agriculture; Geo. W. Osborn, Chairman, County Bang's Disease Committee; Dr. E. T. Faulder, Director, Bureau Animal Industry; Dr. L. L. Parker, County Veterinarian; Ira D. Vail, first dairyman to sign the official Bangs' control agreement; Dr. Frank H. Haner, Jr., Veterinarian.

STANDING (left to right): Dr. W. A. Romary, Veterinarian; John D. Merchant, 4-H Club Agent; Charles A. Peck, President of Greene Co. Farm Bureau and 4-H Club Association; Milton O. Bailey, County Sheriff; Arthur L. Speenburgh, Master of Pomona Grange; J. D. Burke and C. G. Bradt, College of Agriculture.

Washington Hearing Considers Subsidy Amendment to All Federal Milk Orders

JUST AS WE go to press, the following information comes from Washington in a wire signed by Charles S. Cantwell:

A hearing was held in Washington on May 28 to consider a government-sponsored amendment to Federal Milk Marketing Orders all over the country. The proposed amendment would make it possible to pay a government subsidy to milk producers if butter prices are "rolled back," that is, prices to consumers reduced and the reduction passed back to dealers and producers. Milk prices figured in Milk Marketing Orders are based on butter; and without some provision to meet the situation, price schedules in all markets where there are Federal Orders would be lowered to a disastrous level by the rolling back of butter prices.

At the hearing, spokesmen for cooperative associations in various milk sheds gave their support to the proposed change in the Order, but almost to a man they made it distinctly understood that they were not giving blanket approval to the principle of subsidy payments in any form. The tenor of their testimony was IF butter prices are lowered, some provision must be made to maintain prices to producers.

William Welden of the Food Distribution Administration expressed an opinion that a referendum on the amendment is not necessary, and that the Secretary of Agriculture has the power to decide producer opinion in other ways. Representatives of cooperatives felt that the democratic process of producer referendums is desirable, and men from the New York milk shed believe there is still time for a vote in this area.

W. P. Davis, Manager of the New England Milk Producers' Association and Vice-President of the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation, read a statement signed by representatives of the leading cooperatives in 14 out of 19 milk sheds with Federal Orders. The statement favored the proposed amendment (to allow government subsidies) as a means of correcting maladjustment of milk prices, but pointed out that this should not be construed as interfering with any petitions now on file or which may be filed by members of the Federation asking for price increases.

Frank Lent, of the Dairymen's League agreed with the Federation's stand, but stated that the League did

not want its position construed as a vote on the proposed amendment, and urged that a referendum be called.

Frank Snyder, President of the Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers' Association, pointed out that the delayed planting season, continued shortage of farm workers, steadily increasing feed costs, and lack of gasoline and farm equipment, coupled with a relatively low price for milk, have brought serious complications. He added that only through immediate aid in meeting their problems can dairymen have any remaining hope of meeting 1943 milk production goals.

Also testifying from the Northeast were: Homer Rolfe of Eastern Producers' Association; J. B. Walkley, Coney Island, N. Y.; and O. H. Hoffman of the Interstate Milk Producers' Cooperative.

—A. A.—

DRUGS FOR MASTITIS

At the present time, mastitis is undoubtedly the most widespread and costly disease among dairy cows. For years attempts were made to find some drug that would actually kill the bacteria causing this trouble, and at last the attempts have been successful. In fact, several products are being used with success, including acriflavine, silver oxide in oil, sulfanilamide in oil, and gramicidin.

The use of these materials is not simple, and treatment should be given by a veterinarian. There are several types of mastitis, and choice of the drug used depends on the type of disease and is a decision to be made by a veterinarian.

The discovery of this treatment does not mean that dairymen can forget all about mastitis and turn the entire problem over to a veterinarian. It is just as important as it ever was to avoid mastitis infection by preventing injuries, by care in milking, and by following a strict sanitary program.

—A. A.—

GROUND THE FENCES

Every year cattle are killed in pastures when lightning strikes wire fences. Much of this loss can be prevented by seeing that wire fences are well grounded. Use a No. 9 wire connected to each lateral wire on the fence and extending into the ground for at least three feet so it will always come in contact with moist dirt. Where a fence is connected with a building, ground the wire at the post nearest to the building.

More Milk with LESS MANPOWER



Your Boy or Girl Can Do the Milking, Leaving You Free for OTHER WORK!

On hundreds of farms youngsters are doing the milking with the Hinman Low-Vacuum Milker, releasing men for the heavier work. And the surprising thing is, the Hinman helps you get more milk, even when operated by a teen-age boy or girl!

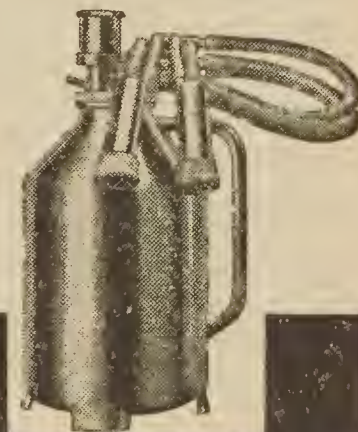
Hinman's 35 years experience and research have found the exact degree of vacuum at which a cow milks best. There is a soothing, quieting effect to a Hinman that the cow likes—she relaxes, and lets her milk down freely. But at the same time, the Hinman milks *fast and clean*. Experimental stations have shown that the greatest production is obtained by removing the milk rapidly when the milk pressure is at its maximum.

Hinman is easy to handle and easy to clean. Milks up to 15 cows per hour with one unit. It's safer, too, because it protects the cow's teats and udder by keeping them soft and pliable.

You May Have to Wait for Your Hinman...

The demand for Hinman Low-Vacuum Milkers far exceeds our expectations. Deliveries are slow. Please be patient, if you can't get a Hinman as quickly as you would like.

HINMAN MILKING MACHINE CO., INC.
Oneida, N. Y.



HINMAN LOW-VACUUM MILKER

BUY TRACTOR PARTS NOW!
LARGE STOCK. NEW OR USED. QUICK SERVICE!
LOW PRICES. FREE 52 PAGE CATALOG.
IRVING'S TRACTOR LUG CO., Galesburg, Illinois.

WANTED Kohler, Delco Light Plants, 110 and 32 volt, A. C.-D. C. systems. Also motors. State size, year, price. SEE JAY COMPANY 321 Yonkers Avenue Yonkers, New York

Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

10 SOUND REASONS FOR USING NICHOLS COPPER SULFATE

99% PURE
Bordeaux mixtures which effectively control fungus diseases depend on the elimination of guesswork and haphazard methods of determining the amount of Copper Sulfate in the spray mixture. Nichols Triangle Brand "Instant" Copper Sulfate gives you these 10 advantages:

1. ACCURATE CONTROL . . . You know exactly how much copper sulfate is in your mixture.
2. GREATER SAFETY . . . Control of mixture means increased safety.
3. BETTER MIXTURES . . . Dissolves instantly and completely.
4. ECONOMY . . . No waste, no sediment, no undissolved crystals. YOU USE IT ALL!
5. EFFICIENCY . . . 99% pure, 100% efficient.
6. FASTER OPERATIONS . . . Saves time, labor . . . mixes directly in the spray tank. Requires no agitation.
7. REDUCES EXTRA HANDLING . . . Eliminates extra equipment necessary for making stock solutions.
8. KNOWN QUALITY . . . Standard for 50 years, it is the oldest and best known brand. Modern manufacturing methods assure never-failing high quality in every package.
9. MODERN PACKAGES . . . Special packages safeguard quality. At no extra cost you receive the best in modern packaging.
10. PRODUCED IN 3 LARGE PLANTS . . . Your dealer can always supply you because of three strategically located plants.

ASK YOUR DEALER

for Nichols Triangle Brand "Instant" Copper Sulfate today. He also carries LARGE AND SMALL CRYSTAL and SUPER-FINE NICHOLS COPPER SULFATE for STANDARD BORDEAUX, and MONOHYDRATED for copper lime dusts. Write for your copy of the Bordeaux Booklet.

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REFINERS OF ELECTROLYTIC COPPER
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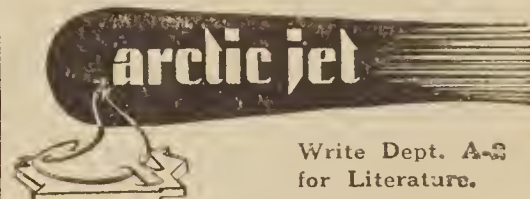
GOOD NEWS FOR ALL FORTUNATE* DAIRYMEN

*Those dairymen who promptly reserve at their equipment dealer's one of the limited quantity of "Arctic Jet" milk coolers that we have been permitted to produce.

The U. S. Government asks you to produce more milk. But there's no use producing it, if you can't deliver it. And you can't deliver sub-standard quality.

That's why restrictions on the production of "Arctic Jet" (and other) milk cooling equipment have been lifted—a little.

If you have the milk, but lack modern cooling equipment—or if your equipment is worn out or obsolete, ask your dealer today about "Arctic Jet".



Write Dept. A-5 for Literature.

The SARGENT-ROUNDY Corp.
RANDOLPH, VERMONT

DE LAVAL

DE LAVAL is doing its best to speed the war effort. More milk, cream and other dairy products—our most essential foods—are being produced in less time, with less labor on thousands of farms, with De Laval Milkers and Separators . . . De Laval factories are doing important precision war work as well as making as many standard De Laval products as our Government desires us to do . . . De Laval Dealers everywhere are servicing and reconditioning users' machines . . . Fortunately De Laval Milkers and Separators are quality-made for long service—they are the world's best—easy to adjust and recondition . . . If you do not know the name of your dealer, write nearest office below.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

New York Chicago San Francisco
165 Broadway 427 Randolph St. 61 Beale St.



World's
BEST
Milkers
and
Separators



VEGETABLE PLANTS

Highest quality only. Ready first week in June.
CAULIFLOWER—Super, Catskill, Erfurt—1000-\$4.50, 5000-\$20.00.
CABBAGE—All varieties. 1000-\$2.00, 5000-\$9.00, 10,000-\$17.00.
BROCCOLI and SPROUTS—1000-\$2.50, 5000-\$11.00.
All plants re-rooted. One hundred of any \$1.00.
Send for List.

F. W. ROCHELLE & SONS
CHESTER, NEW JERSEY

TOMATO PLANTS Rutgers, Pritchard, Baltimore, Marglobe \$1.50-1000.
Cabbage: Copenhagen, Wakefield, All Seasons \$1.50-1000.
California Wonder Pepper \$2-1000 or 400-100.
Hot Pepper: Red Chili, Long Cayenne, Hungarian Wax same price.
QUITMAN PLANT CO. QUITMAN, GEORGIA.



OTTAWA
TRACTOR
SAW

Falls Tree, Cuts Log
Uses Power Take-off any tractor. Saws fast. Easy on fuel. Hundreds of satisfied users. Big labor saver. Low Price. Price List
OTTAWA MFG. CO., 631 Forest Ave., Ottawa, Kans.

WANTED—Shipments of wool, hides, sheepskins, raw furs, rabbit skins, etc. Quick cash market prices. 37th year in business. KEYSTONE HIDE COMPANY, Dept. AA, LANCASTER, PENNSYLVANIA.

Buy More War Bonds

From the Standpoint of The Vermont Farmer

ALL VERMONT IS A DEFENSE CENTER

Vermont Farmers earned their "E" Award in 1942 by producing:

- 1½ billion pounds of milk.
Enough to float 10 battleships!
- 12 million dozens of eggs.
Enough to stretch from San Francisco to Guadalcanal.
- 2 million pounds of field beans.
2½ servings for every man in our armed forces.
- 1½ million bushels of potatoes.
Enough to feed 350,000 soldiers for a year.

AND large quantities of many other foods, including maple sugar, apples, turkeys and Victory garden produce.

In 1943 the USDA War Board Demands of Vermont Farmers:

- 2% MORE MILK.
- 17% MORE EGGS AND POULTRY MEAT.
- 17% MORE POTATOES.
- SAME AMOUNT OF FIELD BEANS.

AND ALL THE FOOD IT IS POSSIBLE TO PRODUCE FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.

Mr. Man—The Majority of Vermonters Are Doing Business On a Wartime Basis—and They're Good People To Do Business With!

The Man with a SELLING Message for Vermont Farmers Can Sit Right Down and TALK with This Big, Prosperous Bunch of Buyers by Using "The FARMERS' Station." Yep—Radio's the Answer Today.

Green Mountain Broadcasting System

(Two Big Friendly 1000 Watt Stations at Your Service)

WDEV---WATERBURY

WWSR---ST. ALBANS

(friendly rates, too)

The Question Box

NO OATS!

"What is the best crop to grow on land where rain prevented us from sowing oats?"

If you can get it planted by the tenth of June, corn for grain will give you more grain per acre than anything else you could plant at that time. Choose a variety that will have time to mature before the average date of killing frost in your neighborhood.

—A. A.—

SKIM MILK FOR PIGS

How much skim milk should be fed to young pigs on pasture? How much pasture do pigs need?

Three quarts of skim milk a day for each pig on good pasture will supply what protein they need. A hundred pounds of skim milk fed this way is equal in food value to about 11 pounds of corn and 7 pounds of tankage. If you have a really good pasture, such as alfalfa, clover or rape, an acre will take care of about 15 pigs.

—A. A.—

UNTHRIFTY HORSE

I have a horse that stamps his hind feet and tries to dig at his legs with his teeth. The hair is coming off his legs, but they do not swell. He eats well and was able to do what work was required of him during the winter months. Can you tell me what could be wrong with this animal?

I would suggest that you have this horse checked for worms. Also, it would be a good idea to have his teeth examined by a good veterinarian.

The condition of his hair coat, etc., suggests that he may have lice. If so, he should be scrubbed on a warm day with a lime-sulphur solution, one to twenty parts of water, or a two to four per cent creolin solution. If he does not have lice, wash the hind legs thoroughly with warm water and soap. Do this every day until the condition is relieved. I would also suggest, as this horse's work increases this spring, that you step up his grain so that you are sure he is getting a good grain ration.—J. F. Roberts.

—A. A.—

GREASE

Is it possible to put pressure gun lubrication fittings on old farm machines?

There are two ways to do this. Sometimes lubrication holes are threaded for grease or oil cups, and these can be easily replaced by screwing in pressure fittings. If the holes are too large, you can use a reducing bushing. Where the lubrication is by "oil can" holes, they can be drilled out and threaded for fittings, or they can be drilled to the correct size for fittings that are merely driven in.

—A. A.—

LYE SOLUTION

Can you give me directions for making a 5 per cent lye solution?

The following directions are taken from Cornell War Emergency Bulletin No. 33 "Milking Machines":

The 5 per cent lye solution may be made as follows:

EQUIPMENT:

- 1 One-gallon earthenware jug with rubber stopper (not cork)
- 1 One-gallon glass bottle with rubber stopper (not cork)
- 1 Measuring cup (not aluminum)

SOLUTION:

Put enough clean cold water into the earthenware jug to make it ¾ full. Add one 13-ounce can of ordinary household lye and let it dissolve. Completely fill the jug with clean cold water. Mix well. From the stock solu-

tion in the jug, take ¾ of a cup, or ¾ of a half pint, and put it into the gallon glass bottle or jug. Completely fill this bottle with clean cold water. Mix thoroughly. The 5 per cent lye solution in the glass bottle or jug is ready to use for "sterilizing" the teat cups, claw, and milk hose of the milking machine.

—A. A.—

SAVING FERTILIZER

There certainly has been a great improvement in the manufacture of fertilizer. It does not get lumpy and hard like it used to, but we have been having trouble because it runs through the drill too easily. When we stop at the end of the field and fill up, the fertilizer runs out onto the ground before we get started.

A simple way to stop this is to put a narrow one-inch board down the center of the fertilizer box when it is empty. This will stop the fertilizer from running through while the drill is stopped, but it will not prevent it from feeding as soon as the drill is started.

—A. A.—

GROWING RASPBERRIES

(Continued from Page 8)

as soon as the soil can be worked. Weeds are kept down by cultivation and frequent hoeing. Cultivation should be shallow to avoid injuring the roots and frequent enough to keep down weeds. Mulching is very beneficial in the latitude of Washington, D. C. and farther north as well.

Fertilizer should not be used at planting time, but if the soil is lacking in fertility a light side-dressing of a quickly available nitrogenous fertilizer such as nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia may be applied after the plants have made a good start. After the first year, stable manure, hen manure, or commercial fertilizer may be used if and when it becomes evident by weak canes and sparse yellowish foliage that some stimulation is needed.

Winter injury frequently reduces raspberry yields. Immature canes resulting from growth late in the summer and fall are most susceptible to winter killing. To check late growth stop cultivation by midsummer, or as soon as the crop is harvested, and let the weeds grow, or better, sow a cover crop between the rows to compete with the raspberry canes for nutrients and moisture, thus checking growth and permitting the canes to mature. Preservation of the foliage from the attacks of insects and diseases is also important in maturing the canes for winter.—George Slate.

The POET'S CORNER

APPLE BLOSSOMS

By Alma Robison Higbee.

"When I see an orchard in bloom," he said,
"I think of apple pies with juices spilling
Out of crisp brown crusts, all syrupy and red,
Green apple pies with cinnamon in the filling!"

The woman's eyes were tolerant and kind
As they sought the orchard bound by thorny hedges;
There was naught but drift of petals in her mind,
Like faint pink shells caught on the wind's bright edges.

Symbolic of their days, one visioned apple pie;
The other saw only blossoms against a beryl sky.



They're asking a lot of you—

So ask a lot of your Tractor Oil!

Record-breaking needs for food this year are demanding a lot from you and your equipment. It's only fair that YOU demand a lot from your tractor oil to help you out!

You're entitled to better protection for your hard-driven tractor—to freedom from overheating and its delays—to many more hours of efficient lubrication between oil changes.

And you'll actually GET all these from Veedol 150-Hour Tractor Oil. Here's why—

Veedol 150-Hour Tractor Oil is made from 100% Bradford-Pennsylvania crude—admittedly the world's finest. It naturally possesses the greatest heat-and-wear fighting qualities of any crude...and a triple refining process brings them to the very peak of long-lived protection for your tractor.

Veedol Tractor Oil is made to order for times like these, when the farmer needs every bit of help he can get. Here's what it does—for 150 solid hours between changes:

VEEDOL 150-Hour Tractor Oil **SAVES FUEL** by reducing power blow-by. **SAVES TIME** by avoiding breakdown delays. **SAVES REPAIRS** through greater heat-and-wear resistance. **SAVES OIL**—good for 150 hours between changes in gasoline-engined tractors; cuts oil consumption in all tractors regardless of fuel used. **SAVES TRACTORS**—assures long, economical service.

TIDE WATER ASSOCIATED OIL COMPANY
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Price Ceilings on Poultry Meat *By L. E. Weaver*

THE "HOTTEST" topic in the poultry world just now is price ceilings on poultry meat. Recently I was at poultry meetings in three counties—Dutchess, Rensselaer and Schenectady—on successive evenings. Little interest was shown in any topic except price ceilings. All discussions promptly swing around to that one subject. There is confusion in the minds of the men and women who have gone ahead in good faith to increase poultry meat production as their contribution to the war effort. There is resentment, also. There will always be resentment when a group of individuals feel that something is being put over on them, and it was clearly evident that these people felt that the government had let them down with a bang.

Strangely enough, not a word of criticism was heard about egg price ceilings. Apparently they are considered to be fair to the producer.

At the Schenectady County meeting, a local representative of the Office of Price Administration was present. He was known to many, and there was no attempt to hold him responsible, personally, for the unsatisfactory situation. No one had been able to find out where to go for authentic information about what they could and could not legally ask for poultry. They welcomed this chance to get first-hand explanations.

Mr. Wood did an excellent job under difficult conditions. He was patient and composed while, with blackboard and chalk and frequent references to his printed rulings, he worked out the legal prices for fowl and roasters.

Following this explanatory session, an impassioned statement was made by one producer who pointed out that at these prices he cannot continue in business. His words and attitude were vigorously seconded almost unanimously—almost, but not quite. When the speaker said that he could not afford to operate at a loss in order that highly-paid defense workers could get their meat for a few cents less, a man jumped to his feet saying that he was a defense worker and that he had to pay a big income tax. He was shouted down.

The suggestion of the O.P.A. representative that the group prepare and present a statement of their grievances met a similar fate. A man who operates a dairy, as well as a poultry plant, stated that the dairymen had tried that and got exactly nowhere.

Almost no reference was made to black markets or to black market prices, but from the temper of this meeting of solid, law-abiding people, I am convinced that black markets in poultry meats will thrive until ceiling prices are adjusted to a more realistic level.

Protect Your Pullets Now Against Fowl Pox

Heavy losses from fowl pox occurred during the fall and winter in many sections of New York State. Complete immunity to this disease can be established by vaccination. Because the disease has become so widely distributed, the Veterinary College at Cornell is advising that all pullets in the state be vaccinated this summer before they go into the laying pens.

In each county the Agricultural Agent will arrange a series of demonstrations at which the simple technique of vaccinating will be taught. Vaccine will be available from the State Veterinary College at a very small charge.

Pullets can be vaccinated as soon as they reach twelve weeks of age. It

is a good plan to do the work as soon after that date as possible. Then all vaccination scars will have time to drop off before the pullets go into the laying houses.

Almost anyone can vaccinate his own pullets. He will need at least one helper. This work is easy to do and quickly learned. Yet, like most other jobs, there is a right way and a number of wrong ways to do it.

Write or phone your County Agent to notify you when the vaccination demonstrations are to be given. Then plan your work so that you can attend. It can mean a saving of many dollars for you. An outbreak of fowl pox can disrupt egg production for weeks, and cause many deaths in the laying flock.

—A. A.—

GRASS

There is plenty of evidence that an appreciable amount of feed can be saved by growing pullets on a good poultry pasture. Young grass and clover is palatable and high in protein and vitamins. Any field that is seeded to alfalfa, ladino clover, or even a good timothy and clover mixture will cut feed costs. That is especially important this year when there are some indications that we may run into a shortage of feed before next summer rolls around.

Here are two suggestions. Where brooder houses are on skids, they should be moved before the pullets kill the grass around the houses to an extent that the ground is bare. Clip the poultry ranges before the grass gets too high. That will encourage new growth which is more palatable and higher in food value.

In addition to the feed it saves, a clean range is one of the healthiest places to grow pullets.

—A. A.—

DRY

In recent years there has been a much better appreciation of the importance of dry surroundings in keeping coccidiosis in check. Where chicks run on the ground and where there is a rainy spell of several days, it is difficult to do this; but, of course, chicks can be reared on wire porches.

Two important points to keep in mind are to prevent wet spots either on the ground or in the house caused by drinking fountains, and to keep the brooder house ventilated so that excess moisture will be taken off rather than causing the litter to become damp. The drinking water situation can be handled by putting fountains on a wire-covered platform in the brooder house and by putting similar platforms around fountains on the range.

—A. A.—

DEFICIENT DIET

We have had quite a number of chickens that were wobbly on their feet, and then after a few days they could not get around at all. This year we started our chickens in a battery brooder for two weeks. Then they were put in the brooder house. The battery brooder is washed each time it is used. We found one chick that had a crippled foot although it seemed to get around and was as large as any of the others. Is there any cure? We have had chickens on the same range for six years. We do not have much land, but usually lime it and plow each spring.

At this time of year leg weakness in chicks or growing young birds is more likely to be a matter of deficiency in the diet than range paralysis. I believe, before we can answer your question as to whether or not there is a cure for the condition which you find

(Continued on opposite page)

With
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
Advertisers



FOOD: The NATIONAL FARM YOUTH FOUNDATION, sponsored by Henry Ford, Edsall Ford, and Harry Ferguson, is solidly behind the Land Army for the Food for Victory Program. The National Farm Youth Foundation has 20,000 farm youths, trained in scientific farm operation and management, scattered all over the country. Ford-Ferguson distributors are contacting all graduate and former students, and they, together with instructors and advisors, have been asked to report to County Agents and offer their services in the Food for Victory drive.

* * *

BREAD: Few people, if any, know more about bread than does Lucille Brewer of the COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, Ithaca, N. Y. She will be glad to send you 21 tested bread recipes if you will request them by post card.

* * *

COOKS: "Fightin' Food" is the title of a 14-page booklet just published by PILLSBURY FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, Department 147, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Just drop a post card, and they will be glad to send you a copy.

* * *

VEGETABLES: Definite directions for using salt to preserve vegetables are given in "Salt Away Your Vegetables," a pamphlet put out by the WORCESTER SALT COMPANY, 40 Worth Street, New York City. There is nothing new about the use of salt to preserve food, but due to the food situation there is new emphasis on it. Drop a post card to the Worcester Salt Company, and they will send you a copy.

* * *

RECIPES: The rationing of sugar and fats has brought some changes in practical recipes. For the latest, send to STANDARD BRANDS, INC., Grand Central Annex, Box 477, New York City, and ask for the Fleischmann 40-page book containing 60 recipes.

* * *

HAY: With a shortage of protein feed and a probable shortage of total feed available, this is the year to get hay in the barn in the best possible condition. "The Case System of Making Hay" is the title of a free illustrated book available without cost from the J. I. CASE COMPANY, Racine, Wisconsin.

* * *

TRUCKS: Says K. B. Elliott of the STUDEBAKER CORPORATION, "The country does not fully realize that it will be difficult to accomplish the desired farm production objective this year if sufficient truck equipment in usable condition is not available." To help keep the trucks running, Studebaker prepared a special booklet containing data on the care and operation of farm trucks. Copies are available from Studebaker dealers throughout the country.

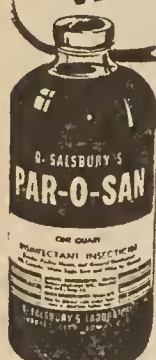
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RUBBER: Dr. R. E. Sebrell, head of the Research Department of the GOODYEAR TIRE AND RUBBER COMPANY, believes that the United States will soon be militarily independent of rubber from outside sources. He points out that we are trying to achieve in two years what has taken nearly a hundred years with the natural product. Notice Dr. Sebrell says "militarily independent" which does not mean that synthetic tires will be immediately available for every pleasure car.

* * *

CONCRETE: Portland cement is a non-critical war material, and its use can well be increased in farm building. "Improve Poultry Housing With Concrete" is the title of a booklet you can get from the PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION, Department K5D-1, 347 Madison Avenue, New York City. An easy way to do this is to use the coupon on page 17 of the May 22 issue of American Agriculturist.

When
COCCIDIOSIS STRIKES
WILL YOU BE READY?



Dreaded coccidiosis may strike anywhere. Combat it! Provide clean ground. Spray buildings, equipment, litter with Dr. Salsbury's Par-O-San; on contact, it prevents development of coccidia from becoming infective. Remember, sanitation comes first in poultry health!

While there is no specific coccidiosis "cure," experience shows that medication can be helpful and beneficial.

WISE PRECAUTIONS: CHOOSE THE MEDICINE YOU PREFER

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Mix in the feed. Five ingredients skillfully blended for astringent and acidifying action, plus properties that tend to stimulate appetites & digestion.

OR

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Handy drinking water tablets do double duty. 1. Check germ growth in drinking water. 2. Medicate the chick's entire digestive system. Phen-O-Sal stays active; provides astringent action where it's needed. Use in any waterer, even metal.

Let your Dr. Salsbury dealer help you plan an anti-coccidiosis program. Or write:

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Bar. Rocks, R. I. Reds	14.00	18.00	14.00
White Rocks	15.00	20.00	15.00
Red-Rock Cross & Rock-Red Cross	14.00	18.00	14.00
Red-Hamp. Reds, SPECIAL AAA	17.00	22.00	15.00
H. Mix \$13.-100. All Breeders Blood Tested. Post-Paid. Sexing guar. 95% accurate. Order direct from ad. or write for our NEW 1943 Catalog & Price List. Hatches Monday & Thursday of each week. Chester Valley Hatchery, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.			

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Cash or C.O.D. Postpaid.	per 100	100	100
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From official Penna. State Blood Tested Breeders. Large English White Leg. & New Hampshire \$12.-100; Wh. Leg. Pts. \$22.-100; Leg. Ckls. \$3.-100. BEAVER'S POULTRY FARM, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa. (R.O.2)

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(Continued from opposite page)

in your flock, that it will be necessary to have some of these birds examined in order to determine just what is at the bottom of the wobbly gait.

One trouble that rapidly growing chicks have is perosis. This usually occurs to a greater extent among chicks in batteries than among chicks on the floor for the simple reason that battery chicks grow more rapidly and perosis is more apt to occur among rapidly growing birds than among those that grow more slowly. The fact that one of your birds that is crippled is able to get around and grows along with the others is further evidence to me that the trouble is a nutritional one rather than an infection with leukosis. If this actually is the case, it can be corrected by correcting the ration or moving the chicks out of the batteries.

All of the sanitary practices which you mentioned in your letter are excellent. Movement of the chicks, however, will more nearly guarantee freedom from internal parasites such as worms and coccidiosis which carry over from one year to another in the soil. Heavy liming does not correct this nor does the growing of a crop. If you could keep a heavy sod growing, it would help considerably; and the fewer chicks you have on the ground at one time the better your chances of avoiding trouble. Range paralysis, by the way, does not carry over to any extent in the soil. We think that the infection comes mostly when the chicks are reared near some older birds that are survivors of an outbreak of range paralysis.

—L. E. Weaver.

—A. A.—

MIGHTY MITES

The eggs of the red mite hatch in two days, and in warm weather they reach adult stage in eight days. From these figures, it is easy to see how a house that seems free of mites may be overrun with them in a month from now. Mites can cut egg production considerably if they get out of control.

If you have not already done it, now is a good time to give the roosts a good dosing with used crankcase oil or one of the coal tar products. Usually one thorough application a year is enough to control them. A good way to apply it is to go over the roosts with a paint brush rather than to use a spray.

—A. A.—

MORE ABOUT SOYBEANS

The comment about soybeans on page 17 of the May 22 issue of *American Agriculturist* brought a flood of replies. Here is some additional information which may save you time and prevent disappointment.

1—The supplies of soybeans of the edible varieties is limited. If you are planting them on a small scale for the first time, limit your purchases to a quarter pound of seed so the supply can be spread around among more people.

2—Instructions for inoculating soybeans (an important point in growing them) are usually enclosed with the seed.

3—Before ordering from the Co-operative P & C Family Store at Syracuse, see if your local G.L.F. store or some other local store handling seeds, has a supply. The price of edible varieties at P & C Store is 15 cents for a quarter pound.

—A. A.—

The two critical times in controlling the Mexican bean beetle are about July 1 and August 1. Magnesium arsenate or calcium arsenate are the control materials most commonly used, although derris dust, which is non-poisonous, is gaining favor.

BABY CHICKS

New WAR TIME MONEY SAVING PLAN WENE R.O.P. CHICKS

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More 2-to-5-yr.-old HEN BREEDERS mated to 200-314 Egg R.O.P. Sires than any other New Jersey plant. R.O.P.-male-mated Leghorns, Rocks, New Hampshire, R. I. Reds. Sold on 14-day replacement guarantee. BLOODTESTED. HATCHES YEAR 'ROUND. Capacity 1,800,000 Eggs. Popular purebreds or crossbreeds. Write today for FREE CATALOG.

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WHITE ROCKS, BARRED ROCKS, NEW HAMPSHIRE, RED.			
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Cash or C.O.D. Non-Sex Pullets Cockerels

Hanson or Large Type	per 100	per 100	per 100
English S. C. W. Leghorns	\$12.00	\$22.00	\$4.00
Black or White Minorcas	11.00	20.00	4.00
B. & W. Rox, R. I. Reds, W. Wy.	13.00	16.00	13.00
Red-Rock or Rock-Red Cross	13.00	16.00	13.00
N. HAMP. REOS (AAA SUP.)	17.00	22.00	13.00
H. Mix \$12. HEAVY BROILER CHIX, no sex guar.			

\$11.00. Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. 100% live del. Post Pd. AMER. SEXORS ONLY, 95% Accuracy. C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

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Mix. No sex or Breed guarantee. \$12.00 per 100. We have been satisfying a steady list of prosperous poultrymen for years. All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. Parcel Post Prepaid.

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LIVESTOCK Sales Events

June 5 New York Jersey Cattle Club Sale, Meridale Farms, Meredith, N. Y.
June 9 156th Earlville Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
June 14 Louis Merryman's 38th Semi-annual Guernsey Sale, York Fair Grounds, York, Pa.
June 25 8th Garden Spot Holstein Sale, Willow St., Lancaster Co., Pa.
July 9-19 State Jersey Cattle Ass'n. Sale, Meridale Farms, Meredith, New York.
July 24 New England Sheep & Wool Growers' Ass'n. Ram and Ewe Sale, Belden's Farm, North Hatfield, Mass.
Aug. 4 Finger Lakes Ayrshire Club Sale, Cortland, N. Y.
Sept. 29 Burr O. Stewart Ayrshire Dispersal, Deposit, N. Y.
Oct. 9 5th Annual Eastern New York Holstein Sale, Rhinebeck, N. Y.

Coming Events

June 8-10 Northeastern Farm Bureau Conference, Hotel New Yorker, New York City.
June 17 Annual Meeting of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Ass'n., Inc., Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City.
July 19-20 Annual Meeting of American Poultry Association, Chicago, Ill.
July 20 Annual Meeting Poultry & Egg National Board of Directors, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.
July 20-22 National Turkey Federation Meeting, Chicago, Ill.
July 20-22 International Baby Chick Association All-Industry War Conference, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.
Aug. 25-27 NEPPCO Wartime Exposition and Meeting, Hotel New Yorker, New York City.

MISCELLANEOUS

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HAVE RECENTLY DISMANTLED TWO LARGE 2-STORY POULTRY HOUSES. WILL SELL COMPLETE OR PART JAMESWAY VENTILATOR EQUIPMENT. Thermostatic controlled outtake flues, complete with insulation material; 80 intake flues; roof saddles. Looks like new—original cost approximately \$5,000. Will sell at a bargain.
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2 Point and 4 Point Barbed Wire. Welded Turkey Wire. Electric Fence Controller.
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LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY

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Write for descriptive catalog and prices.
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Won Central New York laying test over all breeds 1942. 3362 eggs, 3558.60 points. Please write for our 1943 price list and catalog describing our Leghorns, Reds and Cross Breeds.
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WANTED: General Farmer, Married,
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WANTED: Single or Married Man
FOR POULTRY AND DAIRY FARM.
PERMANENT POSITION, GOOD WAGES.
WILL CONSIDER STUDENT.
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Dr. J. H. Oesterhaus Believes 90% of Chronic
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SUPER-DUPER AUCTION!

110 Registered Holstein CATTLE

156th EARLVILLE SALE

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1943

EARLVILLE, Madison County, N. Y.

Sale starts at 10 A. M., with 50 of the greatest hand picked animals, including 4 sons of cows with records from 800 lb. to 1000 lb. of fat.

THIS OFFERING IS GOOD ENOUGH FOR ANY STATE FAIR SHOW RING.

60 fresh and close springing young cows and heifers will also be sold along with a splendid consignment of 25 young calves, mostly heifers. T.B. Accredited and blood tested. Write for catalog and more details.

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HORSES

RIDERS AND WORK HORSES FOR SALE

Heavy draft and heavyweight chunks, singles, and matched pairs, also general purpose horses. Riding horses and ponies, attractive colored palominos, sorrels, spotted, white, etc. Carload lots of whatever kinds you want. Come personally or send your order.

FRED CHANDLER, CHARITON, IOWA

SWINE

Offering a limited number of Choice Spring Pigs 6 weeks old—\$12 each. Most of these are Chester Whites. Send M. O. or check. A. M. LUX FARM, WOBURN, MASSACHUSETTS.

DOGS

COLLIE PUPS.—Beautiful, intelligent. Males \$10.00, Females, \$5. P. McCULLOUGH, MERCER, PENNA.



By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

FARMERS, feeders, and livestock producers have all tried to be patriotic and have increased livestock numbers as they were asked to do. Now they find themselves in a "squeeze." With the pressure all on numbers, apparently no thought was given to what they were going to be fed. That's the first squeeze and it was greatly aggravated by the recent order allowing only a ninety-day feed supply to be kept on the farm.

The second "squeeze" is in the supply and demand price of thin feeding animals, as against the controlled price of the animals when ready for meat purposes. There is no reason to believe that feeding stock of any species will sell lower, and there is every reason to believe that any raise in the price of finished animals will meet with decided government action to "hold the line," regardless of how successful previous efforts along this line may or may not have proven.

The third "squeeze" is with cost. It is said that feed costs have increased 119% since O.P.A. dated their selling figures with finished animals showing only a 43% increase. Now add almost double labor costs and you have a very discouraging and serious picture from a production standpoint.

This is as serious as it is unnecessary. Every man wants to produce, but on what can he base his calculations when he can't even guess what he may be faced with before his feeding operation is over? Can he be blamed if he expresses disgust at least once in a while?

After all these years of encouraging livestock production in our Northeast and with real progress being made, the last thing we should have to do in the face of a real food need is to point out the difficulties that are being thrown in the way of production. Confidence in the future need of every bit of food, fiber, and fat that we can possibly produce is the only basis on which production can and must be maintained. As that need increases, prices will increase regardless. That is and has been definitely the trend with labor and I can see nothing that can stop it with food in spite of setbacks, pressures, and controls. FOOD will be the key war word before winter.

Even with the very late wet spring everywhere east of Chicago, the grass and hay crop is well on its way. Every pound that is cut in June has greater feed value and will require less grain fed with it. If we get a dark wet summer, two cuttings instead of one will prove to be a real help next winter and will do a great deal toward relieving the grain problem. With the weather discouragements this spring, a great many men are changing some of their planting plans, but I have yet to find the man who is not going ahead with a heavy production program wherever his labor situation permits. Farmers are patriotic even though they cannot live on patriotism.

* * *

It seems that we are following England in a great many things, but they are following us in veterinary science.

Lake View JERSEYS

Approved and Accredited Herd.

Bulls from 3 weeks to 10 mo. old from high producing dams.

High Jersey herd in State past year, 9473 lb. milk, 507 lb. fat average on two time milking.

E. A. Beckwith & Son, LUDLOWVILLE, N.Y.

The contrast is impressive and very favorable. It is estimated that 40% of Britain's dairy cows are tubercular, that contagious abortion is as prevalent, with mastitis 25% or 30%; and that one-third of their cows have a calf every 18 months to 2 years, instead of annually, because of temporary infertility. What a fine record our veterinary colleges and veterinarians have in comparison! Now I can hear some of you asking if I'm not at least a little partial to our veterinarians. The answer is — yes.

— A. A. —

HEREFORD SALE

A letter from J. D. Pulling, Secretary of the New York State Hereford Breeders' Association, reports results of the New York State Hereford Sale at Ithaca on May 3.

Top price was paid for Holcomb Princess 2nd. Crissinger Stock Farms, Rebuck, Pennsylvania, paid \$1100 for this cow. Second high prices for cows were paid for three animals—Gay Lass Domino 22nd and Bertha's Domino, consigned by Cornell University, and Miss E. Hazford 6th, consigned by Gage Stock Farms, Delanson, New



C. M. Hazford Chief, bred by C. H. Frink of Clayton, N. Y., judged the champion bull at the recent sale of the New York State Hereford Breeders' Association.

York. Each of these animals brought \$625.

Top price of \$800 for bulls was paid by W. H. Champlin of Rochester, New Hampshire, for Eastern Hazford 3rd, bred by Gage Stock Farms. The champion bull of the show was C. M. Hazford Chief. He was purchased by Crissinger Stock Farms for \$700.

Crissinger Stock Farms were the largest buyers, purchasing 15 head. Second largest buyer was Sperry Farm of Stephentown, New York.

The animals consigned by Cornell University averaged \$644; those consigned by Gage Stock Farms \$535; and the animals consigned by Mr. Frink of Clayton, New York, \$462.

Next year's Hereford sale will be held May 1.

— A. A. —

AVOID CATTLE BLOAT

Too little is known about the cause of bloat in cattle. The trouble sometimes occurs when conditions seem to be unfavorable, and in other cases no trouble develops even when conditions seem to be favorable. Most dairymen agree that there is danger of bloat when cattle are turned into a lush clover pasture. Some commonsense precautions are:

1. Keep cows off alfalfa or clover pasture while it is wet with rain or dew, especially when the cows are not accustomed to that kind of grazing.
2. Give the cows a good feeding of hay before they are turned on heavy pasture. Do not turn them on when they are hungry.
3. At first allow them on heavy clover or alfalfa pasture for only a few hours at a time.
4. Be sure there is plenty of water in the pasture so cows can drink small amounts often.
5. In case bloat develops, call your veterinarian at once.



SALTY SAYS:

"Here's why it
pays to salt
your hay!"

SALTING HAY is a practice widely endorsed by progressive farmers. First of all, salt improves the flavor of the hay—helps bring out its natural sweetness. Second, it is useful in preserving the hay. Third, it provides a convenient way of supplying the salt so vital to the health of your cattle.

Depending on climatic conditions, the amount of salt required will vary, although general practice calls for using from 10 to 20 lbs. of salt per ton of hay.

But salting hay is just one of the ways in which you can use this vital mineral to help you farm scientifically—clear more profits! Would you like to know more about what salt can do for your farm? Just write for your free copy of our newest pamphlet—published in handy guide form!



Sterling SALT
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INTERNATIONAL SALT COMPANY, INC.
Scranton, Pennsylvania

From Skeff's Notebook

Simplified Fruit Ceilings

Out of Washington occasionally sifts a rumor to the effect that the pricing tangle is not yet ironed out; that there is conflict between Chester Davis, war food administrator, and OPA. When Davis went in he is supposed to have demanded that he be given control over food prices, and the indications are for some drastic policy changes. This was borne out when Geoffrey Baker, top OPA price executive, told an Albany hearing on fruit ceilings that the OPA planned to simplify things. He referred to the fact that temporary ceilings had been placed on seven vegetables and had not been made permanent pending a simplified process.

Addressing representatives of the fruit industry in the Northeast, he said the President's directive made it necessary to consider that there would be ceilings on all fruits. Taking apples coming into the Albany market as an example, he said the ceiling would be a flat figure at Albany figured on a basing point. The basing point might be Yakima, Wash., as a point farthest from market. This meant that the Albany market ceiling would be the figure decided upon by OPA, plus freight from Yakima. If apples were hauled from the Albany market to a nearby town an additional haulage fee would be added.

This would mean, he said, that the ceiling on the Yakima basing point would apply to all apples from wherever shipped. This would hold an "umbrella" over nearby growers, "but that always has been the case, with nearby growers receiving advantages," Baker said.

Peach growers through Wilbur Schumacher of Niagara County pointed out that no matter what the ceiling was it would not return cost of production this year. "Even \$50 a bushel would not represent cost," he said, "because there are so few peaches, due to freezing."

The apple growers through John Chandler, president of the New York and New England Apple Institute, made three major points:

"We do not believe arbitrary controls are for the best interests of producers or consumers in that they discourage production and hamper distribution.

"If a ceiling is to be applied, it should be applied only on the retail price.

"The apple industry is highly competitive, both within itself and with other fruits. If a price ceiling is applied, we suggest that it be applied at a level that will interfere as little as possible with the normal law of supply and demand."

* * *

DuMond Pleases

So far I have heard only favorable comment about appointment of "Chet" DuMond to be Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets. I happen to know he did not want the job, and that considerable persuasion was necessary to induce him to accept. I also know from a number of experiences that the new commissioner is not a pussyfooter; that he is a fair man, but cannot be pushed around. Having accepted the job, I know he will be an interesting man to watch for some months to come.

* * *

Co-ops Buy Bonds

Milk producers in the Rochester market received about 6½ cents per 100 pounds additional because of the Court of Appeals decision freeing money held in escrow. Of about \$59,000 due from producer-distributors to the equalization fund the administrator had collected about \$52,000, with

probability that more will be collected. The Commissioner of Agriculture decided this should be distributed to all producers in five monthly payments. Two of the cooperatives supplying the market, Arcadia and Community, voted to deduct five cents per 100 pounds monthly until deductions equal the extra payments. This money will be invested in war bonds, to be held by the associations, as a means of strengthening the capital position of the co-operatives.

—A. A.—

DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE MEETS JUNE 17

Food Administrator Chester Davis has accepted an invitation to be the principal speaker at the Annual Meeting of the Dairymen's League at the Pennsylvania Hotel in New York City on Thursday, June 17. Mr. Davis has stated that only an emergency which would require his presence in Washington will be allowed to interfere with the date.

Mr. Davis is well known to farmers. Since April, 1941, he has been President of the Federal Reserve Bank in St. Louis. Before that, he was Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, a farm paper editor, and Commissioner of Agriculture for the State of Montana.

The Resolutions Committee will be in session in New York City from Monday, June 14, until the day of the Annual Meeting. Also, for two days prior to the meeting there will be a Farm-City Food Forum arranged by the League. The purpose of the Forum will be to bring to the attention of the

public the magnitude and importance of food production.

Among those who will attend the Forum are: Edward O'Neal, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation; George Aiken, U. S. Senator from Vermont; National Grange Master Albert Goss; Miss Sarah Blanding of the New York State College of Home Economics; Dr. W. I. Myers of the New York State College of Agriculture; Milk Administrator C. J. Blanford; and New York City Commissioner of Markets Daniel Wooley.

Delegates who attend the meeting are advised to make hotel reservations immediately through the Dairymen's League Office at 11 West 42nd Street, New York City; and if they are traveling by Pullman, to make return reservations at their home stations.

—A. A.—

CLASS I PRICE CONTINUED

Administrator Blanford of the New York metropolitan milk marketing area has announced that the Class I price of \$3.50 will be continued during June. Under the Order, the Class I price was scheduled to be reduced April 1. The price was continued during April and again during May, and will now continue at least until July 1. Dairymen are of the opinion that the \$3.50 price should not be reduced this summer, and that before many months it should be increased.

—A. A.—

GAS FOR TRACTORS

Steps are being taken to see that farmers get the highest possible proportion of available gasoline. A clamp has been put on pleasure driving, and distributors have been instructed to

NEW FARM LAWS

THE State Legislature at the last session passed relatively few laws of direct importance to agriculture. Here is a summary of those that are most important:

MILK PUBLICITY.—The milk publicity campaign was discontinued. Milk advertising was under the Milk Publicity Bureau of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets and was financed by a tax on milk, half of which was paid by the dealer and half by the producer.

FARM WORK FOR STUDENTS.—A new law permits the release of school students 14 years and over for work on farms up to a total of 30 days during the school year without loss of state aid money. The State Department of Education has ruled, however, that these youngsters cannot be released for more than 20 days in any three-months period.

BUTTER SUBSTITUTES.—A change was made in the law forbidding the use of butter substitutes in state institutions. Their use is now allowed, presumably for the duration of the war.

THE BUDGET.—A number of cuts were made in the Governor's budget. The money available for TB indemnities was cut by \$80,500; the money for indemnities for cattle condemned for Bang's disease by \$100,000. The appropriation for the State College of Agriculture at Cornell was cut \$194,494, but a supplemental budget restored \$84,147 of this, leaving a net decrease of \$110,347.

There were some increases in the budget. For example, \$50,000 more was made available for calfhood vaccination for Bang's disease, bringing the total available up to \$150,000. An increase of \$25,000 was made in appropriations for County Fairs. Money available for testing poultry for pul-lorum disease was increased by \$7,500. The College of Home Economics at

Cornell gets an increase of \$33,720, and the State Veterinary College gets an increase of \$9,350.

LIVESTOCK EXTENSION.—For some years livestock men in the state have been pointing to the need for more extension work in animal industry other than dairy cattle. \$5,000 has been made available to the State College of Agriculture for this purpose.

JAP BEETLE.—An appropriation of \$7,500 has been made to the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva and an appropriation of \$1,000 to the Department of Agriculture and Markets for work in the biological control of the Japanese beetle. The term "biological control" means the encouragement of parasites which kill the beetles.

JUNIOR LICENSES.—A new law permits the holders of Junior Operators' Licenses to operate on public highways in connection with farm or dairy work up to July 1, 1944.

WOOD CUTTING.—For some time there has been a law exempting farmers from the necessity of carrying workmen's compensation insurance in the cutting of logs, firewood, pulpwood, etc., in the farm woodlot. The law was amended to give tenants that same privilege. In other words, either an owner or a tenant can hire not more than 4 men to work the farm woodlot without carrying compensation insurance.

FISH PONDS.—The State Conservation Commissioner is empowered by a new law to license fish ponds not in excess of 10 acres in area for the production of food fish.

CELERY CRATES.—A new law changes the dimensions of standard containers for celery. The new legal dimensions are 21 inches in length instead of 20¾ inches, and the crate now has a capacity of 7,392 cubic inches instead of 7,304.

BROKEN HAYROPES

Equipment for unloading hay is a year older, and there is little opportunity to make replacements. The chances are, therefore, that broken hayropes will be more common than in past years.

Splicing a hayrope is relatively simple if you know how. Drop a post card to *American Agriculturist*, Box 367-S, Ithaca, New York, and ask for Farm Service Bulletin No. 111, "How to Splice a Hayrope." It is illustrated with sketches that will show you exactly how to proceed.

give preference to farmers' needs. Even so, there is a real fear that, when the much-hoped-for good weather arrives, sufficient gas will not be available to keep all farm tractors running for the long hours necessary to get in crops.

Farm organizations have been urging various agencies to use all efforts to help the situation. Adding its voice to many others, *American Agriculturist* sent the following wire to Food Administrator Davis and Petroleum Administrator Ickes:

"NORTHEASTERN FARMERS AS RESULT OF WORST WEATHER IN YEARS ARE A MONTH BEHIND IN WORK STOP WHEN WEATHER CLEARS TRACTORS MUST BE OPERATED FULL TIME TO GET IN CROPS STOP DOUBTFUL IF GASOLINE AVAILABLE WILL LAST A WEEK STOP IF TRACTORS ARE IDLE THERE WILL BE A TREMENDOUS CUT IN FOOD PRODUCED IN NORTHEASTERN STATES."

—A. A.—

BOSTON MILK PRICES

Basing their request on the fact that the normal difference between farm wages and industrial wages has more than doubled in the last three years, the New England Milk Producers' Association has petitioned Secretary Wickard for increased milk prices. They ask for an immediate hearing to consider an increase of 93 cents in the Class 1 price, to \$5.03 a hundred in the Boston and in the Lowell-Lawrence milk sheds, and to \$5.27 in the Fall River area.

General Manager W. P. Davis points out that "unless prompt steps are taken to encourage milk production, there will not be enough milk to supply the fluid milk requirements of Boston and secondary markets in New England during the latter half of the year."

—A. A.—

ACCIDENT PREVENTION CONTEST EXTENDED

In the April 24 issue we ran an announcement of our Accident Prevention Contest, with rules as follows:

1. The contest is open to any boy or girl who was under 21 years of age on January 1, 1943.

2. Cartoons must be original drawings, either in pen or pencil, on 8 x 10 unruled paper.

3. Cartoons must be received by *American Agriculturist*, Box 367-FA, Ithaca, New York, on or before June 5. (See last paragraph).

4. Cartoons will be judged on the basis of 40 points for the drawing itself and 60 points for the originality of the idea and the caption or slogan.

5. All entries will become the property of *American Agriculturist*. The prizes will be as follows: First, \$5.00; Second, \$3.00; and seven prizes of \$1.00 each.

In order to give the boys and girls plenty of time, we are extending the closing date of the contest to JULY 1.

War Bonds have a double value. Buying them helps win the war, and your investment draws good interest and is SAFE.

Roughage for Hillside Farm Cows

(Continued from Page 1)

it is literally true that a blue-grass and white clover pasture, properly fertilized and cared for, is everlasting, merely getting better with the years. Do not, however, forget that this statement presupposes frequent and liberal applications of lime and phosphorus, and maybe stable manure on the side. Perhaps if I tried to draw a moral, it would be this: On soils where growing alfalfa calls for very special soil preparation and is a gamble even then, it may be wiser just to forget it and trust to crops which are natural to your farm.

Once Again Grass Silage

We have been making grass silage long enough so that we have accumulated considerable experience, and even so we do not feel at all sure of ourselves. We have used phosphoric acid, but more generally molasses. Sometimes the crop has been almost pure alfalfa, sometimes a mixture of alfalfa and various grasses and, incidentally, weeds. Last year, owing to the almost prohibitive price of molasses, we cut down the usual quantity to one-half or less. Now, it must be admitted that silage made from alfalfa without molasses does not develop a fragrance suggestive of Araby, the Blessed. As a matter of fact, when we men come into the house after feeding it, the womenfolk greet us with audible sniffs and derogatory remarks, and pointed suggestions as to the wisdom of taking off our overalls in the back woodshed instead of bringing them into the kitchen. Personally, I sometimes feel like an outcast.

I still am not sure that the cows share this prejudice. One thing is certain. For more than fifty years in the pea-canning communities of the state, it has been the custom at the canneries to silage the pea vines merely by building them up into a square pile. The resulting product certainly smells to high heaven, but nonetheless it is universally agreed that the stuff is greedily eaten by livestock with most satisfactory results.

Out of our experience with grass silage, two or three conclusions are becoming fairly definite. One is that if we could be assured of one month of excellent hay weather following June 15th, we would never bother to cut grass into the silo. There is surely some loss of nutrients in making silage and in all probability this loss is greater than if made into hay under favorable conditions. Then, too, I doubt if "succulence", which we used to say so much about, is as important

as we once thought. Also, handling many scores of tons of water into the silo and out again entails a rather appalling amount of human labor. The greatest real argument for grass silage is that in periods of "catching weather," the grass harvest can go on whenever it is not actually raining.

Another of our conclusions is that making grass silage is a more precise operation than siloing corn. Corn makes good silage so easily that if the silo is even reasonably tight, a rather wide range of moisture content is permissible. Our silo structurally ought to be almost the last word. It is of concrete staves, twenty feet internal diameter and forty-five feet tall, and all joints cemented so that it is almost as tight as a new tin pail. Even so, we have at times had some (but never too serious) loss from spoiled silage. Presumably this is due to wrong moisture content. I think in future we shall lean a little more to the dry side, although it is easy to overdo the wilting. As a rule we have the loader follow the mower within an hour. Apparently there still remains a lot to learn. Incidentally, our tractor mower carries a windrowing device so that the grass is not only cut but left in a very neat windrow.

It Has Been a Hard Winter and a Tough Spring

Editor Eastman knows me well enough to know that normally I am not too much given to looking on the gloomy side of things. However, I must confess that as I look around me this nineteenth day of May I feel that we are surely not getting away to a flying start this year when, as never before, the world needs bumper crops.

As I have said, the winter-killing of alfalfa is surely the most serious in many years. Wheat that went into the winter in good shape is coming through with some dead patches and the rest of it is only fair. When we fail to get 35 bushels per acre, we feel that something is wrong. A few forehanded folks with sunny, well-drained gardens have planted a few peas, but our own gardening operations are confined to a row of potatoes and an electric hot bed full of well grown plants awaiting the day when it shall be dry enough to set them. I have heard of no one locally who has sown oats. Remember that these statements are made concerning a region of rather heavy soil lying more than 1200 feet above sea level; otherwise farmers of the Hudson Valley will feel that we must be a shiftless and lazy lot.

So far as bushes and shrubs are concerned, there has been more winter-killing than is easily explained. It was by no means the coldest winter on record. Our thermometer, which is a fairly expensive and supposedly accurate instrument, went to about 26 below on three occasions. Some neighbors reported 30° and 35° below. This is severe weather but we get that kind now and then. We have a couple of rows of grapevines which during a good many years have come through similar temperatures with not too serious injury, but this spring there are very few living buds above the snow line. We had just one peach tree—I suppose one more than we had any business to have in this climate. Last fall it was full of fruit buds and I had lively hopes of a crop. Now, not only the fruit buds but the whole tree is dead.

Indian Summer red raspberries show a good many dead canes. I attribute this and similar winter injury to ordinarily hardy plants not so much to extreme low temperatures as to the fact that the very abundant moisture of last autumn led to a rampant growth of soft, immature wood that never rip-

ened up properly. I even broach a theory that may explain the extraordinary loss of alfalfa. It may well be that alfalfa needs a certain amount of reasonably dry weather in the fall in order to get its crowns ripened and hardened to endure the vicissitudes of spring. Emphatically there was no such weather last fall.

But whatever the disaster which the past months brought to many plants, there is one bright spot in crop conditions and that is fertile, well managed blue-grass pasture. When I contemplate our permanent pasture against the hillside behind the barn, which has the texture and density of a well-kept lawn, I feel that the greatest advance in live stock husbandry in the years

ahead of us will be a more general appreciation of the great possibilities of pasture under the best conditions.

Fortunately, there is one most important crop of the milk shed which is still a few days in the future and where there is still an even chance of excellent production. It may happen that from now on we may have a season of fairly liberal rain fall and possibly of rather higher-than-average temperature. If so, there is as yet no reason why the silos may not be full of well-matured, well-eared ensilage, making a splendid beginning for big dairy production. For once this world of ours has need for all the food we can possibly produce and even then there will not be enough for all.

FREE TO FARMERS SINCLAIR TRACTOR CHARTS AND TIME-SAVERS BOOKLET

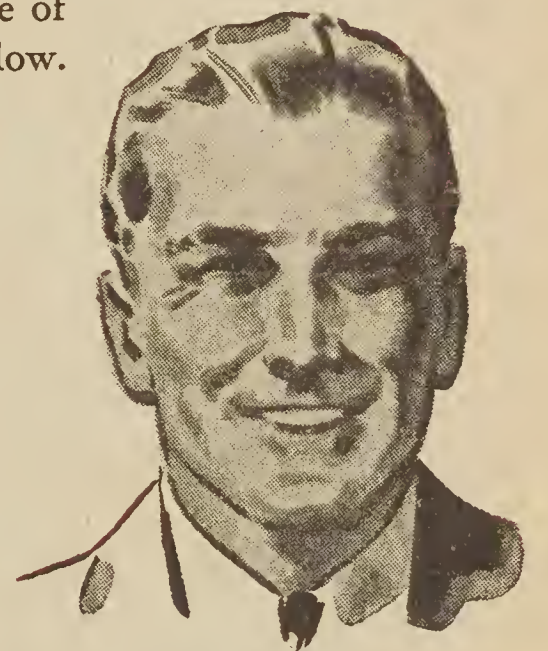


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Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Harwood of Savannah, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Harwood have been married 71 years, and may well hold the record for the longest married couple among American Agriculturist readers.

Save What You Have

By MILDRED CARNEY

Cornell University Clothing Specialist.

REMAKING CLOTHES, finding new uses for left-over pieces of material, and caring for every article of clothing belonging to every member of the family has become very important and necessary. Used material cannot be expected to last as long as new, but if the material is good and has lots of wear in it, it will pay to spend time on it.

After deciding which garments or articles are to be remade, the next step is to study present-day styles and patterns for their lines in order to have the most attractive effect possible with the material you have. When you find a pattern that is satisfactory, study it carefully, keeping in mind the sizes and shapes of the pieces of the garment you plan to make-over. Select a design which will necessitate as little piecing as possible and that will provide means of concealing the piecing. Use a simple pattern.

Time may often be saved by planning the new garment before ripping up the old one, and if the parts for the new one permit, the seams of the old one may be cut off instead of ripped. Cleaning and renovating the old garment is usually necessary. This may include dry cleaning or washing, dyeing, sponging, mending and pressing. Brush the garment thoroughly before cleaning or washing in order to remove surface dirt.

If the material is to be washed, it should be ripped apart before cleaning, taking care not to cut the edges nor to stretch the bias edge. Remove all trimming and threads. After the garment or material is cleaned it should be thoroughly pressed to remove wrinkles and stitching lines.

Remaking and Piecing

Cutting down a garment is an easy matter, but when the change is the reverse the task is more difficult and it is often necessary to use various methods of lengthening, broadening and of concealing pieces and places where material has been joined. Do not cut anything until all pieces have been planned for. Sometimes a second arrangement is better than the first one thought of. Mark thin or badly worn places with chalk or thread and avoid them in cutting. Mend them carefully if they must be used.

When piecing is necessary, make it invisible or nearly so—that is, joined on lengthwise or crosswise threads of material matching the figure or stripe exactly, stitched and pressed carefully.



◀ **BEFORE**

▶ **AFTER**

Who would ever have thought that the old-fashioned coat at the left could be transformed into the smart shirtwaist dress above? Remodeling makes use of material that might otherwise not be used and saves money for other things.

Gloves for children from small pieces; tams, caps, berets, hand bags. Skirt; woman's dress; short coat.

From Woman's Coat:

Girl's coat or play suit (if material is soft and pliable). Child's coat; jumper. Gloves for children from small pieces; tams, caps, berets, hand bags. Skirt; woman's dress; short coat.

From Very Heavy Coat:

Storm cape for girl; lumber jacket. Coat for boy; bedroom slippers. Insoles for work shoes out of scraps.

From Coat and Skirt Suit:

One-piece dress for adult or girl. Girl's 2-piece suit with coat, or dress.

Or conceal it under tucks, folds, bands or other trimmings. If it cannot be concealed, make it a part of the garment by making the joining a part of the decoration by (a) making the line of joining irregular, or (b) emphasizing the sewing. Often piecing of worn places may be concealed by using decorative patches.

Care in cutting and basting are essential for fine finishing. Also, pressing is a very important part in the making of any garment. It should begin with the first seam and end with the last stitch taken.

Remodeled clothes for children should have the same qualifications as new ones. They should be becoming in color, fit well, and be well made in a style that is being worn by other children. The child should feel suitably and attractively dressed and should get pleasure out of wearing the clothes.

The following suggestions will help you to "save what you have":

Remodeling Suggestions

From Man's Suit:

Jacket, ski suit, skirts. Suit for small boy, girl's coat or suit. Gloves for children from small pieces; also, tams, berets, hand bags.

From Man's Overcoat:

Coat for boy; lumber jacket, ski pants.



Coat or play suit for child. Boy's suit; jerkin or jumper. Woman's dress, or jacket.

From Separate Wool Skirts:

Child's coat or dress; girl's skirt. Boy's trousers, jacket, jerkin, jumper.

From Blouses or Waists:

Collar and cuff sets; vestees. Child's dress or blouse.

From Men's Shirts:

Children's petticoats, panties, dresses. Little boys' blouses or shirts.



Women's and children's aprons. Rompers for babies; shorts for men. Vestees, collars and cuffs.

From Knitted Underwear:

Cut down for children. Babies' abdominal bands, socks and stockings. Dust cloths and wash cloths. Interlining for coats (wool).

From Nightgown (outing):

Infant's dresses; interlining for coats. Children's petticoats, slips, night clothes, panties, bloomers.

From Nightgown (silk, rayon):

Slips, panties, petticoats.

From Sweaters:

Machine-made garments cut down for children's sweaters. Hand-made knitted sweaters may be unravelled, washed, dyed and re-knit. Stocking caps; mittens. Anklets and wristlets for play suits. Pants for small boys.

From Bathing Suits (wool):

Stocking caps, anklets, sweaters, gloves for children. If light colored, soaker pants. Pants for small boys.

From Stockings (cotton or silk):

Sleeve protectors for garden use and when washing dishes. To protect shoes when storing. As reinforcement when mending. Ravel out thread and use for darning. Give old silk, nylon stockings to government.

From Men's Woolen Socks:

Sweaters, mittens, cap for child. Wristlets and anklets for play suit.

Pillow Cases:

Made into baby pillows, laundry bags. Rug rags, cleaning cloths, bandages.

Sheets:

If worn in center, cut in two and turn edges to center; hem raw edges. Small sheets for baby bed, or cot. Use for pillow cases, or dress bags. Dye an attractive color and use for bedroom curtains.



These cute brother-and-sister outfits (left and above) were made from one of Dad's discarded suits, at no more expense than the cost of the patterns.

Save for rag rugs, cleaning cloths, or bandages; linings for draperies.

Quilts:

Make into pads for top of mattress by adding washable cover. Window seat pads; hot dish holders. Cut down for baby bed. Save all wool scraps and make quilts. Make quilts from cotton scraps.

Blankets:

If all wool, they may be sent back to factory and for a small sum they will be re-carded, re-spun, and re-woven into new blankets. Interlining for coats or play suits; baby buntings; child's coat. Cut down for child's bed. Coat linings - to-reline children's coats. Ironing board pad or table pad.

Towels:

Wash cloths, bath mits; bath bags; hot water bag covers.

Table Cloths:

Napkins, luncheon sets, towels; handkerchiefs; curtains. Sterilize and use for bandages.

Old Sugar, Flour, and Salt Bags:

Children's or infant's clothing; kitchen aprons; underwear. Lining little boys' trousers. Pockets for men's pants.

Bed Spreads:

Mattress covers; bath mats. Re-edged and used for spreads for smaller beds.

Zippers:

Save all zippers from galoshes, bags, etc., to use again.

Old Drapery Fabrics:

Bathrobes (if material is suitable). Garden dress from cretonne.

Old Belt Buckles:

Remove for cotton dresses.

Felt Hats:

New hats; purses; bedroom slippers; hot dish pads. Decorative trimmings for applique on sport clothes.

Bottoms of book ends and boxes. Disc for retuffing mattresses. Casters for chairs and wooden beds.

Old Purses:

Leather pads for elbow, knee and seat patches if soft.

Gloves and Mittens:

Patches for new gloves. For work gloves—gardening.

Old Belts:

For stiffening new fabric belts. Used in combination with other materials for new dress.

Raincoats:

Cut down for small child; rain-proof hats. Bags for swim suits; book satchels. Waterproof pillow tops.



RIGHT for SUMMER

THE CULOTTE goes places where slacks cannot go. No. 3325 is smartly becoming, besides answering the need for such a garment in these days of bicycles, Victory gardens, or perhaps a little vacation. Sizes 14 to 48. Size 36, 3 3/4 yards 35-inch fabric.

For that cool, comfortable sunsuit which every child must have, No. 2739 with its matching hat and decorative applique (pattern included) is the best ever. Sizes 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. Size 2 for dress and hat, 1 3/4 yards 35-inch fabric with 3 3/4 yards binding and 3/4 yard of crinoline.

No. 2761 presents an unbeatable combination—a pinafore with a blouse or jacket to change about. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16, for pinafore and jacket, 5 1/2 yards 35-inch fabric; blouse 1 3/4 yards 35-inch fabric.

No. 2781 in sizes 4 to 10 gives the bigger little girl a grand play outfit for summer—dress, panties, jacket. Size 8 for dress, 1 1/2 yards 35-inch fabric; panties 7/8 yard 35-inch and bolero 5/8 yard 35-inch fabric.

For that all-purpose frock so needed in every wardrobe No. 2754 provides slim princess lines which do very nice things for almost any figure. Sizes 10 to 40. Size 16, 3 3/8 yards 35-inch fabric.

No little boy ever had too many overalls: No. 2738 is just the pattern with shirt and applique patterns included. Sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4, for the shirt, 1 yard 35-inch fabric; overalls, 1 3/8 yards 35-inch fabric.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly and

enclose 15c. Address Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.

Let our new Summer Fashion Book help you with your summer outfit. Twenty-four pages of bright pattern designs, all shown in full color. Price just 12c, or send 25c for a Fashion Book AND a pattern of your own choosing.

—A. A.—

CANNING VEGETABLES WITHOUT SALT

Since writing the letter about "Feeding My Family," published in the April 24 issue of American Agriculturist, I have received a great many inquiries about canning vegetables without salt. There are no directions, simply do not put any salt in the cans, no matter what method of canning is used. The lack of salt has no effect on the keeping qualities of the vegetables, but for some reason it makes the flavor more nearly garden fresh. A relative of mine told me that her family were eating quantities of canned string beans since she had canned them without salt. I have tried it for several years with the same result.

Last year for the first time I canned peas without salt, and for the first time my family are not tired of canned peas. The peas were the same kind, canned the same way in the boiling water bath, but the flavor is better and they are certainly sweeter and more tender.—Mrs. Paul Townsend, Trumansburg, N. Y.



For your free copy of the new 40-page Fleischmann's booklet of 60 recipes for breads, rolls, dessert breads, write to Standard Brands Inc., Grand Central Annex, Box 477, New York, N. Y.

You Women Who Suffer From HOT FLASHES then CHILLY FEELINGS

If you—like so many women between the ages of 38 and 52—suffer from hot flashes, weak, dizzy, nervous feelings, distress of "irregularities", are blue at times—due to the functional middle age period in a woman's life—try taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once. It's made especially for women.

Pinkham's Compound is famous to relieve such distress. Taken regularly—it helps build up resistance against such symptoms. It also is a fine stomachic tonic. Thousands upon thousands of women benefited. Follow label directions. Worth trying!

HAVE YOU ANY OLD GLASS DOOR knobs (candy type), large glass door stops or odd glass paperweights? They must be old. Describe fully and state price. JOSEPH D. NAGEL, Hotel Vanderbilt, New York City.

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BUY WAR BONDS

Aunt Janet's Favorite Recipe

Garden-time brings plenty of "makings" for salads and there can still be an abundance in spite of limitations on oil. Why not try some of these dressings which require no salad oil:

Vinegar Dressing

- 1/4 cup vinegar
- 1 1/4 cups water
- 1 tablespoon celery seed
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 2 tablespoons brown sugar

Mix well and mix lightly into shredded greens about half an hour before serving.

Bacon or Sausage Fat Dressing

- 2 tablespoons heated vinegar
- 2 tablespoons bacon or sausage fat
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1 tablespoon white or brown sugar
- onion or garlic, to taste

Mix ingredients in a pan, add cleaned, cut greens, and turn over and over until some of the crispness is gone and each leaf is well seasoned. Serve immediately.



Two safeguards for your family—pasteurized milk and iodized salt. One guards against harmful bacteria, the other against simple goiter

WORCESTER SALT

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

IN THE opposite columns I am showing four pictures of typical scenes at our farm auction on May 14.

I have always wanted to hold an auction on the theory that it's good living to try almost anything once.

Before the sale the auctioneer warned me that when they started bidding for my stuff I would not recognize even my best friends. I am glad to say that I had no such unhappy experience. Before the sale I decided not to employ any of the usual devices for protecting prices but to sell everything offered if the people at the auction would buy it.

I think that this policy cost real money in the beginning of the sale when a little-used two bottom tractor plow sold for \$12.50 and a \$140 field cultivator in excellent repair for \$41. However, as the sale progressed I believe that those at it appreciated how it was being handled and prices paid were better and better. The big team brought \$525 which made the buyer a good bargain and satisfied me. A three year old colt brought \$200. She was bought by one of the hired men who promptly turned her over at a substantial profit. There were not enough bids on the saddle colts to make it possible to sell them. There were absolutely no bids on the Brahman heifers which of course were terribly excited by the crowd.

The only other article not sold was the English cart on which I placed a bid for a man who couldn't be present and who decided when he came to see the cart that it was too heavy for his purposes.

On the basis of this year's experience I am seriously thinking of disposing of my surplus livestock, farm equipment I don't need, etc., at a sale each year. It certainly is a quick way to sell a lot of stuff, collect for it and get it off the place.

* * *

FEEDER CATTLE

By persistent search, we are gradually getting our pastures filled up at Sunnysables with beef calves and yearlings. The latest addition to our herd is 41 very evenly graded, high quality Hereford steers, weighing something over 600 pounds apiece. I haven't all the charges on them available yet but it looks as though they will cost around \$100 apiece. To get out on them we have got to finish them so that they will grade choice.

We also have about closed for a carload of 350-pound calves which will cost between \$50 and \$60 a head.

Our grass is so good that we have decided not to put anything on barn feed until August at least. About that time we will begin to take in stuff off pasture and begin feeding it grain. This will make our heavy marketing season from October through January. It looks now as though we would be able to finish and sell about 100 head of steers with a few heifers thrown in during this period.

This year our hogs should move to market in August when they will be replaced by 10 litters of pigs. We have not yet decided whether to feed the pigs out as has been our custom in

past years or put them on the market when they are from 8 to 10 weeks old. Our final decision depends on how much grain we succeed in raising this season. To date we have not made a very good start. Our winter barley killed out completely; a large percentage of our wheat winter-killed and we only succeeded in getting in seven acres of oats by May 20. At that point we decided to stop sowing small grain and try to get in all the corn we could. It looks now as though we will be lucky if we get any considerable acreage of corn planted by June 1st. We don't like to plant corn for grain much later than this.

Recent examination of our hay fields discloses that we have suffered a heavy loss by winter-killing of alfalfa and other legumes; even of Ladino clover. The result is that while a big hay crop is in the making, it will be weedy and lower in percentage of legumes than any hay we have cut in recent years.

* * *

CORRESPONDENCE

M. S. Joslin of Chemung, N. Y., writes as follows: "A large number of farmers are inquiring about putting hay in the silo for ensilage without using molasses or acid. I told them I would write and get your opinion. Will it make good ensilage? About how long after cutting should it be put in the silo? It doesn't look as though we farmers would get any corn in and we wish to help the war effort as much as we can."

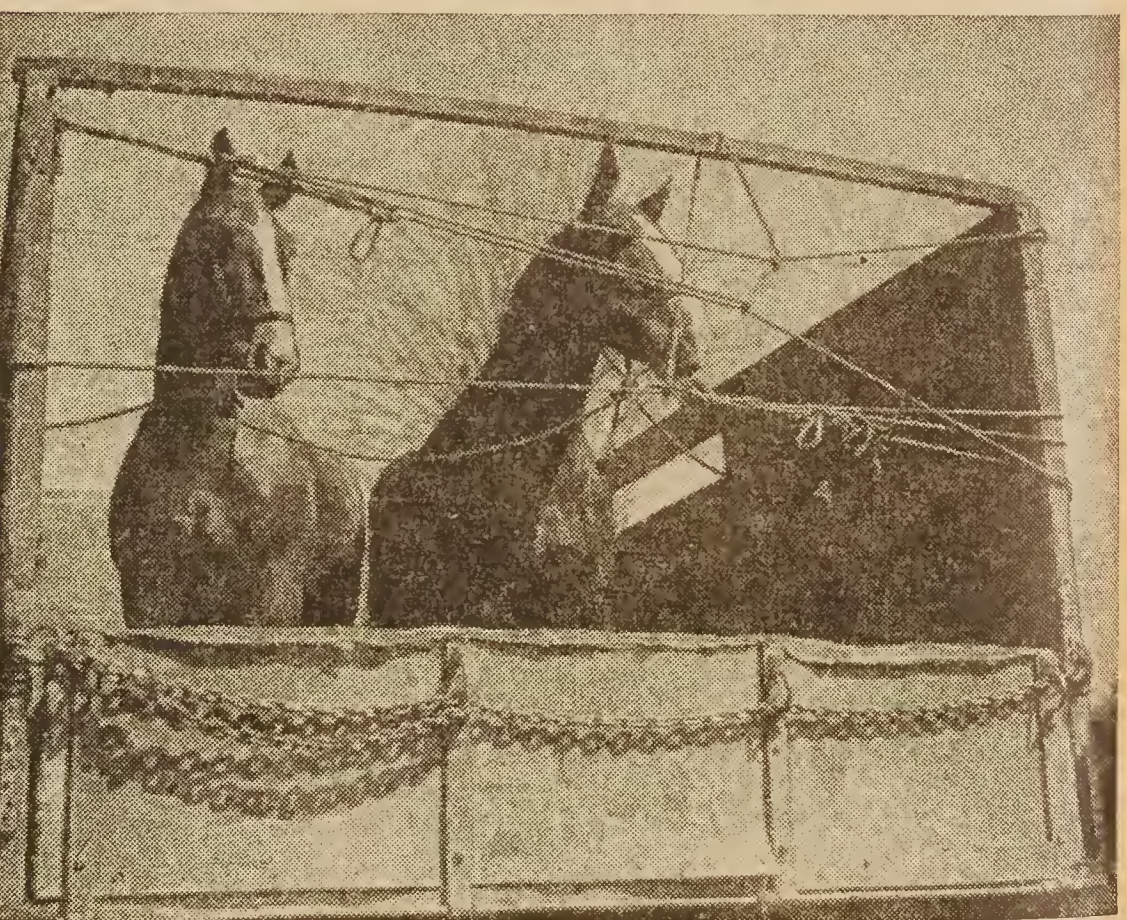
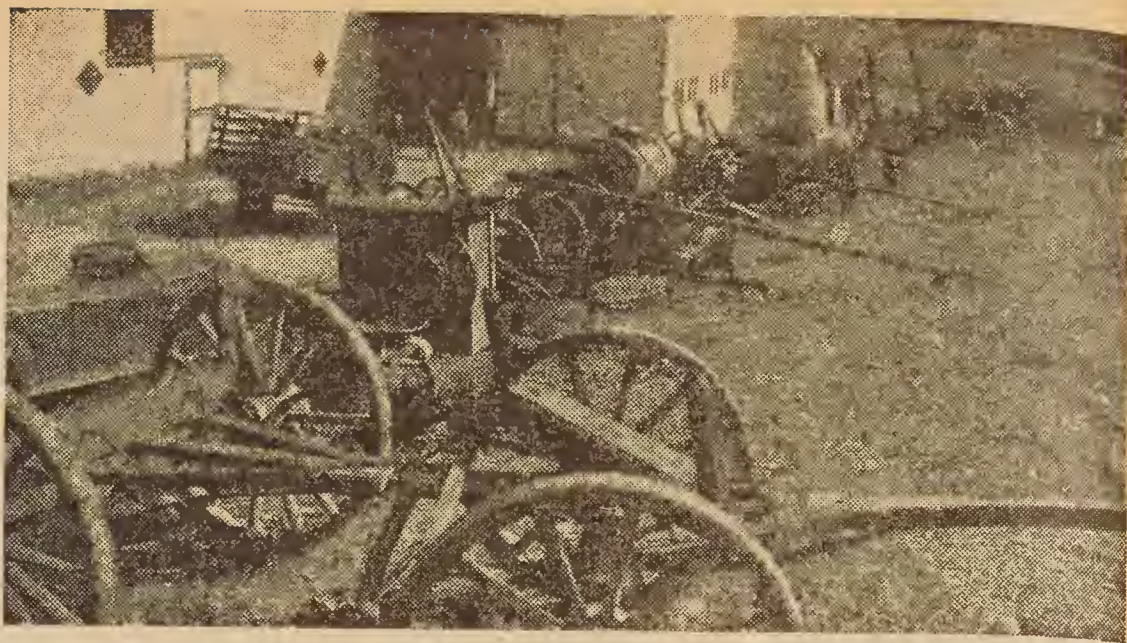
In my reply I first called Mr. Joslin's attention to Cornell's War Emergency Bulletin No. 74 in which the whole subject of making silage from hay and pasture is discussed by certain Cornell experts.

I hope that Mr. Joslin and his neighbors will read this bulletin. I am sending him half a dozen copies.

Adding my own personal experience to what is said in the bulletin about grass silage, I can say that we feel that our own experience in making grass silage by the wilting method last year was so successful that we shall again this year fill our silos with wilted grass rather than to use molasses or phosphoric acid, both of which are very expensive and largely non-existent anyway.

In making silage out of wilted legumes and grasses the object is to let them dry out to a moisture content of about 68%. If we keep on having wet weather, fresh cut legumes and grasses will have an original moisture content of 80% or more. In wilting them down to a 68% content it is safer not to get them too dry than it is to reduce the moisture content below 68%.

What is desperately needed is a quick method for determining when wilted legumes and grasses have reached the danger point in dryness. I hope that such a method will be forthcoming soon from the New York State College of Agriculture where I know some men are working on it. When grasses go below 68%, it is much more sensible to make them into dry hay than it is to attempt to make silage out of them.



Our auction on May 14 was, I believe, quite satisfactory all around. The farm machinery we sold (see top picture) did not bring what it was worth; over half of it went into dealers' hands. When auctioneer Tex Rickard (see second from the top) got to work on the cattle he began to get better prices. Those who attended the auction seemed to have plenty of cash in their pockets and settled promptly for what they bought (see third picture from top). The big wrench, so far as we at Sunnysables were concerned, was to see Pete and Joe (bottom picture) leave the next morning in a truck for their new home in Cazenovia.

SERVICE BUREAU

By H. L. Cosline

TO STOP FORGERS

The U. S. Secret Service reports that many service dependency allotment checks are being stolen from porches, mail boxes or other places, and then forged. The following procedure is urged by Secret Service to help stop thieves and forgers:

1. Be sure some member of the family is at home when the checks are due to be delivered.
2. Equip all mail boxes with a lock, and print clearly the individual's name on the outside of the box.
3. Cash checks in the same place each month, thus making identification easier.
4. Do not endorse a check until you are in the presence of the person you will ask to cash it.

To persons and business houses asked to cash Government checks, Secret Service offered this guidance:

1. Insist that a person presenting a Government check properly identify himself as the person entitled to the check.
2. Insist that all checks be endorsed in your presence.
3. Require that all checks be initialed by the employees who pay out money for them, or who approve such payment.

—A. A.—

NOT LICENSED

"I am enclosing an advertisement from a man in Brooklyn who wants eggs. I would like to send him a shipment if he is reliable."

The buyer in this case is not licensed and bonded as a commission merchant. The ad reads, "Eggs wanted for private institutions." He may be reliable, but it is our belief that any poultryman is taking a distinct chance in shipping to this type of receiver. Too often in the past, the buyer gets further and further behind in his payments, and the shipper has two alternatives, either charge it to profit and loss, or bring suit to collect what is due him.

—A. A.—

INSURANCE

It is easy to misunderstand the terms of a family group life insurance policy offered by unlicensed companies. For example, such policies featuring maximum death benefits of \$1,000 do not

mean that \$1,000 is paid on the death of one member of the family. If there are five members of the family, the maximum death benefit for any one individual is \$200. In many cases, the provisions of the policy provide that the benefits are even less than that for ages up to eleven or over forty.

In some cases, too, purchasers of such policies are liable for additional assessments in case the money taken in by the company on policies does not meet all claims. In the case of one company, it was disclosed that in one year they paid out \$5,755 to policy holders and \$26,924 for other disbursements, presumably the cost of doing business.

The safe way to buy life insurance is to do business with an insurance company licensed to do business in the state in which you live.

—A. A.—

NOT AN ADVERTISER

"I ordered 150 chicks from hatchery. They sent me 100, and I have been unable to get the other 50, or a refund for them."

The hatchery to which our subscriber sent is not an advertiser in *American Agriculturist*. The Service Bureau feels that best results can be secured on baby chick complaints by calling the matter to the attention of the publication in which the advertisement appeared. We are glad at all times to take up with our baby chick advertisers, any complaints of any reader.

—A. A.—

GIVE THE ANSWERS

"I bought 50 chicks from a hatchery that guarantees they will live for fourteen days. A number of the chicks were dead when they arrived, probably due to exceptionally cold weather. I have written to them and they sent me a form to fill out, but I do not get an adjustment."

When we called this to the attention of the hatchery, they pointed out that our subscriber failed to fill out a questionnaire which they sent, but in spite of this, they were sending a replacement order. A hatchery is within its rights to request all information about unsatisfactory chicks so they can guard against similar occurrences in the future. If hatcheries send you such a questionnaire to be filled out, answer the questions as completely as possible and send them back promptly.

TOUGH SOD

(Continued from Page 5)

If you love me and want me, I'll marry you and I'll not ask you to go into Dad's business. I'll even agree to become a farmer's wife. That's my co-operation. Yours is to stop quarrelling with Dad. Go ahead and farm it all you darn please and I'll be with you, but get out of this Farm Bureau business, and get out and stay out of such foolish fights as this TB campaign and this so-called cooperative buying of grain for your cows. Then I won't be unhappy all the time because the two men I love, my Dad and you, are fighting."

For a long time Allen sat looking up at the lovely girl with flushed cheeks who had made, he realized, a real effort to play fair. Then he got to his feet, and placing both hands on her shoulders, said:

"Helen, you're a brick! But I guess our ideas are such that they can't be compromised, or else I am, as you think, just an obstinate fool. What I am sure of, and what you don't understand, is that we have come to the beginning of a new day in farming.

Some of the old things are obsolete or wrong and must go. New things must succeed them. Some of the new things are wrong, too, but some of them will come to stay, and in my heart I am for the new order, for the new day. And I must play my part as my conscience dictates even if I am partly wrong. Your father and many others are of the old order. They can't help playing their parts as they see them, any more than I can. But between the old and the new order, I guess there can be little compromise."

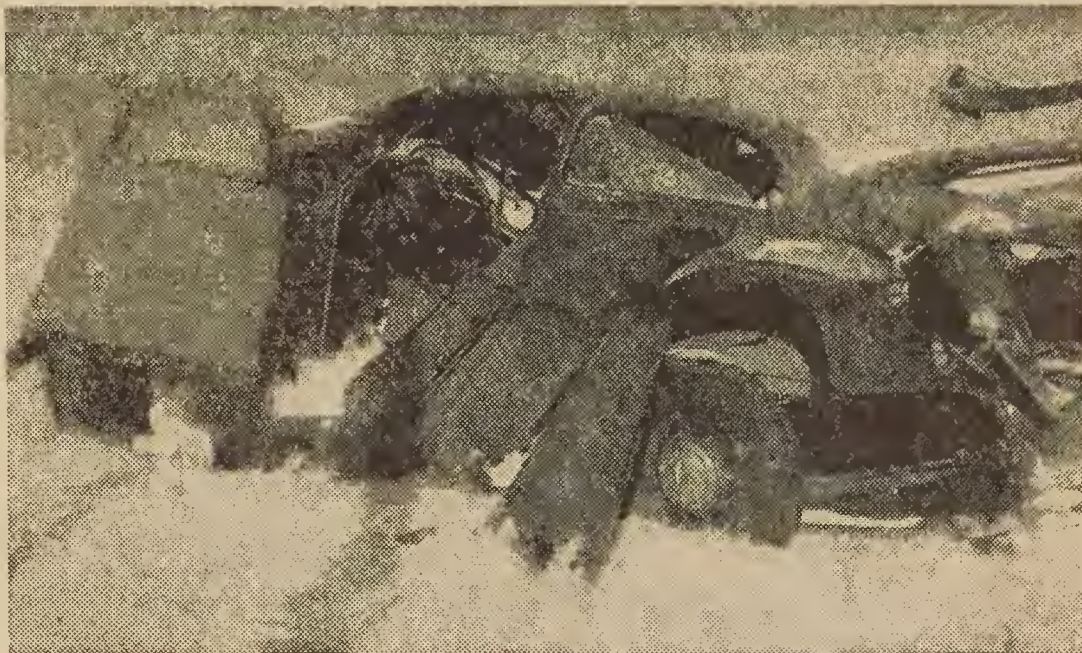
"All right, Allen," she said sadly. "Maybe you are right. Kiss me and we'll go back."

He threw his arms around her, drew her to him fiercely, and kissed her for a long moment. Both knew it was goodbye.

When they got back to the auction, the sale of the farm was still going on. After it was over, Allen knew why Frank Wood had delayed his departure, for he saw Helen climb in Wood's car and go down the road with him.

(To be continued)

Couple Killed in Storm as Train Hits Car



In this battered wreck, Mr. and Mrs. Almon D. Currier of Kingston, N. H., met their death, after the car collided with the Flying Yankee, Boston-Portland express train.

Driving through a blinding sleet and snow storm, Mr. and Mrs. Currier met a tragic death just a quarter of a mile from their home. Struck by the Boston-Portland express train, their car was dragged about 75 feet and was splintered to bits.

A check covering the death benefits provided in his North American Policy, was promptly delivered to the Estate of Mr. Currier.

Your Family Should Have This Protection

Accidents usually bring heavy expenses with them! A North American Accident policy eases this burden just when you need it most. One of the best investments you can make is to protect yourself and every member of your family this low-cost way.

Keep Your Policy Renewed

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.
Oldest and Largest Exclusive Health and Accident Company in America
N. A. ASSOCIATES DEPARTMENT **POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.**

PROVED



by the Course of Events

The Wisdom and Foresight of League Leadership in the Interests of ALL Dairy Farmers

From its earliest days, The Dairymen's League has insisted that only dairy farmers are capable of managing the dairy farming business, and that dairy farmers themselves should decide all economic and government policies that are adopted in regard to dairy farms. To put such a program in effect requires wise and farsighted leadership on the part of dairy farmers themselves—*leadership that is possible only through the united action of large groups of cooperating dairy farmers*. Hence, as the largest producer cooperative in the milkshed, The League has frequently spoken in the interest of ALL dairy farmers. Here is a record of the results—positive proof that dairy farmers can manage their own industry and that dairy farmers do see the course of future events more clearly than government experts:

Early in 1941, The League said: "Farmers have two patriotic duties: 1—they must produce the nation's food and a supply for others as well. 2—they must insist upon prices sufficient to keep food production at a high level and maintain a real living standard for farm people. No war was ever won without food. This war is no different."

Later that same year, the U. S. Government began holding meetings to establish production goals, declaring: "Farmers are the only Americans who can do one job that is the absolute rock-bottom foundation of the national defense—the production of food."

In February 1942, The League said: "The welfare of the nation demands higher farm products prices."

In October 1942, the Government said: "The consumer should be willing to pay enough for the farmer's products so the farmer can keep on producing. When prices get too low, then some of the farmers have to quit, production falls off, and prices eventually are forced to levels that even the producer may admit are unreasonably high."

In September 1942, The League warned: "A threat to the nation's food supply and rapid extension of food rationing is seen in the type of farm price-fixing legislation now being considered in Washington."

And in following months, the U. S. Government put a ban on heavy cream sales in November 1942; rationed ice cream in December 1942, rationed butter and cheese in March 1943, and predicted rationing of fluid milk in May 1943.

In April 1941, The Dairymen's League asked for deferment of farm labor to avert a manpower shortage.

In March 1943, the U. S. Government ordered deferment of farm labor to relieve a severe manpower shortage.

In April 1942, The Dairymen's League appealed gasoline restrictions for farmers as a threat to the food shortage.

In July 1942, the U. S. Government allowed farmers all the gasoline required for non-highway use, placing farm trucks on the preferred list.

In January 1941, The Dairymen's League warned: "It is clear that if the price of one farm-produced commodity is arbitrarily fixed by government, it will in due time be necessary for the government to fix prices on all major farm products and also to fix the prices on all the commodities that can be used as substitutes."

In May 1942, the U. S. Government began retail price-fixing, and new price ceilings have been added for other products from day to day.

In June 1941, The Dairymen's League asked for a \$3.27 price for Class I milk.

In April 1943, the U. S. Government supported butter prices to maintain a higher price for milk, and suspended the summer schedule of Class I prices.

IN MARCH 1943, THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE set \$4.00 as the rightful goal for the Class I milk price.

**WHAT WILL THE U. S. GOVERNMENT DO?
AND WHEN?**

JUNE 19, 1943



PUBLISHED
EVERY OTHER WEEK

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

★ "We Serve
For God and Country" ★

A VISIT TO SAMPSON NAVAL STATION

By E. R. Eastman

President and Editor, American Agriculturist.

I WISH every father and mother of a boy in the armed services could have the privilege I had a few days ago when in company with friends I visited the great Sampson Naval Base on the shores of Seneca Lake in New York State.

Living at Ithaca, not far from Sampson, about all I had heard of the operations there during the past year was of the ruinous extravagance and waste. Unfortunately, there has been too little information on the other and better side of the picture. Of course there has been extravagance, and there is no doubt about the injustice done to farm folks when in order to make room for the Station they were crowded off the farms where they had lived for a lifetime.

But America was suddenly faced with a fight for her very existence. It was necessary to get into that fight rapidly or lose it. The



Sampson Naval Station is really a great school where every boy is classified according to his talents and trained in the trade to which he is best suited. The Navy teaches over fifty different trades. (Left) Every sailor must learn to swim. This is easy to do at Sampson because of the fine swimming pools and the trained instructors. — (U. S. Navy official photos.)

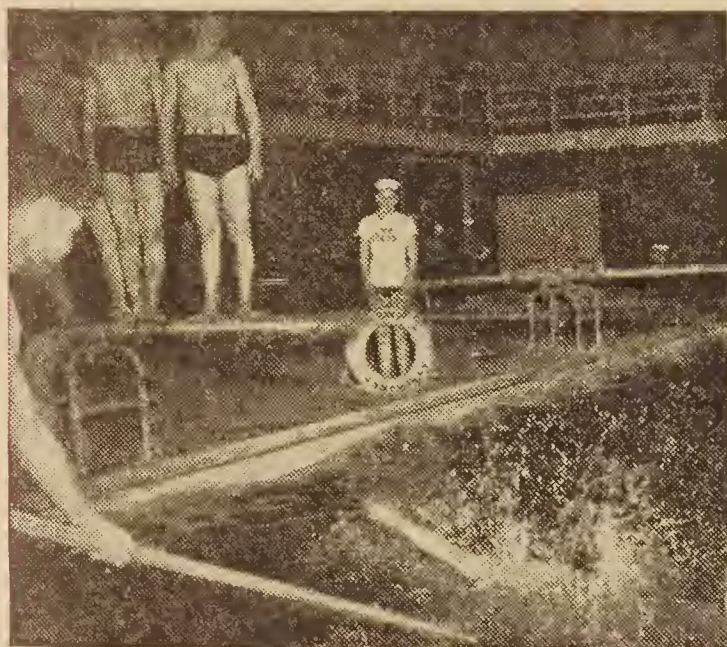
Thrilling and inspiring! The salute to the flag while the national anthem is being played in one of the six great drill halls at Sampson Naval Station, where our boys start training for the finest navy in the world. The drill halls are also used for class training in many trades, and for athletic training.

completed there will be a total of 392 buildings, located on 2,500 acres of land. It has all of the equipment of a modern city, including telephones, fire houses, water and sewage plants, and a railroad station. It is well served with paved roads and by electric power lines. There are two other large new naval stations, one in Maryland and one in Idaho.

No father or mother of a soldier or sailor could visit one of these modern armed camps of this Republic without feeling comforted, without knowing that our sons are receiving even better care and having a more regular life than many of them had at home, and that they are getting instruction that will be of lifetime use to them when the war is over.

Everything Shines

Arrived at the camp, courteous, cooperative officers took us in charge to show us around and explain the activities. One of the first things that impressed me was how clean everything was. That is a fundamental rule of the Navy, you know. In spite of the mud and rain outside, every building, every utensil, all the equipment, every boy just shines. Every boy has to learn to launder his own clothes. The equipment consists of hot water, soap, a bucket, scrubbing brushes, and elbow-grease. After a few weeks, the recruit is able to keep his clothes in fine shape. Aboard ship, men are un- (Please Turn to Page 10)



Sampson Naval Station is a good example of how fast the armed forces have acted and the splendid job they have done and are doing in training soldiers and sailors to win this war. Although we started almost from scratch, as we always have to do in a democracy, already we are proud of the victories which our trained boys in both the Army and Navy are winning.

It was only about a year ago that the present Sampson Station was a peaceful countryside. Today it is a large city, a great school, if you please, with 30,000 students. Hundreds are coming and going each day, and this "city" was erected and set to functioning in less than a year. It is the second largest naval station in the world, and when it is fully

IN THIS ISSUE YOU, YOUR FARM AND THE WAR, Page 3; HOW TO FEED BARLEY, Page 7; A BUCK RAKE SAVES LABOR, Page 7; QUESTION BOX, Page 8; PREVENTING LOSSES FROM BLOAT, Page 13; SUMMER FASHIONS, Page 16; EASY ON THE SUGAR, Page 17; KERNELS, SCREENINGS AND CHAFF, Page 18; CAMP MINIWANCA SCHOLARSHIP COMING UP, Page 19.

The basis of a sound business cooperative is voluntary use by fully informed patrons

Bulletin Board

RED TAPE CUT ON MANY SUPPLIES

As a result of action by the War Production Board, farmers

can now buy nearly one hundred and fifty items of farm production supplies without fuss or red tape. During the last several months many supplies such as small tools, wooden handles, electric wiring, bolts, harness repair parts, hacksaws, saws, nails, pipe, log chains, belts, batteries, and the like, have been unobtainable. Retailers or farmers could not secure them without priority, and frequently when applications for priorities were made they were denied.

Now the War Production Board has directed manufacturers and wholesale distributors to make a long list of critical farm needs available to retailers. All that is necessary on the part of the farmer is to sign a simple statement when he makes his purchase from his retailer stating that he is a farmer, that he needs the supplies now, and that they will be used in the operation of a farm. If his purchase for any one item at any one time exceeds twenty-five dollars, he must have the certification signed by the County Farm Rationing Committee. If it's less than twenty-five dollars, only his own signature is needed.

★ ★ ★

NITROGEN FOR FALL GRAINS

Because of improved chemical nitrogen supplies, coupled with the need to increase pro-

duction of livestock feed, the War Food Administration has announced that the use of chemical nitrogen will be permitted on 1943 fall-sown grains for harvest.

Use of chemical nitrogen on such crops was prohibited in 1942, when the supply situation indicated the need for extensive conservation measures. Now the nitrogen situation has eased up, and farmers will be able to get some nitrogen fertilizer for fall grains this year.

★ ★ ★

DON'T FEED THE RATS

If all the rats in New York State ate nothing but dairy and poultry feed, they would eat 500,000 tons in a year. This is enough grain to feed a half million cows or ten million hens. One hundred rats on your farm would eat 5 tons of grain if they could get it and nothing else.

Things to do:

Get rid of the rat shelters. Piles of old lumber, trash dumps, and old broken-down sheds are invitations to the rats to establish themselves on your premises.

Store your feed away from rats. If you can't rat-proof your feed room, dump your feed into metal drums or barrels with tight fitting covers.

Rat-proof construction helps, but a constant battle to kill every rat is the surest way of saving the feed for the cows and hens. When you start the battle, use everything including poison gas:

1. Squill mixed with ground meat in baits about the size of walnuts.

2. Liquid arsenical poison in granaries where the pets can't get it.

3. Cyanogas in the burrows under foundations, etc.

4. Larvacide (chloropicin) in granaries and rat runs will kill and repel them.

5. Traps—fifteen to thirty snap back or #1 muskrat traps kept set all the time where rats travel.

6. Good cats and dogs.

A FEED famine in the Northeast lies ahead. Certain feed ingredients have become almost unobtainable. Grain in the heavy grain producing areas—much of which normally comes to the Northeast for the cows and chickens—is now going into livestock in those areas where it is produced. The Northeast oat crop which usually makes up a sizeable part of the feed supply has gone in very late or not at all.

There will be only enough Grain for...

1. The good cows in your herd.
2. The calves and heifers out of the best cows in your herd.
3. A lot fewer hogs than we now have.
4. Layers which are producing and under 2 years old this spring.
5. Good breeding birds under 4 years old.
6. Broilers under three pounds.
7. Chicks hatched before July 1.
8. Turkeys now on farms and no more.

★ ★ ★

To the Dairyman

1. While the grass is good, make the best use of it. Yearlings, older heifers and poorer producing cows in your herd can get by without any grain as long as the grass keeps growing. Give the grain to the good producers that can really make it count.

2. Cut hay early. If possible, put some of the first cutting in the silo. There will be some molasses available for grass silage. Many farmers have successfully ensiled hay without a preservative, by waiting until the moisture of the grasses has been reduced to 68%.

3. Get rid of the poor producers.

4. Look for drastically simplified dairy feed formulas. There just isn't any long list of ingredients to choose from in mixing dairy feed.

5. Stock up on cereal grains now. With good hay and ensilage and cereal grains, dairy farmers can get along without liquidating their good dairy animals, even though formula feeds will be scarce.

6. Kill the rats.

To the Poultryman

Poultry, like hogs, have increased much faster than cattle. Since there is no way to escape some reduction of livestock to more nearly match feed supplies, it is a problem of how and when.

1. Cancel plans for any more chicks in 1943.

2. Sell broilers early. It takes much more feed to grow a cockerel from 2½ to 5 pounds than from hatching to 2½ pounds.

3. Cull, cull, cull. Leave no hen in the laying flock more than a few days after she's stopped laying between March first and October first.

4. Grass is a great chicken feed. Make use of pastures for chickens and turkeys. Cut down on the amount of mash you feed when the grass is green and not too tall.

5. Put up a wire rack of alfalfa or clover hay in the laying house. It's good poultry feed.

6. Buy, store and raise more grain. Corn, wheat, barley, and oats can make up more than 85% of the total feed of laying hens.

7. Kill the rats.

YOU ★ ★ YOUR FARM

and the WAR

GAS FOR FARMS

In fifteen days in Tunisia, the United States Air Force used 1,100,000 gallons of gasoline a day, enough to equal the needs in the Northeastern States for a month. That in a nutshell is the reason we are short of gas. It's an excellent reason but food is essential too.

The Petroleum Administration is fully aware of the critical shortage of gas for farm services. Among steps they have taken to meet the situation are:

1. Cut gasoline available for trucks and buses.
2. Reduced the value of B and C coupons.
3. Clamped down a ban on pleasure driving.
4. Ordered gasoline handlers to give preference to farm users.

We hope the steps will not be "too little and too late" but it is extremely doubtful if enough gas will be available to meet farm needs. Coming on top of a critical farm labor shortage, empty gas tanks on tractors add to the food shortage danger.

—A. A.—

MORE NITROGEN

The supply of nitrogen for fertilizer is better, and the War Food Administration has announced that chemical nitrogen can be used on winter grains sown next fall. Some nitrogen fertilizer has also been released for use without restriction on other forage and food crops.

—A. A.—

PAY-AS-YOU-GO

The law providing for withholding a part of wages to cover income tax and Victory tax payments has been passed. Among exceptions are farmers and farm laborers. Exact details as to the figuring of income taxes for this group will be forthcoming.

—A. A.—

BROILER SLOW-DOWN

The first hint of a possible drive to reduce livestock comes in a memorandum from Chester Davis directed to Production Credit Associations and asking that any further increase in the number of broilers be discouraged.

It is generally believed in the Northeast, if a feed shortage should require any lessening in the number of livestock, that hogs should feel the pinch first. Plans have already been put under way in the Northeast to feed less protein to dairy cows, but to use all possible means of building up an inventory of grain on farms. The general thought seems to be that hog numbers should be cut first, laying flocks second, and dairy cows only in case it is unavoidable.

—A. A.—

STRETCHING ROTENONE

U. S. farmers could use about 6,000,000 pounds of rotenone this year for controlling pests on cabbages, potatoes, beans, peas, cauliflower, and other vegetables. In the past, rotenone has come from the Far Pacific and from Brazil and Peru. Because far eastern sources are cut off, we are going to have only 3,000,000 pounds available this year, just about half of what is needed.

Fortunately, careful experiments have shown that the addition to rotenone of a product known as "Lethane" will give effective control of insects with about half of the normal percentage of rotenone. For example, with the Mexican bean beetle, a 1 per cent rotenone dust used in careful tests killed 91 bean beetles out of every 100. Another dust containing .4 per cent of rotenone and 2 per cent of Lethane killed 94 beetles out of every 100. Similar results were secured in the control of pea aphids and bean leaf hoppers. Lethane is manufactured by Rohm and Haas Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

—A. A.—

FOOD COUPONS

There is still some confusion relative to the picking up of food coupons by farmers. In all cases where rationed foods are sold by farmers direct to consumers, ration coupons must be picked up and turned in to Local Rationing Boards once a month.

Where a farmer hires help for a period of less than thirty days, he can get food ration coupons for them by applying to his Local Rationing Board.

A Cooperative Leader Speaks His Mind

"LET'S HAVE DONE with this fallacy that government can compete with its citizens and be partners with them and not inevitably evolve into the very thing we fight to prevent." So says Quentin Reynolds, General Manager of Eastern States Farmers Exchange. Writing to Senator Kilgore, straight-thinking Mr. Reynolds states the case for free enterprise in clear, simple language with no punches pulled. His letter follows:

Hon. H. M. Kilgore
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Kilgore:

Many thanks for sending me a copy of S. 702. With the objectives of the bill I am in hearty accord. However, I become more firmly convinced every day that these objectives are not reached through government bureau activities. However much private initiative falls short of providing the benefits sought through this bill, I am convinced that private initiative has and will continue to make a far better job of it than government agencies can.

Senator, we do not need more government agencies. We need less. We need less in time of war as well as in time of peace. Remarkably effective as has been our switch from peace to war activity, it has not been so effective as it would have been if we had been ingenious enough to have simply turned from the production for peace to the production for war without straining manpower, taxes, etc., to develop, train, and introduce government intermediary agencies of all sorts into the production and distribution mechanism.

We are fighting this war because most of us believe that we can do more for ourselves under free enterprise—with all its admitted shortcomings—than totalitarian systems can do for us. Let's have done with this fallacy that government can compete with its citizens and be partners with them and not inevitably evolve into the very thing we fight to prevent.—Yours very truly,
Quentin Reynolds, General Manager, Eastern States Farmers Exchange.

(Reprinted from the "G.L.F. Week.")

★ ★

**LOOKING
FOR SMOKING
COMFORT?**

HERE'S
**RICH TASTE
WITH
MILDNESS!**



BUY
WAR BONDS
AND
STAMPS

THERE'S
HONEST ENJOYMENT IN
A PIPEFUL OF
PRINCE ALBERT—SO
MELLOW, COOL, AND
SO GRAND-TASTIN'! PACKS
DOWN PROPER AND DRAWS
FREE 'N' EASY. IT'S CRIMP
CUT. A-I 'MAKIN'S'
SMOKES, TOO

50
pipefuls of fragrant tobacco in every handy pocket package of Prince Albert

R. J. Reynolds
Tobacco Company
Winston-Salem, N. C.



JIM SMITH'S not kidding, either. He's shopped around on tobaccos—he *knows* when he says: "Prince Albert's a brand-new angle on pipe-joy. Even the fragrance is so different!"

**PRINCE
ALBERT**

THE NATIONAL JOY SMOKE

Buy War Savings Bonds and Stamps

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

By E. R. Eastman

WHAT DO PARENTS THINK?

I WONDER how the few dairymen who thought last summer that John L. Lewis and his District 50 organizations have just what dairymen need, are thinking now, when Lewis is holding a gun at Uncle Sam's head and calling his men out on strike, thus stopping the production of war materials needed by our boys in the front lines?

I wonder what parents of boys in the front lines who left their jobs, their homes and families, ready to make every sacrifice, drawing only \$50 a month pay, think when they read of such strikes in war-time?

What, also, do these same parents think about the politicians in Washington who are fighting legislation that will outlaw strikes during the War, fighting it because they are afraid they will lose the labor vote when election time comes?

I wonder what those same boys in the front lines think and feel about a government that asks them to make every sacrifice while it tolerates defiance and almost everything else from the labor racketeers?

THE BIGGEST JOB IN HISTORY

H. L. COSLINE, Associate Editor of *American Agriculturist*, back from a train trip to speak at a meeting in western New York, tells of seeing thousands of acres of land in corn stubble still unplowed in this, the 2nd week in June, and today it has poured steadily for hours. Not only are thousands of acres of spring grains not in the ground, but it is now rapidly getting past the time for nearly all vegetable crops.

The situation is truly critical, and still some of the politicians, with their eyes on national elections next year, are trying to please consumers by rolling back prices and making up the difference by paying subsidies out of the United States Treasury to food handlers and processors. To all of the warnings from hundreds of farm leaders throughout the United States the bureaucrats in the saddle turn a deaf ear, and go on piling up one blunder on another with food production policies, rules, and regulations. The result is that rationing will likely have to become much more drastic this fall, and there may be thousands of hungry people here, to say nothing of the vast millions of our allies the government plans to feed in other parts of the world. These include more than 500,000,000 people, or four times as many people as we have in the United States. Livestock of all kinds has been almost totally destroyed in countries controlled by our enemies. Farming in many countries is at a stand still.

The government figures that the American farmer will feed our own people, all of our boys in the Service, and most of the great hordes in the conquered countries when we have reestablished their freedom.

No job in human history, no responsibility is so great as that which now rests upon the American farmer. To meet that responsibility he must have trained help, adequate machinery, money for his products to pay his expenses, and freedom from unnecessary regulation. He must be let alone.

DONATE BLOOD FOR OUR WOUNDED

ONE OF the most important works connected with the war is the Red Cross Blood Donor Program, which has been described as the largest controlled undertaking in medical history. At the end of 1942 a total of 1,300,000 pints of blood had been delivered to the Army and Navy, and donations were coming in at the rate of 50,000 pints a week. In January the Army and Navy requested another 4,000,000 pints of blood, bringing the total to 5,300,000 pints to date.

This blood is obtained from volunteer donors

through 33 fixed Centers operated by Red Cross Chapters in key cities, and through 54 mobile units which visit surrounding towns. Cities in which these Centers are established, in *American Agriculturist* territory, are Baltimore, Boston, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Hartford, New York City, Philadelphia, Rochester, and Schenectady.

More of these centers have not been established because the blood is perishable and must reach a processing laboratory within 24 hours after it is donated, and the laboratories can handle only a certain amount each day.

If you want to do more than you are doing now in the war, and want to help save the lives of our fighting men, there are two possible ways by which you can help. If you live near one of the donor centers named above, get in touch with it and full information will be given you on how to donate blood. The process is not painful nor detrimental to health. If you are not near a donor center send money, no matter how small the amount, to your nearest Red Cross Chapter, suggesting that it be used in the blood donor program.

CONSUMERS FAVOR LOW FARM PRICES

READERS of *American Agriculturist* will recall that last summer when we were working with you to keep John Lewis and his city thugs from taking over the farmer's end of the dairy business, we pointed out time and again that even good labor unions had nothing in common with farmers or their organizations. The reason is that labor unions are made up of consumers, and consumers' interests differ fundamentally from those of farmers. The consumer is interested always in low prices; he does not think ahead to realize that low prices will eventually reduce the food supply.

I mention this subject now because I have had several reports that most of the large consumer buying organizations in the cities are now fighting with labor unions to rollback the prices of farm products and keep prices to the farmer down.

IMPORTANT!—CUT HAY EARLY

HUNDREDS of feeding experiments and thousands of practical experiences prove that early cut hay is much higher in feeding value than when it is cut late. Commercial feed may be rationed. Wrong government price policies are keeping feed on mid-western farms to be fed to hogs. Bad weather is limiting the possibilities of homegrown grain here in the East.

The one good factor in the situation is a really tremendous hay crop. Every energy must therefore be devoted to getting that hay into the barn at top quality. Orchard grass and clover can be cut now in most sections. The difficulty of course is to get good curing weather. Possibly you can cut some of it green and put it into the silo.

BETTER FITTING PAYS

NEVER will I forget those long dreary days when I was a boy following an old plug team behind the harrow all day long. After I thought I had dragged a piece of ground all that was necessary, father would make me go over it two or three times more. It made me mad then. I know now that he was right.

A farmer who grew up in the horse and buggy days told me with some emphasis, the other day, that farmers used to do a much better plowing and harrowing job with horses than they now do with tractors. He agreed with me that it is possible to do a much better job with the tractor, but added

that many tractor operators work so fast that they "cut and cover" with the plow, and then don't drag the field half enough afterwards.

Another farmer said that they used to leave a longer time between plowing and harrowing, with the result that the weeds got a chance to start and were destroyed by dragging before planting. It is now often necessary to harrow immediately after plowing, but it is unquestionably true that well-fitted land does away with the necessity of so much cultivation, and no matter what the hurry is, it always pays in the end. That is particularly true this year when the weeds grow faster than they can be eradicated.

LOUDON TOWNSHIP REPORTS

ON MY DESK is an attractive little bulletin entitled, "The Annual Report for 1942 of the Town of Loudon, New Hampshire."

In keeping with the fine traditions of New England and of America, this report starts with a list of fifty boys of this township in the armed forces on February 1, 1943. Listed are the town officers, each of whom makes a somewhat detailed report of his own activities to the people of the town. Included especially is a carefully prepared analysis of the town tax moneys collected, and a report of how every penny was spent.

That is democracy at work. In fact, nowhere in the world can a better example of real democracy be found than the New England town with its annual town meeting, where the people themselves run their own business. God help America if the rapid loss of local control going on in recent years continues, with the control more and more removed farther and farther from the people!

A GOOD HORSE AND LIVESTOCK MAN

WHEN a man is working a team on a hot day, I always like to see him stop occasionally, go around and lift the collars, pull the manes out from under, and give their shoulders a chance to cool.

He is the same kind of a fellow who rests his horses frequently when pulling a heavy load, who is careful not to let them drink too much cold water when they are very hot, who, no matter how busy he is, gives his horses some grooming in the morning, who feeds them well in proportion to the hard work they do, and who pays attention to keeping their feet in shape.

That sort of care pays dividends with horses just as the same kind of attention to small details makes the difference between a good dairyman or poultryman and a poor one.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

ONE OF the stories that gave me a good laugh was sent in by Mrs. M. G. Shultis of Oneonta, New York:

It seems that when Ringling Brothers circus was wintering in Florida, a large chimpanzee escaped. A farmer found him next day in his orange grove. The chimp was hanging by his tail, picking oranges with his hands and feet faster than any human could do it.

The farmer saw an answer to the manpower problem. He called in some of his neighbors to see for themselves. They discussed buying a boat and sending it to Africa for a load of "chimps". After they had thoroughly discussed and approved the plan, one farmer spoke up and said:

"This is all well and good. We buy the boat, send it to Africa, get a load of chimpanzees, bring them over here. They pick our oranges, make us a lot of money, and then do you know what will happen? The damyanks will come down and free them!"

TOUGH SOD

SYNOPSIS

Allen Clinton, a likeable "red-headed" young farmer, succeeds in his fight to organize a Farm Bureau in Lanark County, but in doing so makes a bitter enemy of Ezra Chittendon, hard-boiled local dealer, large mortgage-holder and boss of the county. Allen and Helen Chittendon, sweethearts since childhood, quarrel when Helen urges Allen to stop fighting her Dad and take a job with him so that they can be married at once.

Betty Tyler, secretly in love with Allen, gets the job of Farm Bureau stenographer. When Allen calls at the office he becomes aware for the first time of Betty's beauty and charm. They have words, however, over his determination to put the Farm Bureau back of the unpopular TB cleanup campaign. Later at the auction of Betty's home farm, John Barrett, backed by Tom Mead and Allen, successfully outbids Chittendon, to whom the farm had been mortgaged. Al and Helen meet at the auction, have a heart-to-heart talk, but again decide to part, and when the auction is over Helen drives away with young District Attorney Frank Wood.

CHAPTER X (Continued)

ALLEN and Hank Clark were doing the night milking. Outside it was a cold December night, with the wind blowing and fine flakes of snow in the air. Inside Allen's cow stable it was comfortably warm. Hank was in a talkative mood—he usually was—and all he needed to keep him going was an occasional grunt or "yeah" from his audience. In fact, Allen claimed that when there wasn't anyone else around, Hank visited with the cows.

Each man had nearly finished his long string of cows and they were now milking adjacent cows. Their lanterns, hung side by side on the stable wall, cast a mellow glow in their immediate vicinity, with the light fading out into the dark recesses of the farther ends of the stable.

Hank and some of the other neighbors had been changing work that day with Tom Mead, helping to work up a pile of wood for Tom with a buzz saw and gasoline engine.

"Had an argument with Tom Mead today," drawled Hank, "about how far you can smell a dairy barn on a cold winter day. Tom claimed that when the air was just right he could smell that mixture of corn silage and fresh manure a mile away. I bet him a quarter that he couldn't. He took the bet. Said I was so soaked in barnyard smells and hadn't had a bath in so long I was no judge of smells."

"What did you say to that?" asked Al.

"Didn't say nothin', but John Barrett spoke up and said it was all right to carry the smell of the dairy cow in your clothes. It was a good smell, he claimed, and a fruit grower like Tom Mead couldn't appreciate it."

Al making no comment, Hank rambled on:

"John's right. I like cows. They better'n some folks. Barn smells are all right, too! After workin' all day in the cold, it sorta rests me to come in here with the cows an' help milk. A feller can kinda forget his troubles, or he can set an' milk an' think a lot of things."

"Trouble with that," retorted Allen, "is that some fellers are liable to do more 'settin' than they are milking. Of course I won't mention any names."

"You're talkin' through your hat, Al. You know I can milk five cows to your four any day."

"Maybe," admitted Al, "but I'll bet you I've milked more at one milking than you ever did. When I was 15 years old I milked 30 cows one night when the boss and the hired man got

by

E. R. EASTMAN

delayed away from home by a flood."

That stopped Hank for a while. The two men finished the cows they were on, walked up to the milk house at the end of the stable, strained their milk, and came back to finish their last cows. Then Hank started in again.

"Your little friend Hank Wilson was up at Mead's helpin' to saw wood today. Not that he's any help—except with his mouth. The belt ran off, and while we were waitin' to start up again, he piped up and says:

"Where's your boss?"

"None of yer danged business," says I. "Why?"

"I know where he is," says Hank, "he's out gaddin' around talkin' to farmers about this TB business. Might better be home tendin' his own business."

"Then I picked the little runt up by his collar, set him down in the mud, and says, says I:

"How about practicin' what you preach?"

"That was about all out of Wilson for the rest of the afternoon. But, Al, the boys say that the feeling's gettin' worse all the time about this TB campaign. Every day or two they get a new story about some feller who's had his dairy tested with that stuff they jab in the cows, and then when they kill the cow they find she ain't got TB after all."

"That's always the way," muttered Al. "The gossip is always about the few failures, never about the many successes."

"What makes things worse," continued Hank, "is milk prices. Farmers are mad anyway about the low prices an' then when some of 'em lose their dairies over this TB business, it's jist the last straw."

"They'd get better prices," commented Al, "if they'd stick together. They quarrel and criticize one another, and

that's just what farmers' enemies want them to do. Divide and conquer. We'll never get living prices for our products until we learn to stick together."

"Somethin' else that makes 'em sore"—Hank rambled on as if there had been no interruption—"is these milk stable inspectors from New York City. Most of 'em never saw a cow until they got this job. Now they're ridin' around tellin' farmers what they got to do. I heard a good one today. You know Bill Wavel from over the center of the county somewhere?"

"Yeah!" grunted Al, "guess I do."

"Well, the boys was tellin' that Green, the county agent, was over intendin' to call on Wavel the other day, and just as he drew up at Wavel's place a well-dressed city feller came runnin' down across the barnyard toward the road lickety-split, hell bent for election, like the Devil himself was back of him. And by Gosh, he pretty nearly was, for about ten ticks behind that city slicker was old man Wavel with a pitchfork. There was a gate across the lane openin' into the barnyard, but that city feller never stopped to open it. There weren't no time. In fact, he didn't even stop to climb it. He cleared it with one jump just as old Wavel come up behind. Then the city man piled into his car and went away from there fast."

"When Wavel finally got calmed down a little, he said he'd shoot the next barn inspector that came stickin' his nose into his business. Seems that this feller from the Board of Health couldn't find anythin' really wrong with Wavel's stable, so he'd started findin' fault about things that didn't amount to nothin'. He told Wavel he had to build a new milkhouse or have no market for his milk, an' that was the last straw. Wavel chased him off the place."

"Well, I've felt that way myself when those barn inspectors come around," said Allen. "But it doesn't pay to get in wrong with them, for when they send back their reports they can stop you from marketing your milk whether they are right or wrong. Some of them are all right

too. I'd hate to drink the milk from some dairies—Hank Wilson's, for example—if the health authorities didn't make them keep their stables clean. But I say again, farmers are partly to blame because if they would stick together and stop fighting among themselves, they could stop some of these injustices. And, by gravy, we're learning! Our organizations are growing, and we are making some progress."

Hank went to the milk house with his last mess of milk, stopping at the end of the stable to pour a plentiful supply of milk in the dish for the two old cats, then strained the rest in the milk cans and came back to tell Allen something else.

"I—I fergot to tell you that before I kinda discouraged Hank Wilson this afternoon, he was tellin' about the put-up job some of you fellows did at Betty Tyler's auction when you bid up old Ezra Chittendon on Betty's farm so that finally Ezra didn't get it after all."

This time Allen really was interested. He stopped milking and looked up at Hank.

"What's that? Who said it was a put-up job?"

"I told you—but you never listen when I tell you nothin'. It was Hank Wilson."

"Anybody else say anything when Hank said that?"

"Yeah! They all agreed that they were tickled that Betty was able to pay off old Ezra's mortgage and have a neat little sum left."

"What did Barrett say? He's the one who bought the farm."

"He looked kinda pleased. Said it was a good farm, never been misused, worth all he paid for it."

"Good!"

"Oh, yeah! I fergot. Before I slapped Hank down, he said old Ezra was tellin' around that the story wasn't ended yet. Said somethin' about he laughs best who laughs last."

"Laugh!" said Allen. "Why, that old devil hasn't cracked a smile in twenty years. Come on, let's stop gabbing and feed these cows their silage and call it a day."

The two men carried their lanterns around in front of the cows and hung them up, then opened a little door into the passage where a great pile of corn silage had been thrown down from the silo ready for the evening feed. Hank filled his bushel basket, stood up and looked down the long line of cows. Every head was turned toward him, eagerly awaiting their evening feast.

"Gosh! Al, look at them critters. Ain't that a pictur! Darned if I don't like to take care of 'em."

"So do I. Working around them is the best way I know of to forget your worries."

That evening Allen and his mother sat beside the round oak stove in the living room. A Rochester oil lamp with a green globe lighted the room from a center table covered with a gay cloth and piled high with books and papers. Back of the stove in a big box, chunks were piled high. Mrs. Clinton sat in a comfortable old-fashioned rocker. The state of her mind was always indicated by the rapidity with which she rocked. Some minor deficiency in one rocker made the chair move sideways, so when she was rocking fast she always had to keep hitching it back towards its starting point.

Allen had his big farm shoes off and sat on one side of the stock with his chair tipped back, feet warming on the fender.

All of his life Allen had been used to those quiet times with his mother, often sitting for a long time with neither saying a word, but with that understanding lying between them that makes words unnecessary. After a while Mrs. Clinton said:

(Continued on Page 16)

The Song of the Lazy Farmer

IT DOESN'T pay to worry so for I fear the corn and oats won't grow, it doesn't pay to stew and fret because the weather is too wet. My neighbor worried himself sick because the rains were coming thick, he thought the oats were gone to pot, the corn crop, too, he said was shot to pieces by the constant rain, the way he fret gave me a pain. He'd run from house to barn and back a-looking for the rain to slack, he'd squint his eye up at the sky and wring his hands and say, "Oh, my!" So when the clouds had rolled along, and birds were back with sunny song, poor neighbor was so tired and worn he was not fit to plant his corn.

Now I just sat around and read while clouds were bursting overhead. I knew some day the sun would shine, and when the weather cleared up fine I'd sow my oats and plant my corn. I'd get out early in the morn and make up all the time I lost and raise a crop before the frost. Now that the weather's fine and clear my neighbor's heart is full of cheer, but all his worry and his fret have never dried a field that's wet, altho he cussed and stormed around, it didn't dry a bit of ground. It pays to take things as they come and smoke your pipe and chew your gum and wear a smile that's full of cheer, wet weather don't last all the year!



We were willing and able to take *TOUGH JOBS*



NEARLY EVERYBODY seems to know that the Chrysler Corporation makes Army tanks and that those tanks give a good account of themselves in battle, throughout the world.

For well over a year these big fighting machines have been produced in ever increasing quantities, but they are, after all, only a part of the total war production of this corporation.

That total war production includes twenty-one distinctly military products, for the use of our



"GUNS AND CANNON
FOR ATTACK AND
DEFENSE"

armed services and for the protection of civilian populations.

For the soldier we not only make tanks in which he engages the enemy in battle; we also make the trucks and combat vehicles which haul him and his equipment about. We make the stoves that heat his tents and barracks and the field kitchens on which his meals are cooked. We make refrigeration units which preserve his food in camp and in the field. We make the ammunition to defend him and the guns and cannon with which to shoot the ammunition.

For the Air Service we make bomber fuselages for the Army, and major bomber sections for the



"GYRO-COMASSES FOR
THE NAVY AND
MERCHANT MARINE"

Navy. We make landing gear for planes. In Chicago we are just completing a very large plant to make big airplane engines for long-range bombers. We make the bomb racks to carry the bomb loads of the planes. We are making thou-

sands upon thousands of Duralumin forgings and castings for all types of aircraft purposes.

For the Navy we are making vital parts of searchlights that the Navy uses to spot its targets. We are making the gyroscopic compasses that steer the ships of the Navy and Merchant Marine. We make pontoons for lighterage and for the



"COMBAT CARS TO HAUL
MEN AND EQUIPMENT
INTO BATTLE"

raising of ships that have been sunk. We make both pusher and puller types of tugs which are used all over the world from Iceland to Guadalcanal, on the rivers of South America, India and Russia. We make thousands of marine engines for many purposes—some of them for commando boats and things of that nature.

When we saw the war coming we knew that it would be a mechanical war and that no concern the size of the Chrysler Corporation would remain out of the picture.

We felt that institutions like ours should hold themselves free and in readiness to take tough



"BIG AIRPLANE ENGINES
FOR LONG RANGE
BOMBERS"

jobs—those things that require intense cooperation on the part of scientists, metallurgists, engineers; the volume jobs that require intimate knowledge of the tooling and mechanical processes necessary to make duplicate equipment in large volume.

Today finds us employing over eight thousand subcontractors. Fifty-eight cents of every dollar we receive for our war effort is passed on to somebody else who supplies us services, materials or parts. We are not only prime contractors ourselves, but we are also subcontractors for a number of other companies, ranging from such concerns as General Electric and Westinghouse, employing

great numbers of people, to small and remote outfits of a few hundred men.

Many people ask "What about your post-war plans?" Our only plan is the present urgent one to win the war and win it quick. For every moment that we can shorten this war we feel that, as a people, we are lucky, and, as a Nation, fortunate.

Of course we think that after the war people will be driving automobiles and eating bananas, washing their clothes, wearing shoes, and that the styles of ladies' hats will change. We feel that business is an economic thing and that it tends to follow cycles. We think that if we keep our minds on the fact that we are sailing a boat on an economic sea, and that if we sail it according to the charts and the weather, and to the conditions we



"THE MARINE ENGINES
FOR COMBAT AND
COMMANDO BOATS"

find, that this Nation can go into its post-war effort with the same enthusiasm and the same desire to do a service to our 135 million people that is now being exhibited in this all-out war effort.

K. T. Keller
President, Chrysler Corporation

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How to Feed Barley

By Roy H. Park

BARLEY and other feed grains have started moving into farm bins in the Northeast as the result of a program launched by the New York State Emergency Food Commission. The aim is to avert a feed shortage on dairy and poultry farms and to prevent a collapse of milk and egg production next winter.

The program, supported by leading farm agencies and being staged in co-operation with more than 1,200 feed dealers of New York state, calls for moving several million bushels of barley and other available feed grains into farmers' bins this summer for storage against next winter's needs. The barley in particular will help make up for the short oat crop in the East and for the usual supply of mid-western corn which is now unobtainable.

The commission's program to build up the use and home storage of barley was worked out by its feed committee, headed by Austin W. Carpenter of Sherburne, commission member and president of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants. The barley will move through regular trade channels and farmers should contact their local feed suppliers for the grain.

"Fortunately," says Prof. F. B. Morrison of the Animal Husbandry Department at Cornell, "barley is a satisfactory feed for all classes of stock." A check with Professor Morrison and

Professors L. C. Norris and G. F. Heuser, also of Cornell, brought out these suggestions for feeding barley:

For Dairy Cattle

Ground barley and ground corn are about equal in value for milk production. Cows like barley in the mixture and eat it readily if the barley is coarsely ground. Barley for dairy cows should *never be ground too fine* since it may become pasty and cows won't like it.

Unless it is necessary don't feed barley as the only grain. A combination of grains is always better than feeding a single grain. This is particularly true of barley and wheat, since both of these grains tend to become pasty and heavy. When fed alone, either barley or wheat may cause digestive troubles. This can be prevented by feeding barley in combination with corn, oats or other grains. Though it is safe to feed as high as 60 per cent barley in the grain mixture, most dairymen do not use more than one-third to one-half barley.

For Poultry

Barley is a good poultry feed—nearly as good as corn or wheat. In feeding value it is better than oats.

In college tests, barley has constituted up to 45 per cent of the mash

and all of the scratch grains with good results. Poultrymen who have other grains available, however, will do better to limit barley to about 40 per cent of the scratch.

Birds have to learn to like barley and for that reason it is well to start the pullets on it while they are still on range. They will eat it readily. In feeding barley to layers, it is best to start with a small amount in the scratch and then gradually increase the percentage.

Barley for Meat Animals

Barley is an excellent feed for beef cattle, sheep or swine, and is a first-rate substitute for corn in fattening such stock. Experiments prove that barley is worth, on the average, 88 per cent as much per ton as corn for fattening cattle, 87 per cent as much for fattening lambs, and 91 per cent as

BROKEN HAYROPES

Equipment for unloading hay is a year older, and there is little opportunity to make replacements. The chances are, therefore, that broken hayropes will be more common than in past years.

Splicing a hayrope is relatively simple if you know how. Drop a post card to *American Agriculturist*, Box 367-S, Ithaca, New York, and ask for Farm Service Bulletin No. 111, "How to Splice a Hayrope." It is illustrated with sketches that will show you exactly how to proceed.

much for fattening pigs. Barley produces pork of excellent quality with firm, hard fat.

Barley should be ground or crushed
(Continued on Page 13)

A BUCK RAKE SAVES LABOR

By PAUL R. HOFF, Department of Agricultural Engineering at Cornell.

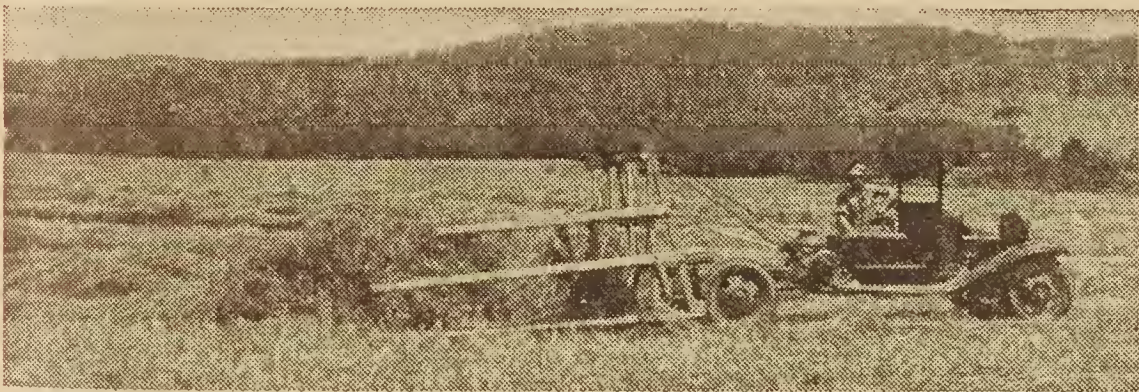
MURRAY STEGER of Preble, Cortland County, N. Y., is one of over 500 New York farmers who used a buck rake for the first time last year. Along with many other Northeastern farmers, his problem was to find enough help for the haying season, and he turned to his buck rake as one hired man that would not let him down. After putting up 125 tons of hay with the help of only two other men, Mr. Steger believes that last season was one of the easiest haying seasons he has ever experienced.

Mr. Steger built his buck rake himself and mounted it on the rear of a junked Chevrolet truck that he purchased for \$50. With the rake on the

rear of the truck, he backs up to a load and then with the truck in high gear travels from the field to the barn.

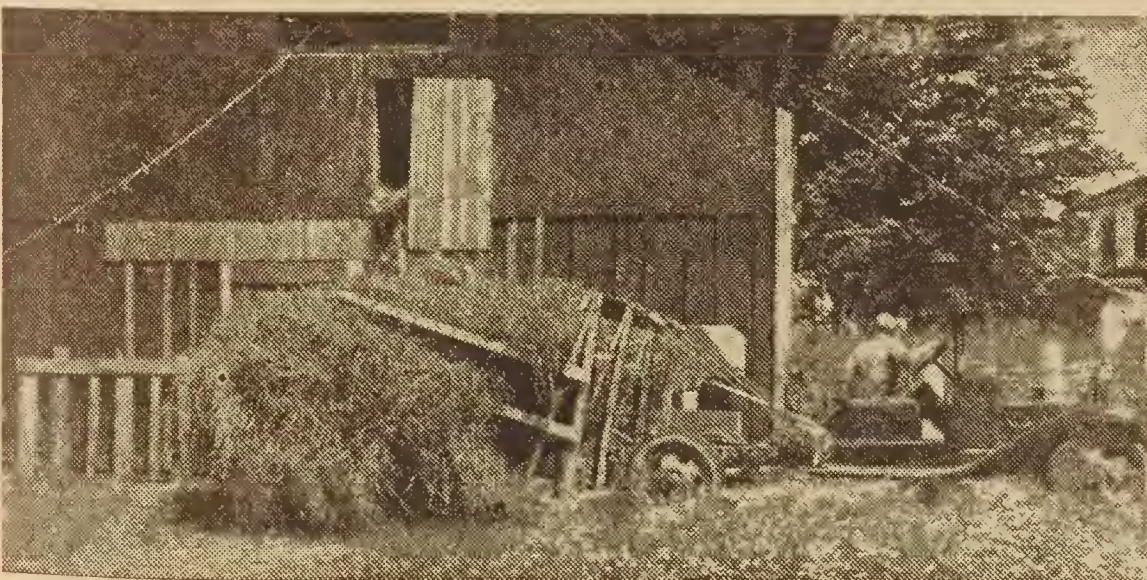
After using his buck rake last year, Mr. Steger is very enthusiastic about it, but he believes he can build a better one, making it heavier and mounting it on the chassis of a dump truck. The hydraulic lift of the dump body will be used to raise the rake for transporting the hay. He believes that with a heavier rake mounted on a heavier truck, he will be able to carry more hay on each load.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: If you are interested in building a buck rake write *American Agriculturist*, Box 367-BR, Ithaca, N. Y., for detailed plans.)



Picking up the load. Only a fraction of the time is required to push hay onto the buck rake as was required when a wagon and hay loader were used.

At the barn, Mr. Steger drops the load and goes after another one. While he is gone, the hired men mow the hay away.



EVERY FARMER
who wants to increase production

needs this

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book

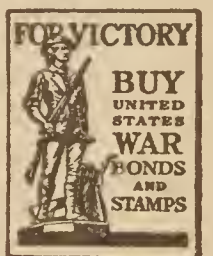


TO AID every farmer in using his existing farm machinery and manpower to the fullest extent, the Cletrac Agricultural Engineering Department has prepared a helpful booklet, "Wartime Farm Production."

This booklet clearly explains the five steps you should follow, together with other helpful information that will assist you in raising maximum crops, even with reduced manpower.

The type and kind of tractor you own makes no difference in your opportunity to benefit from this book, because it is designed to help *all* farmers, in *all* parts of the country.

Here is a service that Cletrac is glad to offer to you without cost or obligation. Send for your copy of this book today. Learn how to produce greater crops, even with less manpower. Food is vital to winning the war.

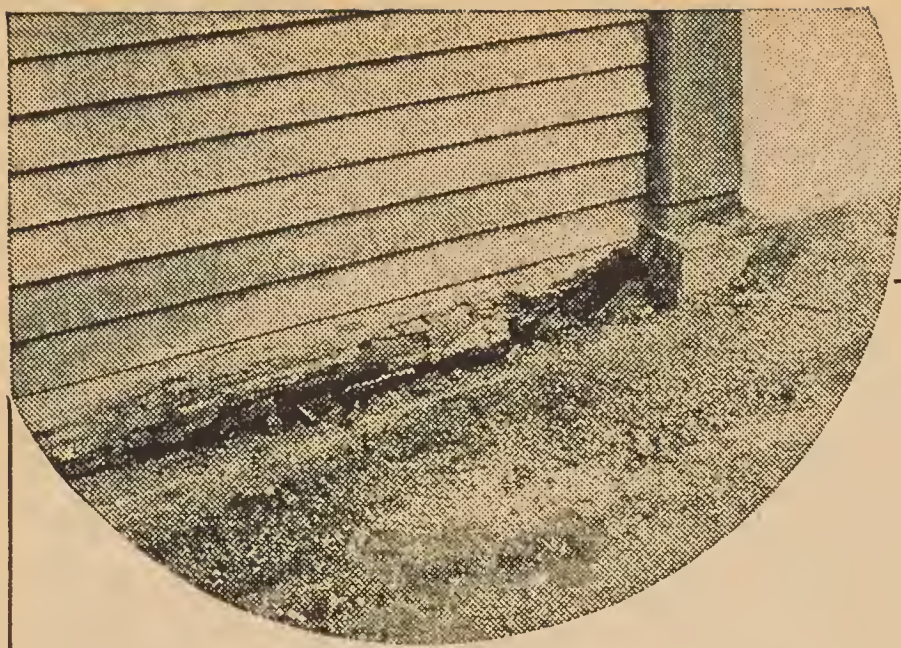


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CLETRAC CRAWLER TRACTORS

★ GASOLINE OR DIESEL ★

Print name and address in margin below and mail to Cleveland Tractor Co., Cleveland, Ohio for your copy of "Wartime Farm Production"



**DON'T
FEED
FUNGUS**

CUPRINOL Starves Out Rot and Saves the Wood

When this sill was laid—and not so very long ago—rot was only a minor consideration. Around every farm there was the usual damage from wood rot and boring insects, but there was sufficient farm help to make many annual repairs. Now we face a long period of labor shortage—and Cuprinol is being made available for farm use.

Cuprinol has been proven a reliable wood preservative by over 30 years use in Europe and the tropics. It is a liquid, easily applied by brush, spray or dipping, that penetrates the wood fibres and eliminates the nourishment on which rot fungus and insect borers feed. Only one application is needed. Can be used as a priming coat.

It is harmless to animals, poultry and plants, and Cuprinol treatment of the wood will not affect ensilage, stored grains or other products. Available on farm priorities. Write for information.

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5 million Sweet Spanish and Bermuda Special — 10,000, \$15.00; 100,000, \$100.00.

CAULIFLOWER PLANTS — \$7.50, 1000; 10,000, \$50.00.

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Wakefields, Flat Dutch, Copenhagen, Savoy, Ballhead, TOMATO, COLLARD, BROCCOLI, 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.50; 1000, \$2.50 Postpaid. Expressed 5000, \$10.00. CAULIFLOWER 100, \$1.00. POTATOES, PEPPER, ONION 200, 75c; 1000, \$3.75. Good Plants. Guaranteed. R. R. LANKFORD - - - FRANKLIN, VA. 39W.



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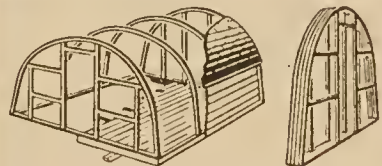
RILCO ARCH RAFTER BROODER HOUSE

12x
10 ft.



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Consists of 4 glued laminated wood rafters. The end rafters are framed for windows and door. Size of House 12'x10'x6'8" high.

● Each Rilco Arch is a continuous framing member of glued laminated construction. Its use eliminates all bracing. The Rilco Arch shaped house assures maximum floor space with a minimum of waste space overhead to be heated.

Rilco Arch brooder houses are economical to buy or build. They are light in weight, yet rigid, strong and sturdy and easily moved to clean ground with team or tractor.

Besides the 12'x10' house as illustrated, a wide variety of other sizes and shapes are available, all built with Rilco Arch Rafters.

Write for your FREE illustrated Rilco folder and name of nearest dealer.

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LAMINATED PRODUCTS, Inc.
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P. O. Box 106A • Wilkes Barre, Pa.

CLEAN OLIVE HOGSHEADS,
120 Gallons, and Olive Barrels, about 50 gallons, are available now. Later they will not be. **STRIKE WHILE THE IRON IS HOT** and order today. \$2.00 for Hogsheads, and \$1.00 for Barrels, F.O.B. New York. HENRY A. THORNDIKE, Box 43A, Newport, R. I.

The Question Box

RABBITS FOR MEAT

Is it possible to add to the family meat supply by growing rabbits in the back yard?

A few years ago, the rabbit business received a bad black eye because a group of swindlers sold rabbits under the promise of buying back offspring. A lot of people lost money, and none of them (so far as we could find) made anything.

There has been a considerable development in the raising of rabbits for meat, and doubtless meat rationing will revive interest in them. You cannot keep them just anywhere. You must have hutches that meet certain requirements. You must feed them correctly, and you must know how to handle them.

Some of the best information we know about is contained in Farmers Bulletin 1730-F, "Rabbit Production." You can get this by sending 5c in coin to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Among the breeds recommended are New Zealand Whites, New Zealand Reds, and Flemish Giants. Flemish is one of the larger breeds, and it is stated that rabbits of this breed will weigh from 4½ to 6 pounds at from 12 to 14 weeks of age; and that, when full grown, they sometimes dress as much as 18 or 22 pounds. There is less waste in dressing them than there is with chickens.

Anyone who raises more than he needs for home use can ship them alive to city markets; but, with the present situation, we think the best plan would be to do a little local advertising. We think there should be no difficulty in selling what you can raise, particularly as there is no indication at present that rabbit meat is to be rationed.

If you decide to raise rabbits, start in a small way and learn as you go.

— A. A. —

DRYING OFF COWS

When is it safe to stop milking a cow in order to give her a sufficiently long rest period before freshening?

Any cow that is not giving over 10 pounds of milk a day can safely be allowed to go without milking. If a cow is an exceptionally persistent producer, take away her grain and, if necessary, restrict the amount of water she drinks for a day or two.

It is not a good idea to milk a cow partially dry; milk her clean every time she is milked. Milk her once a day; then every other day; and discontinue milking her when production is down to 10 pounds a day.

— A. A. —

TIME TO CUT HAY

Every year we are advised to cut hay early, but how can this be done when we never get any decent weather until the first of July?

The best answer is that more and more dairymen are cutting their hay early. Weather records show that you are just about as likely to get good hay weather early as you are late. It does take longer for hay to cure when it is cut early, but the advantages are worth the extra trouble.

We are faced with a definite protein shortage, and early-cut hay is much higher in protein than when cut later in the season. It is also more palatable, and cows will eat more of it, thus making it unnecessary to feed so much grain. Early-cut hay is also much higher in vitamins and minerals.

Experience has shown that little is gained by cutting down a little hay and waiting until that is up before you cut more. On the average, you will

not get any more hay wet by keeping some cut ahead. It is particularly helpful, after it has rained, to start mowing soon after it stops. In that way, you anticipate the weather and have hay down so it can start drying at once.

Do not wait too long before raking it. Get the rake out when the hay is well wilted on top. If you leave it in the swath too long, the hay on top becomes dry enough so the leaves will shatter, while the hay in the bottom of the swath is still green. A rain hurts early-cut hay less than it does when it is cut late. Do not wait too long before shaking it out or turning it over. Rain beats hay down so it is in close contact with the wet ground. If left too long, it will mold; and no matter what you do after that, you have poor hay.

Where the haul to the barn is not too long, a buck rake saves a lot of time. Most northeastern Colleges of Agriculture have plans for constructing buck rakes.

If you have a lot of hay at some distance from the barn and can hire a baler when you want it, you will save time in hauling and also save storage space.

It never was more important to put up the highest possible quality of hay. Cows will eat more of it, and it will cut down greatly on the amount of high-protein feed you will have to buy next winter.

— A. A. —

CATTLE GRUBS

What is the best way to control cattle grubs?

The vulnerable point in the life cycle of these insects is in the spring when the grubs are in the cows' backs and are just about mature. If not killed at that time, the grubs mature, change into a resting stage in the soil, and from this stage flies develop which lay eggs on the cows' heels. The cows lick off these eggs, they hatch, and go through the animals' flesh to a point under the skin on the backs.

There are several materials that can be used to kill them. While the use of rotenone has been restricted under war conditions, it is allowable for the control of cattle grubs. Probably as easy a way as any is to mix up ¾ pound of rotenone powder, 2 ounces of soap and a gallon of water. A glass jar with a perforated top is a handy means of application. The mixture is shaken on the cows' backs and brushed in thoroughly. A gallon should treat from 12 to 16 cows.

Another method is to use a dust, mixing equal parts of rotenone with wettable sulphur such as is used in spraying fruit trees. This can be shaken on the cows' backs and rubbed or brushed in so that the dust gets through the hair into the grub holes.

If all dairymen in the community would follow control measures, the pests would become mighty scarce in a relatively few years. It is not very effective to try to control them if your neighbors do not.

— A. A. —

CORN BORERS

In the past the best material found for controlling the European borer on sweet corn has been rotenone. Because the supply of rotenone has been reduced, Dr. L. A. Carruth of the Geneva Experiment Station did some experimenting with other materials. The most promising was a product known as Black Leaf 155, a spray material originally designed for summer applications to apples and other fruits. If you are interested, write Dr. Carruth, Geneva, N. Y.



Today
Helicopters
shadow subs...

Industry is helping win the war...
industry must help build a peacetime world

Fighting now is winning the war...
Thinking now can win the peace

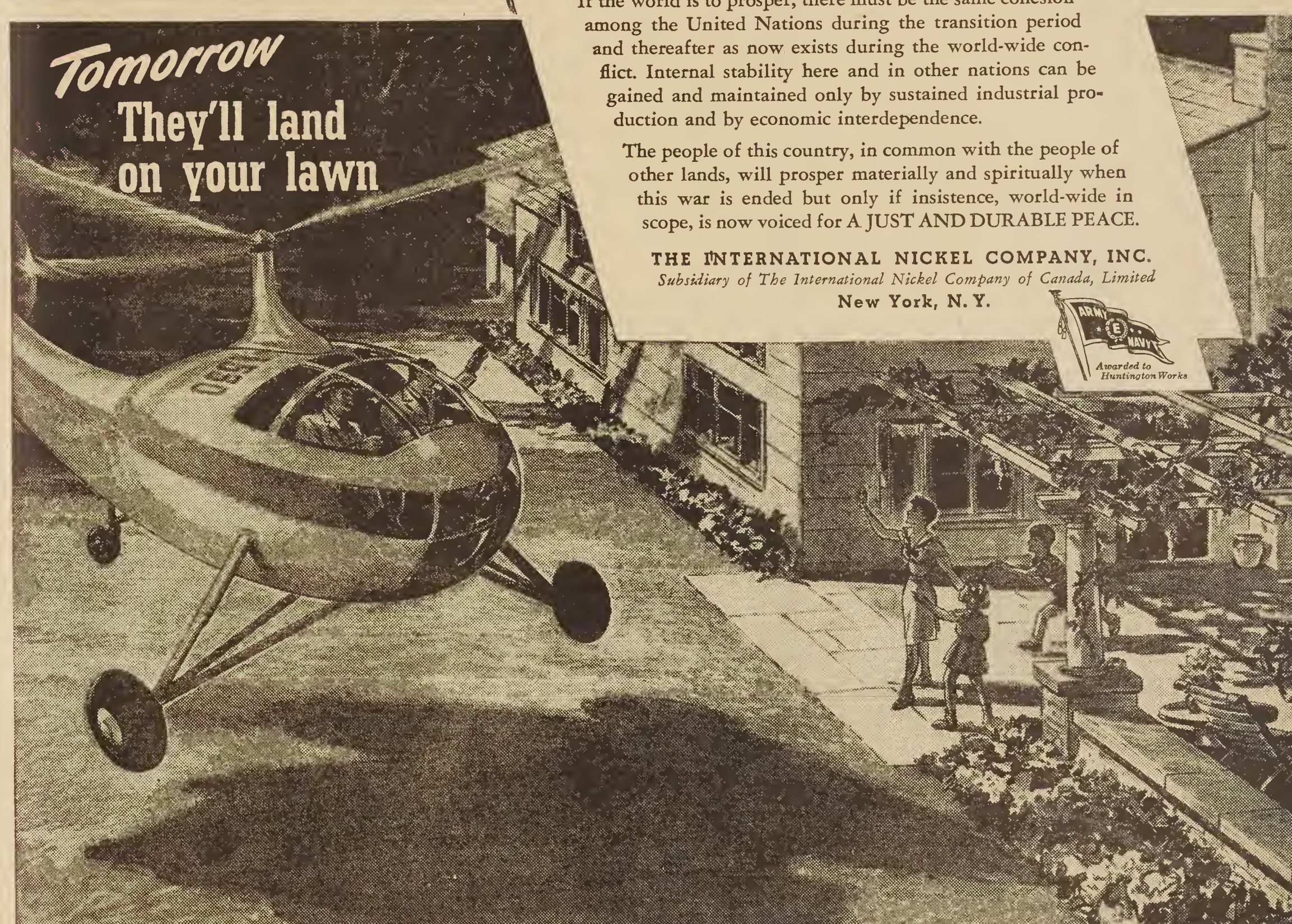
Today millions of service men are fighting for "a better world to live in." Other millions of individuals are performing miracles of production through the united efforts of management and wage earners—all of one mind—for "an unconditional surrender."

Tomorrow these millions will be permanently employed in peacetime pursuits provided they—all of one mind—dictate sound peace terms calling for sustained prosperity.

If the world is to prosper, there must be the same cohesion among the United Nations during the transition period and thereafter as now exists during the world-wide conflict. Internal stability here and in other nations can be gained and maintained only by sustained industrial production and by economic interdependence.

The people of this country, in common with the people of other lands, will prosper materially and spiritually when this war is ended but only if insistence, world-wide in scope, is now voiced for A JUST AND DURABLE PEACE.

THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY, INC.
Subsidiary of The International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited
New York, N. Y.



Tomorrow
They'll land
on your lawn



REPAIR FARM BUILDINGS for greater production

How to do it with CONCRETE and save scarce materials

To increase food production to meet war requirements it is essential that buildings used to house livestock and store crops be in good repair.

Concrete foundations under barns, hog houses or poultry houses will restore these buildings to usefulness and provide protection against rot, termites and waste and damage caused by rats.

Free booklet, "Restoring Old Farm Buildings With Concrete" tells how to make essential repairs with the use of little or no steel or other scarce materials.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

Dept. K6c-1, 347 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.
Send me free booklet, "Restoring Old Farm Buildings With Concrete."

Name.....

Street or R. R. No.....

City.....State.....



WANTED Kohler, Delco Light Plants, 110 and 32 volt, A. C.-D. C. systems. Also motors. State size, year, price. SEE JAY COMPANY
321 Yonkers Avenue - Yonkers, New York

WHITE KING PIGEONS Bargain. Must sell. Wonderful stock. GEBHARDT FARM, Muscatine, Iowa.

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If you have been notified that your policy is to run out soon, renew it right away with our agent or draw to the office.

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TIME WELL SPENT

Time taken to read the advertisements in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is time well spent—for there is no better way to keep well informed on new things on the market, what to buy at what price and where to go to get what you want. When you answer an "ad." be sure to mention the name of

**AMERICAN
AGRICULTURIST**

"We Serve for God and Country"

(Continued from Page 1)

able to have irons to press their clothes, so they are taught a method of rolling them to produce the proper press.

The second rule is orderliness, a place for everything and everything in its place. As I noted how carefully this rule was followed, I thought what good training it was for most of our boys, who at home are inclined to leave their clothes on the bedroom floor for mother to pick up.

After making his bed in the morning according to approved Navy style, the recruit must see that his locker and sea bag are ready for instant inspection.

To accommodate the 30,000 blue-jackets who are in training at Sampson, there are six self-sufficient units. Although we spent a long afternoon walking and driving, we were unable to visit more than a part of one unit. That will give you an idea of how big Sampson is. Each unit consists of 22 barracks, a drill field, a drill hall housing a swimming pool 85' x 60', and a mess hall seating 2,000 and capable of feeding 5,000 men in one hour.

At the swimming pool I was impressed with the fun the boys were having and with how carefully the instructor was teaching the boys to swim and swim in the right way. Also included in each unit are chapels, medical and dental dispensaries, and a service building in which may be found pianos, bowling alleys, ping-pong tables, a library, barber shop, soda fountains and lunch counters. There are plenty of facilities for athletics, games and recreation, but the boys don't have much extra time from their regular duties. The hospital is one of the largest and finest I was ever in.

FARMERS FEED THEM

You will of course be interested in knowing how the boys are fed, particularly if you are farm folks, because you raise the food for them. Because of their hard physical exercise, the boys' appetites are enormous. They are encouraged to eat all they want, but it's just too bad for the boy who wastes or leaves anything on his tray. A big sign in the mess hall reads:

"Food is vital to the war effort. Take what you can eat, then eat what you take. Conserve food."

The food is served cafeteria style on compartment trays. The men eat at long highly polished tables and at the end of the meal stack their trays and carry them to the galleys (kitchen) where automatic dish washers do a speedy cleaning job. We visited the kitchen and again I was impressed with the cleanliness and with the careful way in which the food was prepared.

In one unit alone, these boys consume 30,000 pounds of meat a week; 30,000 pounds of potatoes (but they hadn't had any potatoes for a couple of weeks before I was there because they couldn't get them); other foods, including 4 tons of fresh vegetables; 400 gallons of soup; 700 gallons of fresh milk; 65,000 pounds of butter. Over 1,000 pies and 150 gallons of ice cream go down those hungry throats at one meal. These figures are for only ONE unit. Multiply them by six and you have the total amount of food consumed at Sampson in a week. Multiply that by what the boys in other training stations are using, and you see one reason why food is becoming a problem, and why it is so necessary for all of us connected with food production to do everything in our power to increase the supply.

TAUGHT SKILLED TRADES

We stopped to watch many different groups being instructed by their officer teachers. Hundreds of the men were

learning to tie and splice rope, going through calisthenic exercises, learning to defend themselves in boxing and with ju-jitsu, and of course, learning military drill. We were told that there are something over fifty different trades in the Navy, and recruits at Sampson who show special aptitude are promoted for further instruction to those special trade schools. I couldn't help but note how interested the boys all seemed to be.

I asked an officer if there was much if any discipline problem with the boys. He said:

"Practically none. We keep the boys busy and happy. We don't permit the subordinate officers to bully or yell at the men, and as long as the men behave like gentlemen they are treated as such."

Certainly Army and Navy officers I have met at Sampson and elsewhere are gentlemen. Like the men themselves, they all give the impression of having a big job to do, and that they are going to do it the best way and in the shortest time possible.

Our officer guide did tell me that sometimes some of the boys were bothered with homesickness at first, but this disappears when they get into the swing of things.

At the end of the preliminary training period at Sampson the men are assigned to further training or to battle stations aboard ship, where they help to carry the fight to the Axis and to clear the world of the greatest evil that has ever come upon it.

HARD AND HEALTHY

My outstanding impression after seeing thousands of these boys at work at Sampson is that they are happy and improving in health and learning to do skilled things with their hands. I have had similar reports from my sons and other friends from other Army and Navy stations and camps. One of my boys recently wrote that while on a march a long distance from camp, they were completely soaked with a heavy cold rain. "If that had happened at the beginning of our training," he said, "half of us would have been sick the next day. But because we were hardened and in good condition, not a boy was even lame."

In giving you this cheerful picture, I am in no way forgetting that these sons of ours are training for war, and that nothing much good can be said of this ruinous war. Of course these boys would rather be home. But on the whole I am sure that we fathers and mothers and other citizens can feel that if there has to be a war, certainly the Army and Navy are doing a good job in the training and treatment of our sons.

I want to close this little piece with a story about a father I met on the train the other night. He was returning from visiting his eighteen-year-old son at Sampson. He said the boy had just told him about how hard he had to work, but in spite of this, he liked it and liked his officers. Then the father said to me:

"You know, I was just thinking that it seems only yesterday that John was a little fellow tagging me around the house and asking questions. And I was thinking, too, how there are a few folks who never have any patience with the boys when they are small. If the boys happen to drop a ball on to their lawns or into their gardens they chase them out with threats and even with curses. Yet now those same boys have grown up and gone to the wars and are fighting for the very fellows who chased them off when the boys were small."

"That's right," I agreed, "and they are giving everything they have for all the rest of us!"



**With
AMERICAN
AGRICULTURIST
Advertisers**

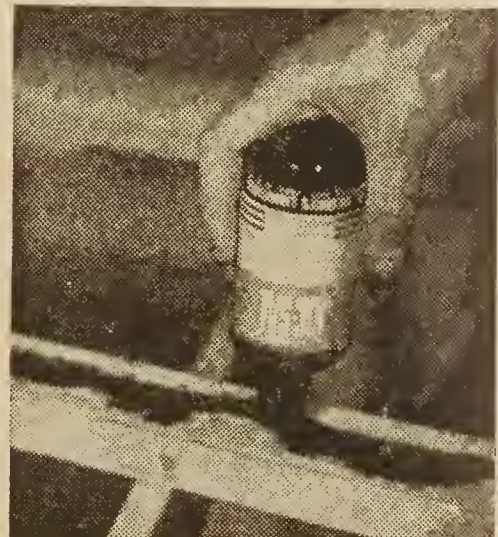
FOOD: THE AMERICAN GUERNSEY CATTLE CLUB of Peterborough, New Hampshire, are doing their part in calling attention to the importance of food production. Any person who is milking or feeding Guernsey cows can get a red, white and blue pin to wear on his lapel. The pin reads: "Essential Producer—Food for Victory" with the word "Guernsey" at the bottom. Also available to Guernsey breeders is a Victory Certificate for owners or farms where production this year equals or exceeds that of last year.

GARDENS: "Have a Victory Garden" is the title of an 82-page booklet published by the INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY, 180 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. There is a charge of 10 cents for this booklet. It is a bit late to use part of the information, but the sections on cultivation; control of insects, pests and diseases; and harvesting and storing are still timely. Anyway, there is another year coming.

WOOD: The importance of wood as a wartime material is more fully recognized every day. One effective way to save wood waste is to prevent its decay. A relatively new product designed for this purpose is Cuprinol. Send to CUPRINOL, INC., 7 Water Street, Boston, Massachusetts, for "How To Stop Mildew, Insect Damage, and Rot In Wood and Fabric."

PUMPS: Few pieces of equipment on a farm save more time than water systems. It is difficult these days to get repairs. That is why the PLUMBING AND HEATING INDUSTRIES BUREAU, 35 E. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois, has put out a booklet which they call "Timely Tips on Wartime Care and Maintenance of Electric Farm Pumps and Water Systems." The booklet is available from any of the following manufacturers: Delco Appliance Division, General Motors Corporation, Rochester, New York; The Deming Company, Salem, Ohio; The Everite Pump and Manufacturing Company, Lancaster, Pennsylvania; Flint and Walling Manufacturing Company, Kendallville, Indiana; and The F. E. Myers and Brother Company, Ashtabula, Ohio.

CARE: Ask your TEXACO dealer for a copy of "Harvest Gold." In it you will find a "troubleshooting" section, hints on care and protection of your tractor, and up-to-the-minute information on the care and servicing of such farm tools as plows, harrows, manure spreaders, grain drills, mowing machines, grain binders, and corn harvesters.



Applying a nicotine product "Nic-Sal" made by DR. SALSBURY'S LABORATORIES, Charles City, Iowa, to roosts to control lice. The preparation is put on the roosts from 20 to 30 minutes before the hens go to roost, and the treatment is repeated in 30 days to kill any lice which have hatched out since the previous application. The second treatment is just as important as the first.

June in the Henhouse

By L. E. WEAVER

TEACHING CHICKS TO EAT

The other day I had one more proof that we men folk ought to leave the job of caring for babies to the women, including baby chicks. Once before I have mentioned the Dan Montgomerys of South Plymouth in Chenango County. That was about getting clean eggs. This time, Mrs. Montgomery said to me, "I liked what you wrote about getting chicks started—but I don't agree with you on one point." After she had made her point, I had to agree that she was right. Said Mrs. Montgomery:

"You wrote that the feeders should never be filled all the way to the top. That's all right after the first day or two, but when we first put our chicks out, I fill the feeders level full—even rounded up a little. Then it's easy for the chicks to find the feed, and they learn to eat more quickly."

It sounds sensible, doesn't it? I'll try it out on my next lot of chicks. I was glad to learn, also, that after years of experience Mrs. Montgomery has joined the group that I call the anti-fussers. She said:

"I used to put out extra drinking dishes and dip their beaks in water, and also put feed on egg case flats. I don't do any of that fussing any more. I just put the feed and water in the places they are going to be right along, and let the chicks find them for themselves."

Said I, "Do you lose more chicks now?"

To that I received an emphatic "No!"

* * *

PROGRESS REPORT

In another month it will be a year since I went back into the chicken business. A brief report may be of interest.

BROILERS.—On July 7, 1942, I put out 500 White Rock chicks and 500 Barred Crossbreds. Billy Turk, who lives next door, did the feeding and other chores. Billy still helps me, but since we have had laying hens, most of his time is spent feeding them and taking care of the eggs. Billy recently celebrated his fifteenth birthday and is counting the days until school will be out.

I made some money on the broilers. Losses were low, and I sold them to a local man. After a lot of the biggest and best pullets had gone, I decided to keep some for layers. Along in early winter, 60 of the crossbreds were put in with the older crossbreds that I had purchased. They replaced birds that had been culled or had died. They laid well, but were very broody; and

when losses began to show up in them, they all went to market. That was a month or more ago.

Of the White Rocks, I saved 160 pullets and a dozen males. After a clean pullorum test, I have sold the 24-ounce eggs for hatching at a premium of 15 cents above market price. The only trouble now is that less than half the eggs are large enough.

In February, I got some started Rhode Island Red broiler chicks that grew rapidly and reached an average weight of 3 pounds just as a half dozen or more went lame. So off to market they went, and at a fair profit.

At present, I have a lot of White Leghorn broilers old enough for market, but not large enough. They have had a tough time. I had to take a brooder away from them to brood turkeys. Then winter hung on, and they had a touch of bronchitis. Losses were too heavy, and they seem to have grown slowly. They look fine, and are quite normal now.

WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS.—They were a good buy. I bought 700, paying \$1.50 each for them. Production has been good except from the middle of November to the middle of January, when there was a lot of molting. It takes better care than I can give under my conditions to prevent that slump in February-hatched birds. They came back, and are still going strong. Mortality has been low. Like most poultrymen, I could give the day-by-day egg record, but the dead-bird record just didn't get kept. However, there has been a small amount of culling, and the roosts still look well filled.

CROSSBREDS.—These didn't pan out quite so well. They laid very well indeed, even better than the Leghorns. Their eggs were large, and almost from the first brought top prices for brown eggs. These I bought by the pound, and they cost about \$1.40 each. Losses from big livers and other forms of the leukosis complex were heavy in spite of a lot of culling. I attempted to spot the birds that were going to be the next victims, but didn't have much luck. I finally sold the whole lot at a cent a pound less than I paid for them. Now one floor of the poultry house is vacant. I wish I had 600 February pullets to put in there, but I didn't dare start any chicks with those sick crossbreds around. Furthermore, I wanted to try raising turkeys. I have some, but this is not the time for a report on them.

* * *

CALCIUM SHORTAGE SERIOUS

A month ago in Dutchess County and again in Greene County I was told that poultrymen could not buy either oyster shell or limestone grit. There wasn't any to be had. I don't know what those poultrymen have been doing, but I do know that hens cannot keep on laying eggs if they do not have lime with which to make egg shells.

Now that shortage has spread to other sections. It is serious. A search for substitutes has been made, and at the present moment the best procedure for those who cannot get shell or limestone grit is to add ground limestone (the same as is spread on the fields) to the mash. However, this must not be overdone. Above 5 pounds in 100 pounds of mash seems to make the mash less palatable so that hens eat less mash. That can quickly cut down production. No doubt other substitutes will soon appear on the market.

—L. E. Weaver.

BAABOY CHICKS



NEW WAR TIME MONEY SAVING PLAN WENE R.O.P. CHICKS

In Addition to LOW MONEY-SAVING PRICES

More 2-to-5-yr.-old HEN BREEDERS mated to 200-314 Egg R.O.P. Sires than any other New Jersey plant. R.O.P.-male-mated Leghorns, Rocks, New Hampshires, R. I. Reds. Sold on 14-day replacement guarantee. BLOODTESTED. HATCHES YEAR 'ROUND. Capacity 1,800,000 Eggs. Popular purebreds or crossbreds. Write today for FREE CATALOG.

U.S. APPROVED **WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. F-4, VINELAND, NEW JERSEY**

CATALOG FREE

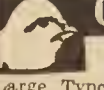


2 Good Buys—
U. S. WAR BONDS
and HALL'S CHICKS

It's not too early to anticipate next season's baby chick needs. Place your order as soon as possible to assure your self delivery of your chicks when you want them. And **KEEP BUYING THOSE WAR BONDS.**

HALL BROTHERS HATCHERY, Inc.
Box 59, Wallingford, Conn.

HALL'S CHICKS



CLEAR SPRING CHICKS

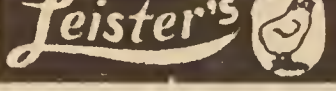
95% Guar. Pullets. 100% Live Delivery. 1943 CAT. FREE. Non-Sex'd Pullets Chks.

	Per 100	Per 100	Per 100
Large Type Hanson	\$12.00	\$20.00	\$6.00
Sired White Leghorns	11.00	18.00	6.00
Large Type Leghorns	12.00	22.00	8.00
Black Minorcas	14.00	17.00	15.00
Barred Rocks	15.00	17.00	15.00
White Rocks	15.00	20.00	15.00
R. I. Reds	16.00	20.00	15.00
New Hampshire Reds	15.00	18.00	15.00
Red-Rock Cross	12.00	20.00	10.00

Mixed, No sex or Breed guarantee—\$12.00 per 100.

We have been satisfying a steady list of prosperous poultrymen for years. All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. Parcel Post Prepaid.

CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY,
F. B. LEISTER, Owner, Box 51, McAlisterville, Pa.



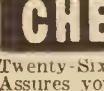
Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS

Hatches Tues. and Thurs. Order from ad or write for actual photo Cat. **ORDER IN ADVANCE IF POSSIBLE.**

Cash or C.O.D. Non-Sex'd Pullets Cockerels

	per 100	per 100	per 100
Hanson or Large Type	\$12.00	\$22.00	\$4.00
English S. C. W. Leghorns	11.00	20.00	4.00
Black or White Minorcas	13.00	16.00	13.00
B. & W. Rox, R. I. Reds, W. Wy.	13.00	16.00	13.00
Red-Rock or Rock-Rock Cross	13.00	16.00	13.00
N. HAMP. REDS (AAA SUP.)	17.00	22.00	13.00
H. Mix \$12. HEAVY BROILER CHIX, no sex guar., \$11.00. Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D., 100% live del. Post Pd. AMER. SEXORS ONLY. 95% Accuracy.			

C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.



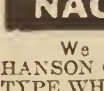
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Twenty-Six years of Breeding & Hatching Experience Assures you the highest quality. Breeders Tested. Postage Paid. Catalog FREE. Live Delivery.

Pullets Guar. 95% Accurate Per 100 100 100

	Unsex'd	Ptts.	Chks.
BIG R.O.P. SIREO	\$10.00	\$18.00	\$5.00
WHITE LEGHORNS	10.00	18.00	5.00
Hy. Breeds—straight run only	25	50	100
White and Barred Rocks	\$4.00	\$7.50	\$14.00
New Hampshires	4.25	8.00	15.00

CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM,
Wm. Nace, (Prop.), Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.



NACE'S QUALITY CHICKS

We pay postage. Safe delivery guaranteed.

	Unsex'd	Ptts.	Chks.
HANSON OR ENGLISH LARGE TYPE WHITE LEGHORNS	100	100	100
R. O. P. SIREO	\$10.00	\$18.00	\$5.00
S. C. Everpay Br. Leghorns	10.00	18.00	5.00
Bar. & White Rocks	12.00	15.00	11.00
N. H. & R. I. Reds	14.00	17.00	10.00
Heavy Mixed	10.00	15.00	9.00

From Free range flocks. Sex'd Pullets Guar. 95% accurate. Order from ad or write for Catalog.

J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
BOX A, RICHFIELD, PENNSYLVANIA



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COCKERELS \$5.00 PER 100.

Our 29th year of Breeding Juniata Leghorns. Bred for Size, type and egg production. Write for our large Catalog showing actual photos of our Farm & Breeders. UNSEXED \$10. & \$11. per 100; PULLETS \$20. & \$22. per 100.

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Better Chicks mean Better Profits. All Breeders Blood Tested. Guar. Sexing. Write for FREE Circular.

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ROSELAWN

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Hatches Mon. & Thurs. Order from ad or write for Catalog. 100% live del. We NON-SEX PTTS. CKLS. Pay Postage. Cash or C.O.D.

	100	100	100
Hanson Strain Wh. Leghorns	\$12.00	\$22.00	\$3.00
Large Type White Leghorns	10.00	20.00	3.00
Bar. Rocks & R. I. Reds	12.00	16.00	11.00
New Hampshire Reds	14.00	18.00	11.00
Rock-Red Cross	12.00	16.00	11.00
White Rox	13.00	17.00	11.00
It. Mix, \$10.; It. Mix, no sex guar., \$9. Breeders Blood Tested for B.W.D. Amer. Sexors only. 95% accuracy.			

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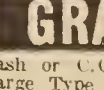
All Breeders carefully culled & Blood Tested. Order direct from ad, or write for our new catalog. Satisfaction and safe arrival guaranteed.

Shipments Mon. & Thurs. Unsex'd Pul'ts Ck's

	100	100	100
White and Brown Leghorns	\$10.00	\$18.00	\$6.00
Black or Buff Leg., Anconas	11.00	18.00	6.00
Bar., White and Buff Rocks	15.00	20.00	12.00
Rhode Island Reds, Red-Rocks	15.00	20.00	18.00
New Hamp. & Rock-Red Cross	16.00	22.00	18.00
Heavy Assorted	13.00	18.00	15.00
Light Assorted	9.00	17.00	6.00

Sexing guaranteed 95% correct Our 22nd year.

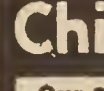
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GRAYBILL'S HI-GRADE CHICKS

Cash or C.O.D. Non-Sex Pts. Chks.

	100	100	100
Large Type Wh. Leghorns	\$10.00	\$18.00	\$5.00
S. C. Eng. or Hanson Str.	12.00	20.00	5.00
AAA Hanson Mating Wh. Leg.	14.00	24.00	5.00
Eng. Black Leghorns	17.00	24.00	14.00
AAA B. Rox-N. H. Red Cross	10.00	18.00	10.00
N. H. Red-Leghorn Cross	15.00	17.00	14.00
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, Wh. Wyand.	15.00	17.00	14.00
Rock-Red & Red-Rock Cross	15.00	17.00	14.00
St. Run Hy. Breeds \$14.-100. We pay postage. 100% live arv. guar. B.W.D.T. Free range flocks. 4-wk.-old Wh. or Blk. Leg. Pts. \$40.-100. Ship exp. col. Sex guar. 95%. Order direct. C. S. GRAYBILL HATCHERY, Box A, COCOLAMUS (Juniata Co.), PENNA.			



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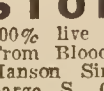


NIEMON'S CHICKS

100% del. Cash or C.O.D. UNSEX. PTTS. CKLS. (Pullets Guar. 95%)

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Hanson Sired Wh. Leghorns	\$11.00	\$18.00	\$4.00
Large Type Wh. Leghorns	10.00	18.00	3.00
Bar. & Wh. Rox, R. I. Reds	14.00	16.00	12.00
H. Mix \$11. Breeders Blood Tested. Free Cir. Postpaid.			

NIEMON'S POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY,
Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.



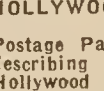
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100% live del. P.P. STR. PTTS. CKLS.

	100	100	100
From Bloodtested Breeders	\$12.00	\$22.00	\$5.00
Hanson Sired Wh. Leghorns	11.00	20.00	5.00
Large S. C. Wh. Leghorns	15.00	20.00	15.00
Barred Rocks	17.00	26.00	15.00

Sexed Guar. 95% true to sex. Catalog FREE. Reserve your chicks today for future delivery.

STONEY RUN HATCHERY,
H.M. Leister, Owner, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.



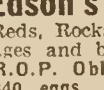
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JUNE DELIVERY.

Postage Paid. Free Cat. Non-Sex'd Pts. Chks. describing breeders.

	100	100	100
Hollywood or Hanson	\$10.00	\$20.00	\$ 5.00
R. O. P. SIREO CHICKS	11.00	21.00	6.00
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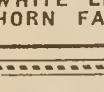
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Reds, Rocks, N. Hampshires, Crosses, Pullets of various ages and breeding stock in season. We use Parmenter R.O.P. Obl. Pedigreed Reds. Production Record 255 to 340 eggs. Send for Chart. Write Main Office.

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Scrap metal is needed for war materials. Gather it up and sell it now. But, be sure that you do not discard machines that could be put into workable shape.

Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

"American Agriculturist's Classified Page"

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TRY "WAIT FARMS" FIRST
for your next Herd Sire. We specialize on Type and Production. 2 Gold Medal Herd Sires, 2 Silver Medal. Prices reasonable. Write for list.
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ORCHARD HILL STOCK FARM OFFERS FOR SALE Carnation bred bulls of excellent type from high producing dams and sired by Carnation Creamelle Inka May or Carnation Homestead Hazelwood, son of Governor of Carnation.
M. R. KLOCK & SON, FORT PLAIN,
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Buy a young Holstein herd—a bull and two heifers, unrelated, 6 to 8 months old, good blood lines, well grown, registered and transferred, for \$500. Inspection and correspondence invited. Also service age bulls for sale.
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FOR SALE: YOUNG BULLS
carrying 87½% the same blood as Tarbell Farms Peerless Margo 1013.3 lbs. fat. World's Champion Jr. 3-year-old. Tarbell Farms Peerless Eloise, 1436.4 lbs. milk, 800.7 lbs. fat. Jr. 3-year-old. Full information furnished on request. Herd Federal Accredited, Negative.

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T.B. AND BLOODTESTED REGISTERED BROWN SWISS FOR SALE. THEY HAVE BOTH TYPE AND PRODUCTION.

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T.B. AND BLOODTESTED HOLSTEINS AND GUERNSEYS IN CARLOAD LOTS.

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LARGE NUMBER OF DAIRY CATTLE TO CHOOSE FROM. CAREFULLY SELECTED. TERMS THAT ARE PRACTICAL AND CONVENIENT. NO DOWN PAYMENT.

STATE DAIRY CATTLE CO., Inc.

B. N. MILLARD, Pres. ITHACA, N. Y.
3 miles south of Ithaca on Routes 13 and 24.
Phone: Ithaca 2015.

Cattle: 500 head, fancy fresh, forward.
HORSES, ALL KINDS. THE BEST IN FANCY DRAFT AND SADDLE HORSES. PRICED RIGHT.
E. L. Foote & Son, Inc., HOBART, N. Y.
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25 Big Heifers, mostly Holsteins, to freshen about May 1st; 50 Fall Heifers (Big), mostly Holsteins; 25 Choice Springers, Holsteins-Guernseys; 60 Choice Just Fresh and Milking Cows. OSWALD J. WARD & SON, CANDOR, N. Y. PHONE—3H or 3Y.

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ONE REGISTERED ABERDEEN ANGUS—(6 YR. OLD COW), WITH CALF BY SIDE.
TWO REGISTERED ABERDEEN ANGUS—(2 YR. OLDS) TO CALVE ON GRASS.

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STEEDMAN AND WILCOX

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NOW OFFERING

Polled Hereford Breeding Bulls
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Hereford and Angus Feeder Steers.
Singly, Trucklots and Carlots.
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ALL KINDS FOR SALE. CARLOTS OR LESS.
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CHESTER & YORKSHIRE, BERKSHIRE & O. I. C. CROSSED. SEND 25¢ REMITTANCE WITH ORDER. BALANCE C.O.D.
5-6 WEEKS OLD, \$12.50 EACH
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NO CRATING CHARGE—PROMPT SHIPMENT.

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BRED SOWS AND GILTS BRED TO PUREBRED CHESTER WHITE BOAR.

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1 REG. O.I.C. BOAR READY FOR SERVICE.
SIX WEEKS OLD O.I.C. PIGS READY JUNE 15.
ELIGIBLE FOR REGISTRY.
Smith Brothers, Clyde, N. Y., R.D. 3.

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FOR AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER LITTERS.
BRED TO REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE BOARS.
The Stumbo Livestock Farm, HEMLOCK, NEW YORK.

PURE BRED LARGE YORKSHIRES

St. Lawrence Co. Yorkshire Club.
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For Sale: Registered Hereford Pigs.
WE ARE NOW BOOKING ORDERS FOR JUNE AND JULY DELIVERY.

Alex Debrucque & Son, Canastota, N. Y.
Phone 6161.

FOR SALE: FEEDER PIGS,

BRED GILTS, BRED SOWS, AND REGISTERED BERKSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE BOARS.
A. J. PACKARD, SOMERVILLE, N. J.

Feeding Pigs For Sale

Chester-Whites and Yorkshire Cross or Berkshire and Chester White Cross. All healthy large type that make large hogs. Will ship two or more C.O.D. or send check or money order. Pigs 6-7 weeks old \$12.00 each; 8-9 weeks old \$15.00 each. **WALTER LUX, 44 Arlington Road, WOBURN, Mass. Tel. 0086 Woburn.**

Rugged Pigs! Chester-Whites, Chester-Berkshire, Yorkshire, Berkshire, 5-6 wks. \$11.00, 7-8 wks. \$13.00, 8-9 wks. \$15.00. Boars 100-125 lbs., \$35.00. Larger boars for heavy service \$50.00. Please state second choice. Crates free. Money order or check. Ship two or more. **CARL ANDERSON, Virginia Road, Concord, Mass.**

OFFERING A LIMITED NUMBER OF CHOICE SPRING PIGS

6 WEEKS OLD—\$12 EACH. MOST OF THESE ARE CHESTER WHITES. SEND M.O. OR CHECK.
A. M. LUX FARM, WOBURN, MASS.

Registered Poland China Spring Boars AND GILTS; BRED SOWS.

CHARLES HEAL & SON

R. D. 1, BURLINGTON, N. J.

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For Sale: German Shepherd Puppies
Wolf gray, litter of seven, born April 17. Not eligible for registry. Can be shipped at 7 weeks, with one inoculation. Price \$30 each.
I. W. Ingalls, R.D. 3, Trumansburg, N.Y.

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WHAT DO YOU NEED? BOOKS, COLORED PICTURES, DESCRIPTIONS, 108 RECOGNIZED BREEDS, 35¢.

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AKC COCKER SPANIELS

PUPPIES AND GROWN STOCK.
THREE SAINT BERNARD MATRONS.
SOME REAL BUYS. TEL. 21R2.
Mrs. Edna Gladstone, Andes, N. Y.

FOR SALE

Well Bred English Shepherd Puppies.
FEMALES \$5.00—MALES \$7.50.
CHARLES D. ARTHUR, PERU, N. Y.

DOGS—COCKER SPANIELS,

Red, Black, and Part-Color. A.K.C. Fox Terriers. Medium and Toy. Newfoundland Puppies. These make the all-around dog for home and farm.

Robinson's Kennels, Trumansburg, N.Y.

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IDEAL BEDDING AND LITTER FOR ANIMALS.
CATTLE, DAIRY AND POULTRY FARMS.
CARLOADS ONLY. PRICES ON REQUEST.

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TELEPHONE: MOTT HAVEN 9-0006.
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HAVE RECENTLY DISMANTLED TWO LARGE 2-STORY POULTRY HOUSES. WILL SELL COMPLETE OR PART JAMESWAY VENTILATOR EQUIPMENT. Thermostatic controlled intake flues, complete with insulation material; 80 intake flues; roof saddles. Looks like new—original cost approximately \$5,000. Will sell at a bargain.

Lake Placid Club Farms,

FAVOR R. SMITH, Farm Mgr.,
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WITH ROOFS AND CHUTES IN GOOD CONDITION. 14 BY 30 FEET.
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Electric Floor Brooders.
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\$3.39 GALLON.

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RICH POULTRY FARMS

Leghorns Trapped and Progeny Tested
Reds

ONE OF NEW YORK STATE'S OLDEST AND—
LARGEST BREEDING FARMS. 12,000 BIRDS—
Write for illustrated catalog and price list. Also describes our method of growing pullets and feeding layers.
Wallace H. Rich, Box A, Hobart, N. Y.



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S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, RHODE ISLAND REDS, NEW HAMPSHIRE.
N. Y. S. U. S. Approved Pullorum Controlled. Satisfaction Guaranteed. A Postcard Will Bring You Our Free Folder.
DONALD E. KUNEY, Springbrook Poultry Farm, Route A, SENECA FALLS, N. Y.

C. & G. FARMS

BREEDERS OF R.I. REDS AND RED-ROCK CROSSES
Trapped and progeny tested for years. B.W.D. free. Satisfaction is our motto.
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RESULTS

"Some time ago we sent you a money order so you would insert our ducklings advertisement in your next 4 issues. It is to appear the second time, but please do not put it in any more. Send us the money back for the other 2 times. We are now booked with ducklings until August. We sure got results from your paper."—
George Zetts, Summit Poultry Farm, Drifting, Pa.

POULTRY

ZIMMER'S POULTRY FARM

N. Y.-U. S. APPROVED WHITE LEGHORNS, REOS, BARRED CROSS.

They Live—They Lay—They Pay
PULLORUM FREE. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
Details on request.

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BOX C, GALLUPVILLE, N. Y.

Walter Rich's Hobart Poultry Farm

LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY

OUR CIRCULAR SHOWS YOU THE TYPE OF BIRD IT WILL PAY YOU TO PUT IN YOUR LAYING HOUSE NEXT FALL.

WALTER S. RICH, HOBART, N. Y.

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S. C. White Leghorns—50 years experience in breeding profit-producing birds. Write for free folder.
THE Mcgregor Farm, Box A, MAINE, N. Y.

BODINE'S Pedigreed LEGHORNS

Won Central New York laying test over all breeds 1942. 3362 eggs, 3558.60 points. Please write for our 1943 price list and catalog describing our Leghorns, Reds and Cross Breeds.

Eli H. Bodine, Box 28, Chemung, N. Y.

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BARRED ROCKS—CROSSES
"BRED TO LAY—LAY TO PAY"
Write for descriptive catalog and prices.
GLENWOOD FARMS, R.F.D. 3, ITHACA, N. Y.

CHRISTIE'S STRAIN N. H. REDS

PULLETS. BLOODTESTED STOCK.
ALL COMMERCIAL BREEDES. CIRCULARS.
V. S. KENYON, Marcellus, New York

Babcock's Healthy Layers

W. LEGHORNS, BARRED ROCKS, R.I. REDS, NEW HAMPSHIRE, BARRED CROSS, RED-ROCK CROSS.
100% Pullorum Clean—100% Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Write for attractive catalog.

BABCOCK'S HATCHERY,
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COCKERELS FOR BROILERS.
CERTIFIED HYBRID SEED CORN.
CAYUGA SOY BEANS.
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CASTER'S PARMENTER REDS

AND ROCK-RED CROSS.
Known for exceptional livability and consistent production. Circular on request.
RED-W-FARM, Box W, Wolcott, N. Y.

FARMS FOR SALE

61-Acre Farm; Stock, Tools, Crops

Depot town handy; sturdy 7 rooms, running spring water, basement barn 30x36, milk house; 55 acres for oats, buckwheat, etc., spring-watered pasture, woodlot, apple trees; aged owner's price, \$3400 and if taken now 3 cows, 2 heifers, hull, poultry, crops, tractor, other machinery included; part down; pg. 38 Big Free Catalog—Bargains 18 States.

STROUT REALTY

255-R 4th AVE., NEW YORK CITY 10, NEW YORK.

Dairy, Poultry and Cash Crop Farm

316 acres rich valley farm. Excellent location, 6 miles City Norwich, 2 miles Village Oxford. Fine Colonial home, firelodge, 2 baths, vapor heat, beautiful grounds; large modern 68 cow dairy barn, horse barn, hay barn, poultry house, silo, shop, garages. Price, \$20,000. \$7,000 cash, balance mortgage 4% interest, easy terms. Don't delay. Write

Craine Agency, Sherburne, N. Y.,

for complete information.

FOR SALE: 300-Acre Dairy Farm

In St. Lawrence Valley, Franklin County. New barn, stanchions for 100 head. Land all tillable and in high state of cultivation. A real tractor farm. Operated by same owner over 40 years. Modern 10-room house with all conveniences; double tenant house. Farm carries over 100 head of stock. Will sell with or without stock and equipment.

Address F. H. FALLON,

Dunning Avenue Road, Auburn, N. Y.

ADVERTISING RATES—Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers—

This classified page is for the accommodation of Northeastern farmers for advertising the following classifications: LIVESTOCK—Cattle, Swine, Sheep, Horses, Dogs, Rabbits, Goats, Mink, Ferrets; FARM PRODUCE—Field Crops, Hay and Straw, Maple Syrup, Honey, Pop Corn, Miscellaneous; POULTRY—Breeding Stock, Hatching Eggs; EMPLOYMENT—Help Wanted, Situation Wanted; FARM REAL ESTATE—Farms for Sale, Farms Wanted; USED FARM EQUIPMENT—For Sale, Wanted.

This page combines the advantage of display type advertising at farmers' classified advertising rates. Two advertising space units are offered as follows: space one inch deep one column wide at \$5.00 per issue or space one-half inch deep one column wide at \$3.00 per issue. Copy must be received at American Agriculturist, Advertising Dept., Box 514, Ithaca, N. Y., 11 days before publication date. No Baby Chick advertising accepted on this page. 1943 issue dates are as follows: Jan. 2, 16; Feb. 13, 27; Mar. 13, 27; April 10, 24; May 8, 22; June 5, 19; July 3, 17, 31; Aug. 14, 28; Sept. 11, 25; Oct. 9, 23; Nov. 6, 20; Dec. 4, 18.



By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

LIVESTOCK is in a most unusual position, but what isn't? With corn and oats not even planted practically everywhere east of the Mississippi and with most other things drowned out, the question of how to handle our northeastern livestock is too big a question for me, but anyway here are some general facts and figures.

The OPA seems well on its way out. Its devastation of production, along with the late spring, and its foolish high-handed methods seem to have caught the attention of the people, and that still means "finis" in this country. I feel that soon all livestock and food products will slowly revert back to a more nearly normal supply and demand basis. This will mean less worry to farm people about prices for their products this fall and winter.

As to consumer demand, practically all job-holders, including the coal miners, are getting pay-boosts, therefore, in spite of income tax, there will still be a lot of loose city money around. People have proved beyond a doubt that they want meat and good meat, and will buy it if they have the money.

Then, Lend-Lease officials have come out with the statement that they want 2,024,000,000 pounds of meat. Playing around with some figures, that's every sheep and lamb in the United

States, if they average to weigh 80 pounds alive and 40 pounds dressed; or it's 30,330,000 hogs that will dress out 150 pounds of meat each or average to weigh over 200 pounds each alive; or it's over 4,000,000 dairy cows that average to weigh 1000 pounds each alive. Some order for the livestock people of this country to fill.

On top of that, it is reported that we now have over 8,000,000 men under arms. If they each eat half again as much meat as they did at home, that alone would be a "must" effort to every livestock producer.

Also, I saw some trainloads of prisoners of war going through here, headed West, the other day. Maybe they can eat the necks, but still they will probably be fed better than ever before in their lives, or at least better fed than they have been recently.

That's the demand picture. It is a challenge to every livestock producer, and it explains why I feel that the price will be all right, whether OPA is kicked out or not.

How to meet this demand is the real question. If we can't do it with grain we will have to do it with good hay. The American farmer is a really resourceful individual. This year you'll see him cutting his hay early and at its best, saving every pound he can. You'll see him plant more corn than usual, and replacing oats with barley, shredding corn fodder to replace straw, and a thousand other individual changes that will apply to each individual farm. Furthermore, you'll see these meat orders all filled, for he'll fight his obstacles here just as hard as his boy is fighting his obstacles "over there."

PREVENTING LOSSES FROM BLOAT

By JAMES MORSE, Cayuga County, N. Y., Farmer.

ONE OF the many losses to farmers in the wet season is that from bloating of cows from pasture. In warm wet weather nitrogen is available in the fast growing legumes and when eaten rapidly by the cow it produces gases which cause extreme bloating and often death.

One herd may lose several animals at the same time. Veterinarians are extremely busy and often hard to secure, yet this matters little as the bloating acts so quickly that there is seldom time to secure a Veterinarian even though he may come soon. Therefore every livestock man should be prepared to meet this serious problem.

We have a case or kit ready to take instantly to the field to treat the cows.

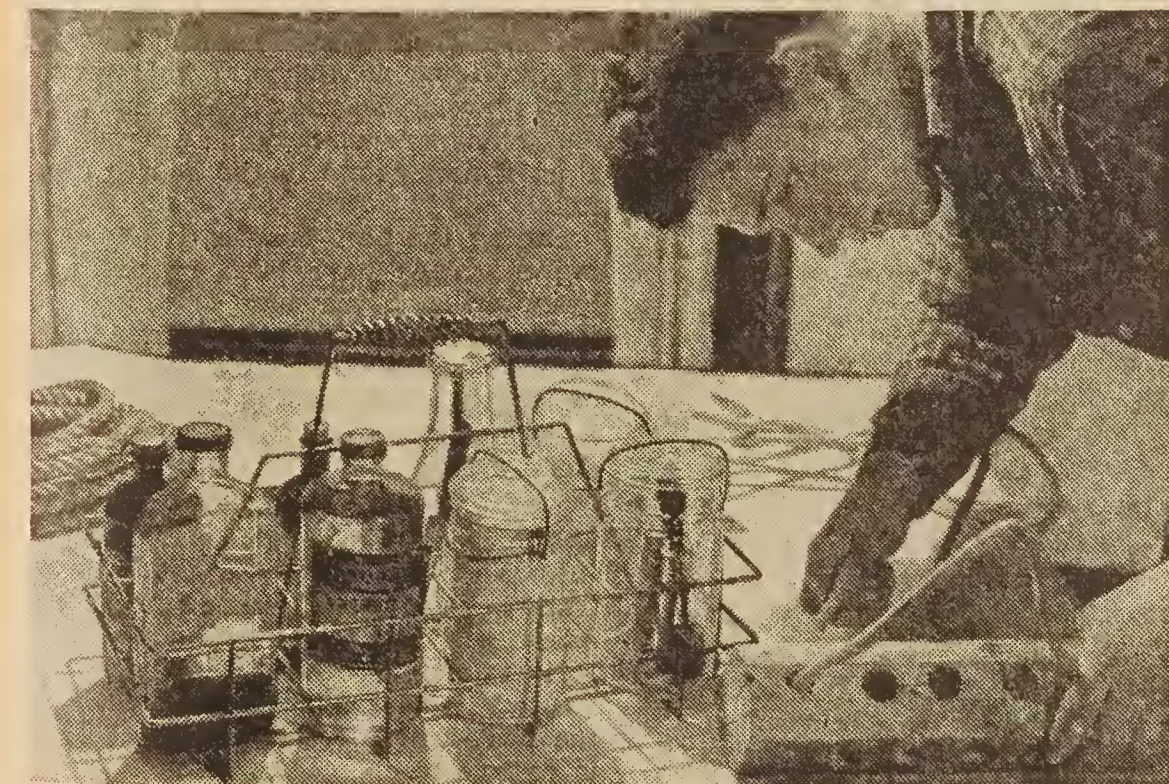
This as shown in the picture consists of: 1st. a good rope to hold the cow; 2nd. a bottle with 1/2 cup of turpentine mixed with 1 pint of linseed oil; 3rd. one wooden block three by

three inches and eight inches long with holes bored through all flat surfaces, this to place in the cows mouth after giving it the turpentine and oil, which helps the cow to expel the gas through the mouth.

These three articles would be all needed unless an animal is so badly bloated that it begins to stagger as it walks, showing signs of falling. In this case it is very necessary to have some instrument for tapping the cow for immediate expulsion of gases. A good knife may be used for this pur-



(Right): A badly bloated beef cow. X marks the spot for tapping. (Below): The kit we have handy for treating bloated cows.



pose. However it is better to have a trocar which leaves an opening which frees the gas readily. The accompanying picture shows the location for making the incision. If the hair and instrument are well disinfected there is little danger of harming the cow or even interfering with her milk production.

—A. A.—

HOW TO FEED BARLEY

(Continued from Page 7)

for beef cattle and swine, but there is no need of grinding it for sheep.

For Horses

Barley is a good horse feed when properly used. It should be ground or crushed and should always be combined with some bulky feed such as ground hay or oats. Barley-fed as the only grain may cause colic.

Barley is higher in feeding value than oats—in fact, it requires only about 90 pounds of crushed barley to replace 100 pounds of crushed oats.

How to Store Barley

Barley will keep indefinitely if it is stored in clean bins and protected from rats. If possible, have your bins up far enough from the floor so the cat can get under them to get after the rats.

If you haven't any granary, or if your granary is going to be filled with homegrown grain, you can partition off a corner of the barn or a corner of the hay-mow that is not filled. It takes about 2 1/4 cubic feet of space to store 100 pounds of barley.

—A. A.—

ADAMS HEADS JERSEY CATTLE CLUB

At the Annual Meeting of the American Jersey Cattle Club at New York City recently, J. G. Adams of Biltmore, North Carolina, was elected President. President Adams took over the direction of the Biltmore Farms herd in 1932 when there were 221 Jerseys on the farm. Today the herd has been built up to close to 1,000 head.

Among the directors named to serve for three years was William R. Kenan of Lockport, N. Y.; and at the first meeting of the Board of Directors, Mr. Kenan was named Vice-President.

The report of Secretary Morley showed registration during the past year of 45,976 females and 10,555 males, and transfers during the year of 35,719. There was an increase of 9 per cent over the previous years in register of merit testing and an increase of 17 per cent in herd improvement registry testing.

During the year, 467 breeders took part in herd classification, and 7,310 animals were rated for type, an increase of 60 per cent over the previous year. Since the program was started in 1932, over 22,000 Jerseys have been officially rated for type on the herd plan.

—A. A.—

FRANK MARTIN HAS PROVED SIRE

A Holstein bull owned by Frank Martin and Son of Lisbon, St. Lawrence County, New York, has recently been proved. The bull is Leafy Lawn Rag Apple Victor, ten of whose daughters show an average increase over their dams of 1300 pounds of milk, 82 pounds of fat, and an improvement of .2 per cent in butterfat test. The average production of the ten daughters is 13,290 pounds of milk, testing 3.6 per cent butterfat, and 484 pounds of fat.

The bull was bred by Beniah Morrison and Son of Rensselaer Falls, New York; and was sired by Fairview Montvic Chieftain, now being used in the Broome-Tioga Dairy Cattle Artificial Breeding Cooperative. His dam was Leafy Lawn Shy Mead Ormsby, with

a Class B record of 12,690 pounds of milk and 460.7 pounds of fat.

Says Mr. W. D. Brown, Secretary of the New York Holstein-Friesian Association, "From a pedigree standpoint, 'Victor' has every right to the proving he has received. This is just another illustration of the value of a good system of breeding and record keeping, combined with careful study of cow families in the selection of a herd sire."

SAVE IT!

IF your wood stave silo is weakened, leaky, get information on rebuilding with Crainelox spiral wood covering. It is non-critical.

WRITE CRAINE TODAY!

CRAINE, INC.
632 Pine St. Norwich, N. Y.

CRAINE BETTER SILOS BUILT

Dr. J.H. Oosterhaus Believes 90% of Chronic **MASTITIS** GARGET — Due To *Streptococcus Agalactiae* CAN BE EFFECTIVELY TREATED

WRITE FOR DETAILS ABOUT **STREPTO-LAC** THE WONDER PRODUCT

PREVENT ABORTION BY CALFHOOD VACCINATION
COMPLETE LINE VACCINES, SERUMS & SUPPLIES

KANSAS CITY VACCINE CO.
DEPT. 19, STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Quickly Attached

Falls Tree, Cuts Log

Uses Power Take-off any tractor, Direct drive. Long stroke. Saws fast. Easy on fuel. Hundreds of satisfied users. Big labor saver. Low Price.

OTTAWA TRACTOR DRAG SAW

Write for FREE Book and Prices
OTTAWA MFG. CO., D1831 Forest Ave., Ottawa, Kans.

Highest Trade-in Value

In the end, most cows are sold by the pound. Why not keep Holsteins? They are heaviest producers during active years — They sell for most when done. Write for literature. Box 2126,



HOLSTEIN - FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT

Lake View JERSEYS

Approved and Accredited Herd.

Bulls from 3 weeks to 10 mo. old from high producing dams.

High Jersey herd in State past year, 9473 lb. milk, 507 lb. fat average on two time milking.

E. A. Beckwith & Son, LUDLOWVILLE, N. Y.

HORSES

RIDERS AND WORK HORSES FOR SALE

Heavy draft and handyweight chunks, singles, and matched pairs, also general purpose horses. Riding horses and ponies, attractive colored palominos, sorrels, spotted, white, etc. Carload lots of whatever kinds you want. Come personally or send your order.

FRED CHANDLER, CHARITON, IOWA

DOGS

COLLIE PUPS.—Beautiful, Intelligent, Males \$10.00, Females, \$5. P. McCULLOUGH, MERCER, PENNA.

HELP WANTED

WANTED: General Farmer, Married, FOR PRIVATE FARM ESTATE. GOOD ALL YEAR-ROUND POSITION. COTTAGE WITH MODERN IMPROVEMENTS. WRITE BOX 293, LITCHFIELD, CONNECTICUT, OR TELEPHONE 644.

HELP WANTED—Male and Females.

Farm Help, Janitor, Orderly, Cook, Housekeeper. Good salary, live in, room, board and laundry. PHONE ITHACA 8514 FOR APPOINTMENT.

ODD FELLOWS HOME, Trumansburg Road ITHACA, N. Y.

WANTED: WOMEN OR MEN, WITH FARM EXPERIENCE FOR DAIRY HERD IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION SUPERVISORS. WRITE TO DAIRY RECORDS OFFICE, WING HALL, ITHACA, NEW YORK, FOR INFORMATION ABOUT TRAINING SCHOOL TO BE HELD JULY 12-24, 1943.

SITUATIONS WANTED

DO YOU NEED FARM HELP?

We are a Service Organization whose aim it is to encourage farming among Jews. Among other services we conduct an employment department for farm workers without charge to employer or employee. At present we have on our list a number of high school students, 16 years and over, some of whom had some farm training, also some high school girls. They seek work for the summer months. Those with some experience expect \$30 per month with room and board. We can also furnish a few adult workers with or without experience. If you are ready to hire such help please write to The JEWISH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

Rains Cut Down Northeastern Food Prospects

Up to the second week in June, a relatively small percentage of OATS were sown in New York State, and an untold acreage of land originally intended for that crop had not even been plowed. In order to get at their haying on time, some men are planning to sow no oats and to put corn back on the land that grew corn last year. Because of the probable shortage of grain, it would seem to be a doubtful strategy to continue plowing at a time when it is already too late for many crops to give best yields, and at the same time neglect harvesting hay on time.

GRAPE growers in the Chautauqua Belt are expecting about half a crop. At this season, the vineyards show the results of the hard winter and late spring. Reports on fruit do not agree, except on PEACHES where there will be practically no crop. Some men report a fairly good set of APPLES, but the stories we hear indicate that the CHERRY crop may be much below last year.

It is estimated that the acreage of CANNING PEAS may reach 35 per cent of the intended acreage. A considerable proportion of what were planted went in the last week in May, which is plenty late. The Madison County market pea area reports that planting was about six weeks behind schedule.

A year ago, it was estimated that three-quarters of the TOMATO acreage was set by May 27. This year less than 10 per cent of the plants were out by that time. Even with late planting, it is reported that the plants going out are not as thrifty as usual.

A good part of New York's muck soils have been too wet to plant. Only a small percentage of the usual CELERY acreage was out by the first of June, and the planting of ONIONS and POTATOES on muck was way behind schedule. Some of the onions in Oswego County are reported as being in good shape.

There is likely to be a big cut in BEAN acreage. All farmers are way behind in their work, and prices announced for beans are not sufficient to stimulate unusual efforts to get beans planted.

By areas, we get the following reports of crop conditions:

SOUTHEASTERN NEW YORK.—The apple crop looks to be just fair. Crops of pears and cherries will be light, and it looks like there will be very few peaches, grapes, or prunes. It appears as though a slightly larger acreage of potatoes, sweet corn and vegetables will eventually be planted. Oat acreage is far below normal, and onions are about 25 per cent less than last year. Fresh cows are selling from \$200 to \$250. Hired help costs from 40 to 45 cents by the hour and \$4 to \$5 by the day.

WESTERN NEW YORK.—It looks like a record-breaking hay crop, although there were many reports of heaving and winter injury. In some parts of western New York the acreage of oats is about 50 per cent of normal. One canning factory contracted 1500 acres of peas and reports only about 500 acres planted. We look for smaller acreages of onions and cabbage, but increases in potatoes, snap beans, tomatoes, beets, buck-

wheat, and corn for silage, canning and grain.

NORTHERN NEW YORK.—Practically no crops have been planted from Jefferson to Clinton Counties up to June 1. Lake Champlain apple orchards blossomed well and growing conditions seem favorable.

LONG ISLAND.—The potato acreage has increased over 1942. There probably will be a decrease in cauliflower acreage and about the same acreage of other vegetables.

NEW ENGLAND.—The season in New England has been about on a par with that in New York. There will be a reduction in tobacco acreage. The set of Baldwins in Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island appears light; but the McIntosh set is good. Fresh cows are bringing from \$200 to \$300, and day help is getting about \$5.

The planting season in Maine is at least two weeks late. It looks like an increase in potato acreage and a decrease in bean acreage. In Aroostook County about one-third of the potatoes were in on June 1.

In Vermont and New Hampshire few crops were planted up to June 1. Some of the acreage was shifted to barley. There appears to be a substantial increase in potato acreage. Cows are bringing from \$150 to \$200.

NEW JERSEY.—The apple bloom was good, but spraying has been difficult. It looks like an increase in the acreage of potatoes and soybeans and a decrease in sweet corn and tomatoes. Other crops are about the same. Day help is getting from \$4 to \$6, or about 45 cents by the hour. Fresh cows are bringing from \$200 to \$300.

—A. A.—

BILL PROPOSES OLEO TAX REPEAL

Congressman Hampton Fulmer of South Carolina introduced a bill in Congress on April 5 which, if enacted into law, would repeal taxes on oleomargarine. This is a bill which dairy-men should fight. Since butter has been rationed, the use of oleomargarine has been increasing. Dairymen, however, will oppose any effort to remove legislation designed to control the sale of this product. If the bars are let down now, the whole fight for the protection of the dairy industry against oleo will have to be fought again after the war is over.

—A. A.—

POULTRY MEETING JUNE 23

The Fourth Annual Meeting of the New York Poultry Improvement Co-operative will be held in the Poultry Building at the State College on Wednesday afternoon, June 23. All New York State poultrymen are invited to this meeting. Under discussion, according to Secretary Albert Douglas, will be breed improvement and the eradication of pullorum disease.

—A. A.—

MORE WOMEN "TAKE OVER" TESTERS' JOBS

In New York State at the present time twenty young women are working as Dairy Herd Improvement Association testers; and, according to G. W. Tailby of the State College of Agriculture, they are doing just as good a job as the men ever did. As time goes on, more young women will take similar jobs.

The State College plans to continue



From left to right: Holton V. Noyes, former Commissioner of Agriculture, who is returning to his home in Oneida; Milo R. Kniffen, Schoharie County Democratic leader who has been counsel to the Department; and C. Chester DuMond of Ulster Park, Ulster County, the new Commissioner of Agriculture for the State of New York.

Mr. DuMond is the first Hudson Valley fruit grower to serve as head of the Department of Agriculture. He is a Master Farmer; and, at the time of his appointment, was President of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation.

training schools for Association testers, holding a two-weeks school every other month. The next course will be held between July 12 and 24. The College does not actually hire these Association testers. Each Association does its own hiring. There is an advantage in working in an Association near at home, so it is particularly appropriate to take one of these courses if there is a vacancy in a nearby Association.

No provision is made for payment while taking the training course. Expenses include the cost of traveling to and from Ithaca, a laboratory fee of \$2.00, and living expenses while in Ithaca, which range from \$10.00 to \$15.00 a week.

At present, most Associations are paying about \$4.00 a day. Board is furnished at the homes of the Association members. Testing equipment is furnished by the Association, but the tester furnishes a car and pays the car expenses.

If you are interested, write to G. W. Tailby, Department of Animal Husbandry, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, and ask for an enrollment blank.

—A. A.—

LIVESTOCK EXTENSION

We recently announced an appropriation by the State Legislature to provide an extension man at the State College on livestock other than dairy cattle. The man who is going to handle this work is Charles S. Hobbs,

—A. A.—

LOWVILLE BOYS REPAIR FARM TOOLS

Under the direction of Kenneth Kilpatrick, agriculture instructor at Lowville, and Leon Schantz of the International Harvester Company, 47 farm boys have been taking an evening course in the repair of farm machinery at the Lowville School. This group meets every Tuesday and Thursday, and plans are already under way to start a new group in the course next fall.

During the past months, the following machines have been repaired: 5 grain drills, 5 mowers, 4 tractors, 1 tractor plow, 2 walking plows, 2 side-delivery rakes, a manure spreader, a harrow, 2 cultivators, a grain binder, a corn harvester, and 2 milking machine pumps.

As a sideline, the boys have built several pieces of equipment such as feed hoppers, wiffle-trees, and seed testers. The usual procedure is for one of the boys to bring in a machine. It is taken apart, and the trouble is located. The parts are ordered, and the next time the class meets the job is completed.

LIVESTOCK Sales & Events

June 25	8th Garden Spot Holstein Sale, Willow St., Lancaster Co., Pa.
July 9-19	State Jersey Cattle Ass'n. Sale, Meridale Farms, Meridale, New York.
July 24	New England Sheep & Wool Growers' Ass'n. Ram and Ewe Sale, Belden's Farm, North Hatfield, Mass.
Aug. 4	Finger Lakes Ayrshire Club Sale, Cortland, N. Y.
Sept. 29	Burr O. Stewart Ayrshire Dispersal, Deposit, N. Y.
Oct. 9	5th Annual Eastern New York Holstein Sale, Rhinebeck, N. Y.

Coming Events

July 19-20	Annual Meeting of American Poultry Association, Chicago, Ill.
July 20	Annual Meeting Poultry & Egg National Board of Directors, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.
July 20-22	National Turkey Federation Meeting, Chicago, Ill.
July 20-22	International Baby Chick Association All-Industry War Conference, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.
Aug. 25-27	NEPPCO Wartime Exposition and Meeting, Hotel New Yorker, New York City.

After debts are paid or part payments made as due, investment in War Bonds is one of the best uses for available cash.

*"I'm going to buy this \$1,000 tractor
for \$750*



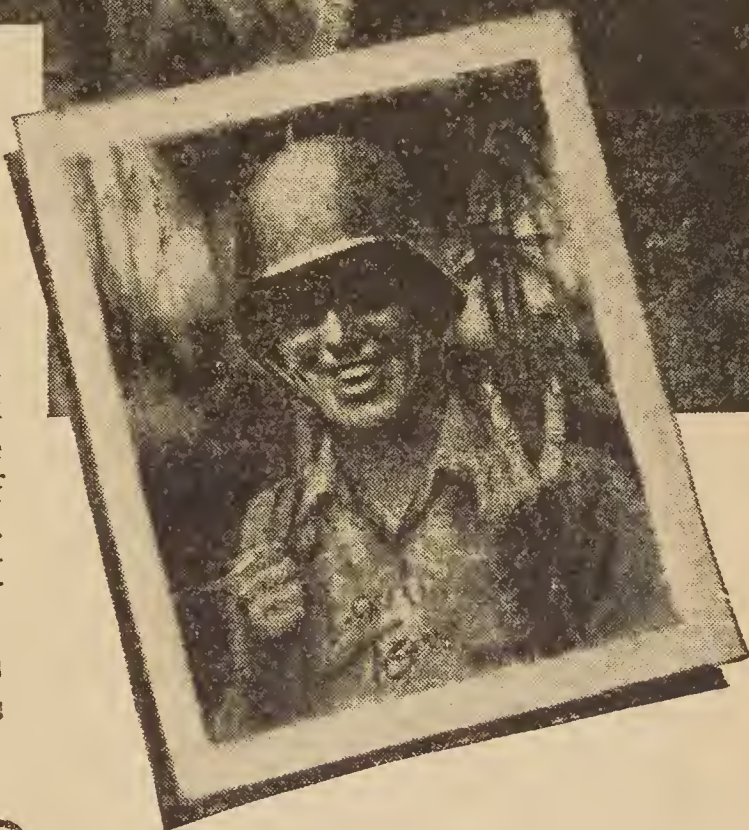
... and help Tom lick the tar out of the Axis!

"THE way I figure, Joe, it makes sense to look ahead. Take farm machinery. In a few years I'll be needing a lot of new equipment around the place here. You will, too. So I'm salting my money away while I've got it . . . in War Bonds! Then when it's time to buy a new tractor or combine, I'll have the cash to do it.

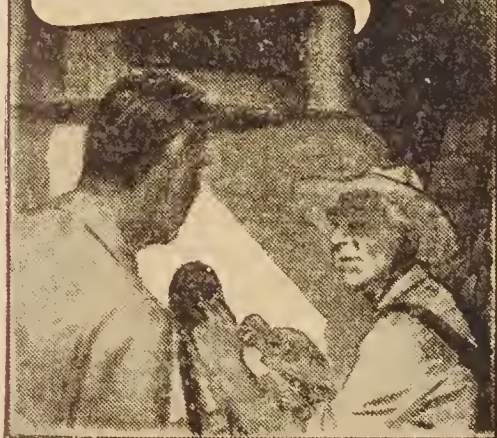
"What's more important, for every \$750 invested now, Uncle Sam will pay me back \$1,000 at the end of 10 years. Four dollars for every three dollars!

"And then there's my oldest boy, Tom, Jr. Last I heard he was over in the Pacific somewhere giving those Japs a taste of their own medicine. Well, I want Tom to come back to me. And I intend to see that he gets the best fighting equipment money can buy. If he can carry a gun, the least I can do is provide the price for a few. Especially when I get $\frac{1}{3}$ more than I invest.

"You bet I'm buying War Bonds, Joe . . . with every cent I can lay my hands on! How about you?"

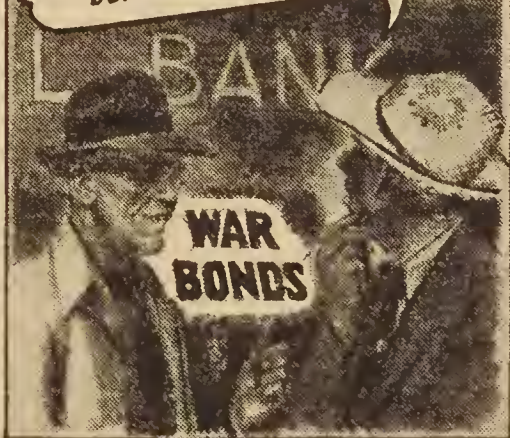


"BUT TAXES ARE SO HIGH
I CAN'T AFFORD MORE BONDS"



"Sure, Joe. Everybody's taxes are higher. But you're still going to need money for new equipment after the war. For instance, your combine depreciates about \$100 a season, your grain drill \$20, your wagon \$12, etc. That's why it makes sense to save that money in War Bonds."

"BUT I MIGHT NEED READY CASH
BEFORE THE BONDS MATURE"



If you get strapped for money, you can cash in your Series E War Bonds any time after 60 days. Naturally, the longer you hold your Bonds, the more money you'll get back. But you'll never get back less than you put in! You've got Uncle Sam's word for that. And his word is good enough for me!"

"WHERE CAN I BUY
WAR BONDS?"



"Personally, I've got a deal with the bank in town. They buy a Bond for me every month and deduct the cost from my account. You can also buy both Bonds and Stamps at the Post Office, from your mail carrier, or local farm organizations. The important thing is buy 'em, and buy 'em now!"

You Get $\frac{1}{3}$ More Than You Invest

When held 10 years, War Bonds yield 2.9% interest, compounded semi-annually. You get back \$4 for every \$3!

Facts about War Bonds (Series E)

You LEND Uncle Sam:	Upon maturity you get back:
\$18.75	\$ 25.00
37.50	50.00
75.00	100.00
375.00	500.00
750.00	1,000.00



THIS SPACE IS
A CONTRIBUTION
TO OUR COUNTRY

BY
**AMERICAN
AGRICULTURIST**

For America's Future — For Your Future — For Your Children's Future — BUY BONDS



I'M NOT GOING TO RUN SHORT OF JAM AND JELLY THIS YEAR—NO MA'AM!

Yes Jams and jellies are wholesome sweets, rich in food energy. It's worth saving up sugar to make all you need—and be sure to find out how to get your extra sugar!

And here's a tip from a jelly champion . . . Try the certain way to jell all fruits—with **CERTO** . . . Get the **CERTO BONUS** of 4 extra glasses from the same amount of fruit!



"You needn't be afraid, with Certo, to start into jelly-making this year just as soon as you can get berries or fruit," says Mrs. T. A.

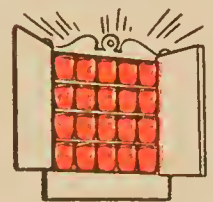
Parker, whose beautiful jellies and jams, made with Certo, won First Prize at the Colorado State Fair last year. "You won't waste your fruit and sugar—for Certo, the famous pure fruit pectin, makes it easy to jell all fruits. And—for further certainty—since all fruits can't be handled alike, the recipe book that comes with each bottle of Certo contains specific directions for each kind—80 separate recipes!

Certo is a time-saver, too! Only $\frac{1}{2}$ minute boil for jelly, with Certo—a minute or so for jam! You're all



through 15 minutes after your fruit is prepared. This short boil, with Certo, saves fuel and gives you shimmering, clear jellies that taste luscious—like fresh fruit!

"But those 4 extra glasses are the big saving from this short-boil method with Certo! You get 11 glasses of jelly from the same



amount of juice that yields only 7 by the old, long, 'boil-down' way. How's that for stretching your fruit juice . . . for filling

jelly shelves fast with nutritious treasure for bleak winter days? You'll find your jelly costs less per glass, too!"

A Product of General Foods,



CERTO TAKES THE UNCERTAINTY OUT OF JELLY-MAKING... SAVES TIME ...STRETCHES FRUIT!



Mrs. T. A. Parker Calhan, Colorado

11 instead of 7—THE CERTO BONUS

PRACTICAL

--- and Pretty

No. **3569** is a really practical jumper that adapts beautifully to all the gay summer fabrics. Why not have the jumper of plain material with a variety of blouses, flowered, striped or of contrasting plain color? Sizes 12 to 42. Size 36 for the blouse, $2\frac{1}{8}$ yards 35-inch fabric; for the jumper, $3\frac{1}{8}$ yards 35-inch fabric.

No. **3376**. For that all-round, ready-for-everything dress, you will have to look a long time to beat this one. Sizes 12 to 46. Size 36, 4 yards 39-inch fabric.

No. **3339**. Slip into this house-dress quick as a wink—it's easy to make and easy to launder. Sizes 16 to 50. Size 36, $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards 35-inch fabric with $\frac{3}{8}$ yard contrasting.

No. **3047**. Brighten up this becoming apron with gay ric-rac, to use yourself or for church or grange sales. Sizes small, medium and large. Medium size, $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards 35- to 39-inch fabric with 5 yards ric-rac.

No. **2755** is the handiest sort of work-apron with its different sized pockets—just the thing for the busy woman, in the garden or at the dozen-and-one jobs every day brings. Sizes small, medium and large. Medium size, $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards 35-inch fabric with $\frac{1}{4}$ yard striped contrasting and $\frac{1}{8}$ yard printed contrasting.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c. Address Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist*, 10 No. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Let our **SUMMER FASHION BOOK** help you plan a successful summer wardrobe. Twenty-four pages brimful of wonderful new pattern designs for all ages, sizes and occasions. Price just 12c, or send 25c for a Fashion Book and a pattern of your own choosing.

—A. A.—

TOUGH SOD

(Continued from Page 5)

"Allen, how is it with you and Helen lately? I haven't heard you mention her in a long time."

"The reason for that, Mother, is that there's just nothing to say. Helen is a grand girl. Maybe I was in love with her. Maybe I still am. But she's got ideas that just don't check with mine. Maybe my ideas are wrong. But anyway I've got them and I believe in them. We just can't agree about them, and if we can't agree now, we certainly couldn't if we were married. I think Helen knows this too now, and so I'm just not seeing her any more."

"I'm sorry," said his mother simply. "I've always liked Helen. Got some foolish notions maybe, but at heart she's sound and good. So are you. So I had hoped that both of you would stop being so proud and so sure that you are right. But if you're going to quarrel all the time, of course you shouldn't get married. Maybe I'm a little selfish. Kind of hoped to be a grandmother before I got through. Now it doesn't look as if I would."

Allen looked up quickly.

"That's no way to talk. Sounds as if you thought you'd one foot in the grave and the other on a banana skin."

"Well, maybe I have. I've been debating a long time whether I ought to tell you something. I've held off because I didn't want to worry you. But now I feel that the time has come when you ought to know. I've known for years that I have a bad heart. It's been acting a little worse than usual lately, so the other day I called on Dr. Denman, and he told me, like the honest soul that he is, that I ought to be careful of sudden shocks and



overdoing, because 'the old gray mare ain't what she used to be.' In fact, he said in that blunt way of his that I'd better be prepared. Now, don't look so scared, son. I'm not going to die just yet." (To be continued)

The POET'S CORNER

AUNT KATE

By BIANCA BRADBURY

"Real old maid", the neighbors used to say.

There was a Yankee spareness in her talk,

A frugal look about her in the way Her white hair etched her face, and in her walk.

She counted pennies, yes. Her kindnesses

She never weighed. She had her own renown

For watermelon pickle, and I guess Her peach preserves were known all over town.

The children loved to swing upon her gate,

And stayed to sniff her phlox and lavender.

They never knew the pretty, young Aunt Kate,

Nor knew how bitter-sweet her memories were. . . .

She who shut her door upon a wedding tune

And drew her lonely blinds against the moon.

EASY on the SUGAR

By
MRS. GRACE
WATKINS
LUCKETT



—Photo Courtesy National Dairy Council.

BY THIS TIME home-makers have learned to live peaceably with the sugar ration and have found that the family can be kept happy—but it *does* take managing. The chief inconvenience is having to set aside favorite old recipes or adapt them to the new limitations. Here are some sugar-saving methods which you too may find useful:

1. Use as much fresh fruit as possible in its natural state. Combine dried fruits in all possible desserts—they add sweetness besides their food values.
2. Supplement with honey, the corn syrups, molasses and maple products.
3. Use commercial mixtures which have sugar in them, pudding or ice cream mixes, sweet or semi-sweet chocolate, condensed milk, marshmallows, prepared gelatin, etc.
4. Sweet salads often can be used instead of desserts; they take less sugar. Also sugar goes farther in cookies than it does in cakes.

CANDIED APPLE RING

2 cups sifted enriched flour
4 teaspoons baking powder
1 tablespoon sugar
Cinnamon

1/4 cup shortening
2/3 to 3/4 cup milk
2 cups chopped apple
Melted shortening

Mix together until sugar is dissolved:
1/2 cup sugar 1/2 cup dark corn syrup 1/2 cup hot water

Sift flour, baking powder and sugar together, cut in shortening. Add milk to make a soft dough. Roll out to rectangular sheet 1/4 inch thick; spread with melted shortening. Spread with apples. Sprinkle with cinnamon and roll jelly roll fashion, cut in one-inch slices and place in well greased 9-inch ring mold or 8-inch casserole. Pour over sugar, corn syrup and hot water mixture. Bake 45 minutes in moderate oven (375° F.) Serve hot with cream or hard sauce if desired. Yield, 8 generous servings.

DRIED FRUIT BREAD PUDDING

1 quart milk
2 cups dry bread crumbs
1/2 cup sugar

1/4 teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons fat
1 cup dried fruit, cooked
3 eggs, beaten

Scald the milk, bread crumbs, sugar, salt and fat in a pan over hot water. Add the cooked and drained fruit. Pour some of the hot mixture into the beaten eggs and mix well. Add the remainder, pour into a greased baking dish, and set in a pan of hot water.

Bake in a moderate oven about 1 hour, or until the pudding is firm in the center. When the pudding is about half done, stir well so the fruit will be mixed all through.

DELICATE RICE PUDDING

1/2 cup of rice
1/2 cup sugar
1/2 cup raisins
3 eggs

1 quart of milk
2 tablespoons butter
1/2 teaspoon salt
A few gratings of nutmeg

Boil the milk, raisins and rice very slowly in a double boiler for about 1 1/2 hours. Beat the yolks of the eggs with

the sugar, stir this into the rice, add butter, pour mixture into a pudding dish and spread the whites, which have been stiffly beaten with 2 tablespoons sugar, over the top. Place the pudding in a slow oven long enough to brown the meringue. Serves six.

RHUBARB SHORTCAKE

1 1/2 lbs. rhubarb
1 cup light corn syrup
1/4 teaspoon salt
1/4 cup sugar
1 tablespoon butter
1 1/2 cups all-purpose flour

1 tablespoon sugar
1/2 teaspoon salt
3 teaspoons baking powder
1/4 cup butter
1/2 cup milk

Wash rhubarb, trim off leaves and cut into 1-inch pieces. Place in saucepan with corn syrup, cover, and heat to boiling; reduce heat and simmer until rhubarb is tender. Add 1/8 teaspoon salt, 1/4 cup sugar, and 1 tablespoon butter. Keep warm. Sift flour, measure; sift 3 times with the salt, 1 tablespoon sugar and baking powder. Cut in 1/4 cup butter until particles are the size of rice grains. Add milk, stirring until dough just thickens. Turn out onto floured board, roll out into 2 portions, 6 by 9 inches. Place on a greased baking pan and mark each into 6 equal pieces. Brush top of dough with milk. Bake in a hot oven, 450° F., for 10 to 15 minutes, or until golden brown. Serve rhubarb between and on top of two hot biscuits. Serves 6.

BROWNIES WITH HONEY

1 7-ounce package semi-sweet chocolate, melted
1/3 cup shortening
2 eggs beaten
6 tbsps. sweetened honey

1/2 teaspoon baking powder
1/4 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon vanilla
1 cup chopped walnut meats

Melt chocolate and shortening over hot water. Cool, beat eggs until lemon colored and gradually add honey. Fold in flour, baking powder and salt which have been sifted together three times, mix in chocolate; add vanilla and nut meats, pour into greased waxed-paper-lined 8x8-inch square pan. Bake at 375° F. for 35 minutes. When slightly cool cut into two-inch squares. This makes 2 dozen pieces.

PEACH ICE CREAM

3/4 cup sweetened condensed milk
1/2 cup water

1 cup crushed peach pulp
1/4 cup powdered sugar
1 cup whipping cream

Mix condensed milk and water; add sweetened fruit (the average requires about 1/4 cup sugar.) Chill. Whip cream to custard-like consistency, fold into chilled mixture. Freeze until half-frozen, beat until smooth but not melted. Finish freezing. Serves 6.

Strawberry ice cream may be made by substituting berries for peaches.

TAPIOCA CREAM

2 tablespoons quick-cooking tapioca
1/4 teaspoon salt
2 cups milk
1 egg white, unbeaten

1/2 cup strawberry preserves or any fruit jam
2 teaspoons lemon juice
1 teaspoon grated lemon rind

Combine tapioca, salt and milk in saucepan, bring quickly to full boil over direct heat, stirring constantly. Remove from fire. Mixture will be

Your family will continue to enjoy rhubarb if you serve it as a shortcake occasionally, and your sugar bowl won't suffer if you use the recipe on this page. Because June is Dairy Month, you'll find that most of the delicious desserts given here are not only sugar savers—but also make good use of healthful dairy products.

thin, but do not overcook. Cool slightly. Place egg white and preserves in a bowl, beat with rotary beater until stiff and creamy. Fold in tapioca mixture. Add lemon juice and rind, pile lightly in sherbet glasses. Chill. Serves 6.

LAYERED PEACH AND RASPBERRY MOLD

1 package orange or raspberry gelatin
1 pint hot water

1/2 cup canned sliced peaches
1 cup fresh raspberries

Dissolve gelatin in hot water. Arrange sliced peaches in bottom of mold. Pour on gelatin being careful not to disarrange peaches. Add raspberries. Chill until firm. Unmold, serve in slices and garnish with whipped cream, if desired, or serve as a salad with mayonnaise.

ICE WITH POWDERED FREEZING MIX

Whip one package powdered freezing mix with 1 1/2 cups of any fresh or canned fruit juice such as grape, pineapple, raspberry, etc. Freeze until mushy, put into bowl and whip until fluffy. Finish freezing.

FROZEN MAPLE PUDDING

2 egg yolks
1 cup grated maple sugar
3 1/2 cups boiling water

1 cup whipping cream or whipped evaporated milk
3/4 cup chopped canned fruits

Beat yolks of eggs with sugar, add sugar, boiling water and cook in double boiler until custard coats the spoon. Remove from fire and when cold add fruits and cream. Freeze.

GRAPE ZIP

1 package lemon gelatin
1 cup boiling water

1 cup grape juice

Dissolve gelatin in boiling water, add grape juice, chill. When slightly thick, beat with rotary beater until like whipped cream. Pile in sherbet glasses, chill until firm. Serves 6.

CHERRY MOSS

1 tablespoon gelatin
1/4 cup cold water
1/4 cup boiling water

1 1/2 cups dark red cherries cooked and sweetened
1/2 cup cherry juice
Whites of 2 eggs

Soak gelatin in cold water, dissolve in boiling water, add cherries and juice, cool and when mixture begins to thicken, beat until light. Add salt and whites of egg beaten until stiff. Chill. Serve with whipped cream, sweetened with sugar and flavored with vanilla. Sprinkle with blanched chopped almonds or garnish with a perfect cherry.

Enjoy Baking Success WITH FAMOUS YEAST FOAM, OR WE REFUND EVERY CENT!



• So sure are we that you will enjoy thrilling success with Yeast Foam that we say: If Yeast Foam doesn't bake the most delicious bread and rolls

you ever tasted, just mail us a note stating cost of the ingredients—attach a Yeast Foam wrapper—and we will refund every penny you have invested.

Save Daylight Time, Too! The Yeast Foam Daylight Saving Way, you prepare the dough the night before. The yeast works while you sleep. Next morning, when fully doubled in bulk, the dough is ready to shape into loaves. You can have bread out of the oven before noon, free the best part of day for other things. Get the famous Daylight Saving Recipe from your grocer.

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Famous to Relieve 'PERIODIC'

FEMALE PAIN

And Help Build Up Resistance Against It!

If at such times you suffer from cramps, headache, backache, tired, nervous feelings, distress of "irregularities", periods of the blues—due to functional monthly disturbances—start at once—try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—it's made especially for women.

Pinkham's Compound is so helpful to relieve such distress because of its soothing effect on one of woman's most important organs. Taken regularly—it helps build up resistance against such symptoms. Also a fine stomachic tonic! Follow label directions. Worth trying!

YARN: We are prepared to make your wool into Yarn. Write for prices. Also Yarn for sale. H. A. BARTLETT, HARMONY, MAINE.



Priorities probably are keeping you from erecting that new wire fence around the pasture lot, so what better way of saving your surplus cash until the war pressure is off than by investing in War Bonds and Stamps Every Market Day?
U. S. Treasury Dept.

Kernels, Screenings

and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

WE HAVE reached a point in our prosecution of the war where there isn't a chance in the world of our producing adequate quantities of the kinds of foods to which this country's civilian population has been accustomed.

As bluntly as I can say it, I want to add that every day we delay starting to shift our human diet over to an ever-increasing percentage of the foods now being directly consumed by hogs, poultry for meat, and in the fattening of mutton and beef, we jeopardize our whole war effort.

Reduced to simplest terms, our food fight now is a question of producing sufficient cereals and legumes (wheat and beans) to furnish our civilian population with its basic requirements of protein and calories, and enough fresh fruits and vegetables and enough fresh milk to supplement a bread and bean diet by protecting its mineral and vitamin content.

For reasons which I fear are largely political, partially socialistic, and one hundred per cent bureaucratic, those from whom our Food Administrator takes his orders have not recognized the facts and thereby, in themselves, constitute our chief food threat.

If we are to obtain adequate food, we as civilians must be willing to shift from what we have been accustomed to eating to a war diet. This is the first essential if what is produced is to go around. Personally, I do not regard this shift as necessarily a hardship provided it is intelligently made. I believe that it is possible even to raise the nutritional standards of our civilian population with a diet based largely on foods which animals are now eating. *The essential is, as I have already indicated, that such a diet be adequately protected by minimum requirements of fresh fruits and vegetables and fresh milk.*

The second essential is to remove the blight of governmental control and planning from our agriculture, and challenge the resourcefulness and ingenuity of farmers to produce any food which in their judgment will pay them most. This means letting every farmer decide his own food production program on the basis of what he knows from experience with his own land he can do best.

This second move would not only bring to our war effort a contribution in spirit and attitude now

totally lacking on the part of farmers, it would also protect us from the mistakes of centralized planning and management. *The point seems to have been entirely overlooked that a bureaucratic plan which all the farmers of the nation have to follow has just as much chance of being a wrong plan as a right plan.* Only in the averaged planning of all farmers do we attain safety and proper local adaptations in agricultural production.

Finally, I would put guaranteed prices — *and liberal prices at that* — on the basic foods which the nation must have on which to build a diet. This means prices so good at the farm for wheat, corn, oats, peanuts, soybeans, etc.; fresh fruits and vegetables; and fresh eggs and milk — this list being the essentials of a diet for our people — that they will stimulate the production of every possible pound of these essential foods.

* * *

FARM NOTES

Whenever I write about a crop, I always hear from two classes of readers.

The farmers who grow the seed of the crop on which I comment are the first to react. If I say something favorable about the crop, they write and compliment me and try to lead me on. If I criticize it, even by implication, they scold me or rush into print to tell the other side of the story.

Now, it is my conclusion after a dozen years of this kind of correspondence that farmers who grow the seed of certain crops for sale cannot by the very nature of their activity look at these crops with the same objectivity which an individual can who has no other interest in them than their commercial value.

The other group of readers from whom I always hear are those who have had experiences similar to mine.

Winter Barley

I believe that I was the first writer in the Northeast to begin to plug for winter barley. The first crop I grew several years ago of the so-called Polish winter barley was very successful. In later years, I found that this particular variety was too weak-strawed to carry a heavy grain yield and that, due to the heavily barred awns, it was very disagreeable to handle.

Therefore, when Professor Love told me of his new Wong barley which he had brought in from China and which had a stiff straw and was awnless, I again became interested in winter barley; this despite the fact that one of the uses for which I had hope for winter barley—that of mixing it with alfalfa and clover to make silage—does not seem as important as it did to me.

Last fall my neighbor, Bill Carmen, had a nice piece of Wong winter barley. I got some seed from him and sowed seven acres. In the same field I sowed ten acres of wheat. The winter barley all winter-killed and perhaps half of the wheat.

Some time ago I reported this fact here, and I drew only one conclusion—*that on my Larchmont farm the Wong*

winter barley had not proven to be as winter hardy as wheat.

I most certainly hope that the plant breeders will continue to work at the problem of developing a winter barley which will be satisfactory in all respects. I congratulate Professor Love on the progress that he and his associates have made with Wong Barley.

On the other hand, I hope that no hard working farmer will make the mistake a young man who has reported to me did. He thought he saw a chance to make a killing growing Wong barley for seed. He put in twenty-five acres and has had to drag it all up this spring.

It's well to talk about new crops—it's okey to ballyhoo them—but they should be tried very conservatively, and full publicity should be given to their weak points as well as to their strong ones without offending anyone.

Birdsfoot Trefoil

The above comments lead me to refer again to birdsfoot trefoil. First, I want to state that my experimental stands of birdsfoot, as predicted by the men who know this crop well, are better than I thought they were. This is particularly true of the broad leaf trefoil. On the other hand, despite all of the attention I have given this crop in the last three years, it has yet to earn a place on my farm. This does not mean that it cannot earn a place on other farms and in other sections. I hope it will.

One reason why the broad leaf trefoil is showing up quite well in one pasture is that to date I cannot find that the twenty-three heifers running in this pasture have taken a single bite of it. Of course they are knee-deep in ladino clover, brome grass, wild white clover, and blue grass.

Brome Grass

Concerning brome grass, I have the following letter from Lawrence A. Parks, Wayland, New York:

"I have read with interest your reports on your seedings of brome grass in your articles in *American Agriculturist*.

"I seeded some brome grass and alfalfa four years ago. I also seeded some orchard grass and some blue grass at the same time in other fields. From my experience, brome is the most satisfactory grass to sow with either alfalfa or ladino clover. It makes a much better growth than most any other grass and cows relish it.

"It is higher in food value than either timothy or orchard grass. One of the best features of brome grass is the fact that it seems to hold its immaturity longer. If for some reason one is late in getting his haying done, this is a most desirable feature.

"I am using brome grass with all my seedings this year."

My experience with brome grass coincides exactly with that of Mr. Parks except that, when I began seeding it three or four years ago, I did not succeed in getting stands until I learned that it was necessary to get the seed down at least an inch deep. Last fall we drilled brome grass and superphosphate mixed together both with rye for improved pastures and with alfalfa and ladino clover for a hay crop this summer. As a result, we have several excellent stands of brome grass, ladino clover and alfalfa. Yesterday afternoon, June 8, we started in on one of these fields. The swath was so heavy that we had to take off the windrower. The brome grass mixed in with the ladino clover and the alfalfa makes the whole mixture cut more easily. There is enough brome grass so that as the swath falls it tends to fluff up a bit and, therefore, should wilt more rapidly than pure stands of either alfalfa or ladino clover. We are putting this mixture directly into our silos after wilting it a few hours.

In our pastures where we have

stands of brome grass, the cattle have eaten it off, while they have not touched the orchard grass lately and the blue grass is already headed out at past its peak for feeding value.

From the experience of Mr. Parks and myself, it seems to me that brome grass should be experimented with conservatively for both pastures and meadows.

Wilted Silage

Today, June 9, we are starting to fill our silos. This afternoon we shall run moisture tests on both fresh cut and wilted grass. The purpose of these moisture tests will be to see what we are up against so far as the moisture content of fresh-cut grass is concerned and how much the muggy weather and wet ground we are having to contend with delays the loss of moisture.

Also, this year in an endeavor to wilt more rapidly and to handle the heavy growth of material more easily, we are giving up the use of the windrower and will pick up the grass directly from the swath with a hay-loader.

At Sunnysables one man with a dump truck and a hayloader will do all the hauling. Another man will feed the chopper. The fellow who handles the truck will do the mowing in the late afternoon and evening. The man who feeds the chopper will do what little will be done in leveling off and packing the silage in the silo. In this way, we hope with two men to begin to put up some feed for next winter regardless of weather conditions and to keep at it regardless of weather conditions.

When we set up our chopper, we dug a trench for it so that the one man who pitches into it from the pile of green grass which is dumped on the ground off the truck pulls most of the stuff down hill into the machine instead of lifting it into the machine.

Clipping Pastures

The biggest problem we have with our pastures this year is to know what to do with the heavy growth which covers them. The white clover seems to have come in thickly, but theoretically if we don't cut the tall grasses and the weeds which are growing up through it, we will lose the white clover stand.

The more I see of what I call a short pasture—that is, a pasture of the type which has to be kept closely grazed or clipped in order to keep its stand of legumes—the more interested I am becoming in what I call a tall pasture. That is the kind of pasture which can be allowed to grow in May and June a supply of palatable feed for July and August. I think that ladino clover, or possibly trefoil, may well be the legume base of such a tall pasture. Brome grass looks promising for the grass part; and, in my opinion, neither alfalfa nor sweet clover can be overlooked.

Grassy Corn

With only seven acres of oats and a poor stand on ten acres of wheat, we are way short of our plan for fifty acres of small grains. In place of these small grains we have gotten in quite a lot of corn—a crop which we have not grown in recent years. As this is written, however, it is touch and go whether or not we will be able to save a stand and grow a crop of corn on some of the fields. We still have a lot of manure in the basements where we kept our beef cattle to draw. If we do have to abandon any corn fields, we will try between now and the middle of August to cover them with manure, fit them thoroughly, and seed them to meadow mixtures of brome grass, ladino clover and alfalfa. Meanwhile, we shall save every load of hay we can, either green as silage or dry.

SERVICE BUREAU

By H. L. Cosline

"GUARANTEED"

"Last summer a salesman for a roofing company called and I signed a contract with him. A guarantee was given me stating that if the roof leaked within 25 years (if applied according to manufacturer's specifications) the company would supply enough material to repair the leak without charge. The roof is leaking, and some of the neighbors have had this same experience. I am not interested in the guarantee because I am afraid the cost of labor for repair would be more than it is worth."

Frequent letters from subscribers show dissatisfaction over roofing jobs put on by itinerant contractors. It appears at times that customers are impressed by the beautiful appearance and the gold seal on the guarantee to the point that they do not read the guarantee carefully. We have concluded that the safe way to reroof a building is to get bids from several local contractors. Sometimes, at least, the cost is less than is charged by companies who send agents around to get business, and if the job is not satisfactory, we feel that you are more likely to get a satisfactory repair job.

— A. A. —

DISSOLVED

"I have some shares in the Pecos-Onondaga Corporation of Syracuse, New York. Some time ago, I received notice that the company was dissolving. I never received any interest on these shares. Could you tell me what the situation is at the present time?"

We are informed that the Corporation was dissolved in January, 1942, but that the Board of Directors is still in existence for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Corporation. Any stockholders that wish to ask any questions about this company should address their letters to Pecos-Onondaga Corporation Office, Second Floor, Chamber of Commerce Building, Syracuse, New York.

— A. A. —

MAIL ORDER MEDICINE

"Can you give me any information as to the reliability of Dr. Jean Paul Fernel of Chicago, Illinois, who sells medicine by mail?"

As a general proposition, we advise against the patronizing of doctors who advertise any treatment through the mail. Our chief reason for this is the belief that no doctor can give effective treatment without first seeing the patient and finding out what is wrong.

In this case, we learned first, that Doctor Fernel formerly held a license to practice in Illinois, but that the

license has been revoked. Second, that the Post Office Department issued a fraud order on the basis that this doctor is promoting a scheme for obtaining money through the mails by means of false pretenses.

— A. A. —

COWS IN ROAD

"I have always driven my cows along the road to a pasture. I have a new neighbor who claims I have no right to do this."

You have a perfect right to drive your cattle along the road. Cattle, of course, do not have any right on the highway unless they are attended, and when you drive them along the highway, it is your responsibility to keep them off other people's property.

— A. A. —

DRAINAGE WATER

"My neighbor has put in some tile drains on land that adjoins mine. My lot next to his was easy to cultivate but now is very wet. Does my neighbor have the right to do this?"

You cannot stop your neighbor from draining his land, and if your land is lower than his, you have to take care of any drainage water that is delivered on the line between your place and his.

— A. A. —

STALLIONS

"What is the New York State law relative to a service charge for stallions?"

It is illegal to make a charge for stallion service except for stallions that have been enrolled with the Department of Agriculture and Markets at Albany, and the granting of a certificate by the Department. The stallion must be examined by a veterinarian, must be a registered purebred, and cannot be enrolled if it has certain diseases which might be transmitted to offspring. These enrollments must be renewed annually, prior to the first day of April.

— A. A. —

APPRECIATION

"I want to thank you so much for getting this settlement with the company. I really don't think I would have ever gotten it without your help as I had written so many times and couldn't get them to make an adjustment. Again, I thank you."—A. V. L.

We are more than glad we were successful in this case, and are anxious to be of help to subscribers. Letters should be addressed to American Agriculturist, Service Bureau, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

Camp Miniwanca Scholarship Coming Up

SINCE 1935, American Agriculturist has paid the expenses of some young man from the Northeast to a two-weeks training school at Camp Miniwanca at Shelby, Michigan. Last year, George Foster of Middlebury, Vermont, attended; and two years ago, the winner was Donald Meyer of Stanley, N. Y.

Because of the war situation, and particularly because of the shortage of farm help, we considered this matter carefully before deciding to make the trip available to some young man this year. The chief factor which decided us to continue is that the training secured is something that can be used for a lifetime right in the winner's home community.

The trip, all expenses paid, will be available this year if there is an applicant who meets the high standards established in past years. The dates of the school are August 16 to 29, and applicants for the trip must be between the ages of 16 and 21, inclusive. If you live on a farm or are interested in farming and could attend the training camp on those dates, write American Agriculturist, Box 367-CM, Ithaca, N. Y., by return mail. Give the date of your birth, your present school status if you are in school or an account of your school training if you have finished school, and a brief summary of your experience in community activities and leadership.

If the training school at Camp Miniwanca was merely a vacation, we would not be interested this year. It is a two-weeks training course in leadership. That is why previous leadership experience counts so much in choosing the young man who will attend.

Car and Bus Crash FIVE WERE KILLED

Share-A-Ride War Workers
On Way to Work Together



FIVE BROCKPORT, N. Y., residents bound for work in a Rochester war plant were killed when car and bus collided. Three died at the scene of the accident—another on the way to the Brockport hospital—the fifth, the following day.

One of the five killed—William A. Doty—carried a North American travel accident insurance policy. The death benefit of \$1000.00 was paid to his children.

DAUGHTER WRITES LETTER

"We have received draft for \$1000.00 in settlement of claim under the accident policy Dad carried with your company.

"My brother and I are very favorably impressed with the promptness with which your company paid the claim. Your draft arrived within a week after we had sent in the claim blanks.

"It was certainly fortunate that Dad had taken out the policy. This policy was the first one he had taken out of this type. For the low cost it is one of the best forms of protection one can carry."

Very sincerely,

Harriet A. Doty

Harriet A. Doty

Claim No. N-3927	New York.	Check No. _____
North American Accident Insurance Company		
Home Office, 209 So. La Salle Street Chicago		Not Valid unless Release on Back is Signed by Claimant
May 24, 1943.		
Pay to William Anson Doty, Jr., & Harriet A. Doty, the order of Administrators of the Estates of William A. Doty, deceased, & Florence A. Doty, deceased,		
\$ 1000.00		
One Thousand and No/100 - - - - - Dollars		
PAYABLE THROUGH THE NORTHERN TRUST CO. CHICAGO, ILL. 2-15		
		L. E. Raiter Claim Examiner.

Keep Your Policy Renewed

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.

Oldest and Largest Exclusive Health and Accident Company in America
N.A. ASSOCIATES DEPARTMENT Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

AT LEAST \$4. MILK NOW

... to Ease Drastic Fall Shortage

★ Sure there's milk enough right now. But it's the peak of the flush season. Two months from now, there'll be a big change. Two months from now, dealers and consumers may be fighting for milk. The insufficient supply will flow naturally to the markets paying the highest prices. Low price areas—such as the New York milkshed—will be forced to do without milk. The threat of a large scale milk famine for the richest city and the richest state in the world is in the making.

★ Will \$4 milk help any? Of course, it will. But it has to come soon. In fact—as the Dairy-men's League has insisted time and again—if the price of milk had been higher during the last year, much of the threatening shortage could have been avoided.

What \$4. Milk Will Do...

We believe Government in dealing with Agriculture, before they adopt basic policies, should consult with the National Farm Organizations as these people are truly representative of farmers and therefore are in a position to know the best methods to use in getting the results the Government is asking for.



★ Now, the only solution is to put *at least* a \$4 milk price into effect *immediately*. Four dollar milk will help to ease the manpower shortage. Four dollar milk will help to ease the machinery shortage. Four dollar milk will help to defray the mounting feed costs necessary to keep expanded dairy herds in existence. And what is more—four dollar milk will encourage dairy farmers to face the *increased risks* and to fight the *discouraging odds* of shortages, restrictions and unfavorable weather.

★ For the sake of the war effort . . . for the safety of the nation and its citizens . . . and for the security of the most important war workers of all, the dairy-farm food producers . . . we call upon Secretary Wickard and the Department of Agriculture to put at least a \$4 milk price in effect in the New York milkshed at once.

American Agriculturist

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

JULY 3, 1943



MOTHER AND DAD
HANG A BRAND NEW

Flag

*"Thousands have died for it,
millions defend it,
Emblem of justice
and mercy to all."*

BUY WAR BONDS TODAY

Sharing the Feed



It will take Patience and Horse Sense

THE FEED shortage that everybody knew was bound to come "some day" is here now. One by one, the mills that supply feed to northeastern farmers have had to slow down their production for want of ingredients. Today there just are not enough feedstuffs coming into the Northeast to make feeds for all our cows and chickens and other livestock.

Your G.L.F. mills have been able to contract for enough ingredients to make about as much feed as they made last summer. Each month this summer, your community will receive approximately the same amount of G.L.F. formula feeds as last year. Nobody in Ithaca or Albany or Mt. Holly or Buffalo can say how that feed should be divided among the farmers of your community. That is something that must be decided locally. It's a job for you and your local G.L.F. representative and your Patrons' Committee.

It's a tough job for everyone. It will take patience, and tolerance, and fairness, and a lot of horse sense.

Behind the Shortage

As a G.L.F. member, you have entrusted to your Cooperative the job of supplying you with

feed. Your G.L.F. employees have done and are doing everything possible to fulfill this trust. Yet today they have to report to you that they cannot continue to furnish feed in the amounts you would like to have. The basic reason for this is simply that there are more animals on farms in the United States than available feed supplies can take care of. A national price structure which makes it more profitable for Midwest grain producers to feed their grains on their own farms than to sell them, has hastened the day of reckoning.

The time has now come when some animals will have to go on short rations and some may have to be eliminated altogether.

Can It Be Done Fairly?

It is relatively easy to figure out how much feed a mill can make and then divide it up among communities on the basis of their last year's use. It is tremendously difficult, however, for your G.L.F. man to allot the feed fairly among the farmers in his community. Just as soon as he can figure out how much feed each G.L.F. member is entitled to, he will give you this information so that you can make your plans. In order to do it, he will have to check carefully his records of past purchases. He will have to know how much livestock you have now and what you plan to keep.

He will do his level best to be fair, and if you think he has made a mistake he will be glad to re-study the case with the District Manager.

This feed shortage is the greatest challenge that G.L.F. members and their employees have ever faced. It can be solved by the same method that built this organization—that is, cooperation. Cooperation, backed by patience and horse sense. Your G.L.F. employees ask you to help them with all three in the difficult task that lies ahead.

A Question Many Farmers are Asking **CAN WE GET GRAIN?**

Whole, ground, or crushed grains are not under the allotment plan. Grains are not moving freely, but plans are under way to purchase large quantities of grain for G.L.F. members in the next few months. Transportation difficulties, priorities, and red tape of many kinds stand in the way. Nevertheless, G.L.F. grain buyers hope and expect that sometime this summer some kind of grain will be available. Every farmer who possibly can should plan to be ready to take some of this grain and store it when it comes.

TOUGH SOD

SYNOPSIS

Allen Clinton, a likeable "red-headed" young farmer, succeeds in his fight to organize a Farm Bureau in Lanark County, but in doing so makes a bitter enemy of Ezra Chittendon, hard-boiled boss of the county. Allen and Helen Chittendon, sweethearts since childhood, quarrel when Helen urges Allen to stop fighting her Dad.

Betty Tyler, secretly in love with Allen, gets the job of Farm Bureau stenographer. When Allen calls at the office he becomes aware for the first time of Betty's beauty and charm. They have words, however, over his determination to put the Farm Bureau back of the unpopular TB cleanup campaign. Later at the auction of Betty's home farm, Al and Helen Chittendon meet and have a heart-to-heart talk, but they again decide to part, and when the auction is over Al sees Helen drive away with young District Attorney Frank Wood. Soon after this, Allen's mother reveals to him that she has a serious heart condition and may not have long to live.

CHAPTER X—Continued

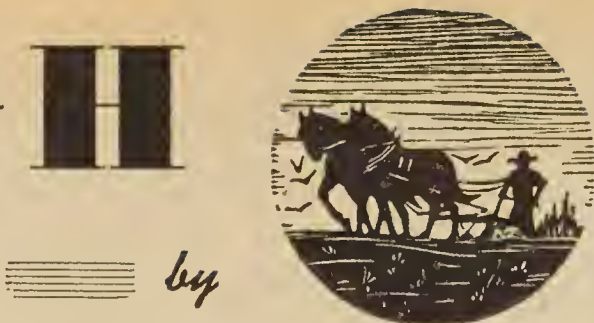
ALLEN'S face had gone white as his mother spoke. Getting up from his chair, he went over to her and put his arms around her. "Why didn't you tell me about this before, Mother?" he said reproachfully. "You've been working so hard this fall when you should have been resting and taking care of yourself. Promise me you'll rest and do everything the doctor says. We'll get somebody to come in to look after things. I'll have . . ."

"Now, Allen," interrupted his mother, energetically, "I can't just sit on a cushion and fold my hands. I'd a lot rather wear out than rust out. But I will rest some, and don't look so miserable, son. I'm not going to die just yet; I'm just telling you what the doctor said so you'll be prepared, and also because I want to say something to you that may help you when I am gone."

"I think the worst thing about losing someone who is near to you is regret, the nagging conscience that says, 'If only I had done this or that before it was too late.' Well, son, you need have no such regrets about me. You've been a good boy in every way—always so good to me, and you always try to do what is right. Ever since your father died you have helped me to bring up Betty and Billy. They are good children, too, and I think that now they are where they can very soon look out for themselves. So I want you to feel that you have your own way to make in the world, and that you have no particular responsibility to your family except to continue to be a good brother."

"There's something else I'd like to say, Allen, and then we'll leave these serious things be. Your worst enemy, Allen, is yourself. Ever since you were a small boy, you've been a little inclined to carry a chip on your shoulder. That makes all the world feel like knocking it off and thereby causing you constant personal trouble. I remember once, you couldn't have been more than four or five years old, you were out playing in the yard. A very hard wind was blowing and it kept shoving you around and preventing you from doing what you were trying to do. Suddenly, in a rage, you began screaming: 'Leave me 'lone! Leave me 'lone!'"

"Well, son, you can't fight the wind. Some things are just as they are, and we can do nothing to change them. We only get hurt trying. I've often thought that life would leave you alone more and cause you a little less grief if you'd put a curb on your disposition to fight. I'm never going to



E. R. EASTMAN

mention it again, but I love you and am closer to you than anybody else in the world, so I want to say something that I hope you will always remember, and that is that since the happy day when you first saw the light, to the unhappy day this fall when you and Helen separated, most of your bruises, physical and spiritual, have been due to your being a little too quick on the trigger."

"Thanks, Mother," said Allen simply. "But now let me say a couple of things to you. The first is that life wouldn't be worth much with you gone, and you've got to promise me not to overwork and to keep away from worry and strain."

"On this matter of my being too belligerent, I guess I am, and I'm going to try to show that I appreciate your advice by at least not being just plain quarrelsome. On the other hand, Mother, we can't change the dispositions we are born with any more than a leopard can change his spots; and ever since I can remember, the lines between what was right and what was wrong have seemed to me to be clearly drawn. There's no halfway. If it's right, it's right; if it's wrong, it's wrong. And if a thing's right, one doesn't have to be quarrelsome about it, but I believe that we do have to stand up to it, and that there are too few people in the world who are willing to do that."

"A long time ago I read something that has always stayed in my mind, that we must *stand and fight*, for we cannot run away, especially from ourselves. From the bottom of my heart I believe that. When I see a thing that needs to be done, I can't help trying to do something about it no matter who opposes."

"That's exactly right, son, and I wouldn't have you any other way. But be sure that what you attempt is worth the fight, and that you bring common-sense, tact and friendliness as well as courage to the fight. You know the old fable of the contest between the

wind and the sunshine to see who could take the man's coat off."

That night after Allen went to bed he lay awake for a long time restlessly turning from side to side, listening to the wind in the maples outside his window, and trying to imagine what life would be without his mother.

CHAPTER XI

THE LONG winter wore itself away. March came, and with the longer days and the spring light in the western sky at sunset there came again the hopes and plans of another season.

Over all of Lanark County the chief topic of conversation in farm homes throughout the winter had been the campaign to clean up TB in dairy cows. Similar campaigns were under way in other parts of the state. As usual with any new project involving the lives and fortunes of many people, opinion was sharply divided and feeling both for and against the campaign ran high and bitter.

As usual, also, with any project affecting the income of a large group, there was gossip of graft and crooked dealings, all of which added to the criticism and hindered the progress of the campaign.

One afternoon in March a little conference took place in Ezra Chittendon's office in Briarton. In addition to Ezra, there were present County Judge Roy W. Hanford, old-time friend of Ezra Chittendon, and District Attorney Frank Wood. Present also, as usual, was Sarah Munson in her capacity of secretary.

As customary in any conference in Ezra's office, he was doing most of the talking.

"Just as I expected when this TB clean-up was started in this county, it's brought farmers nothin' but trouble and hard feelin's. The Farm Bureau has been a leader in stirring up strife just as I said it would be. Up to now I've kept my mouth shut and done nothin', because I thought that if we gave Allen Clinton and some of these other radical farmers rope enough they'd hang themselves. I think that's just what's happened. They've got the rope around their necks, and it's up to you gentlemen, as representin' the law in

this county, to see that the law is enforced."

"Ezra, what do you mean?" asked Judge Hanford.

"I mean that this TB business has ruined dozens of honest dairymen by taking part or all of their good cows. Worse still, the whole thing is just plain crooked, and if you fellows had been on the job you wouldn't need me to tell you so. All I'm goin' to say now is that it's about time you learned what's goin' on."

"Well, now, Mr. Chittendon," said Wood, "as long as you've gone as far as you have, you'd better go farther and give us the facts and save us a lot of wasted time looking them up."

"Well, I'll give you a few, Frank, enough for you to start on anyway. As you know, I own farms in this county and I've ways and means of knowin' what is goin' on among farmers."

"All right! All right!" said Hanford, impatiently. "Go on and tell us."

This stung Ezra a little bit, and he retorted:

"I'll say again, Roy, that there's been enough gossip around lately about this crooked TB game that you ought to know without my tellin' you. I took a little pains to look into some of the reports I was gettin', and I found they were true. Here's what's happenin':"

"A veterinarian will go into a dairyman's barn and test every one of his cows with tuberculin. The poor devil of a dairyman doesn't have a word to say about it. He has to take the test whether he wants it or not. That's how democratic it is."

Sarah Munson turned around on her high stool from the desk where she had been working on the books, and said quietly:

"A majority of the dairymen voted for it."

If a whip had cracked in the room, it would not have had more effect. Both the Judge and District Attorney looked astonished. Ezra's face turned red, and he gulped and stuttered before he could get going again.

"Well—as I was sayin'," he finally continued, ignoring Sarah's remark, "after the test the veterinarian puts a tag in the cow's ear if she doesn't react. If she does, he puts a tag in her ear and also brands her with the letter T on her jaw. Then the dairyman is obliged to get rid of the reactors immediately. He usually sells them to a cattle dealer for a very small sum and the reactor is then supposed to be killed. If it turns out that she really had TB badly, the dealer can dispose of her to a rendering plant, but if only some of the internal organs are affected a little, the government permits the sale of the cow for beef."

"Yes, yes," interrupted Hanford, impatiently. "I know all that. But where does the law come in? Get to it."

Ezra glared at him.

"If you'll listen, I'll tell you," he growled. "It's against the law for anyone to sell a cow's milk after she has been condemned. I have reports—and I think you can verify them—that show that some cattle dealers keep these condemned branded cows for a while, let the hair grow over the brand or obliterate it in some other way, and then instead of sellin' the cow to be killed, the dealer sells her for a good dairy cow back into some other herd. In other words, he buys the cow for a few dollars and sells her at a high price as a good cow. It's a profitable business. That's what is going on right in this county, gentlemen, and I have no doubt in practically every other dairy county in this state where this foolish TB campaign is being carried on."

Ezra paused, leaned forward to pound his desk in characteristic fashion, and added:

"The responsibility to stop it rests
(Continued on Page 15)

The Song of the Lazy Farmer

MY NEIGHBOR'S busy ev'ry day a-putting up alfalfa hay, he has to work from morn till night to get the blamed stuff put up right. He never has a breathing spell, except to tank up at the well. The dog-goned stuff is thick and tall and he can't hope to save it all, when he has got the first crop made, he can't sit loafing in the shade, he'll have to plow his corn again, and cut his early oats, and then his second crop of that blamed hay he'll have to cut and mow away. The stuff grows all the summer thru, when weather's dry it lives on dew, and all the time he's making hay and never has a holiday.

I wouldn't grow a crop like that, you never know where you are at, your farming work is never done, you can't go off and have some fun for fear the hay will grow so high that you can never get it dry. But neighbor says it's good for feed, he gets a ton from ev'ry seed, he had to rent some extra land to get room for his stacks to stand. My little patch of timothy makes all the hay I want, by gee. When I have cut it once I'm done, and sit around out of the sun and have some time to smoke and think, and sympathize with that poor gink.



THE EDITORIAL PAGE

By E. R. Eastman

A RUINOUS FOOD POLICY

IN THE middle of June the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association held a two-day Food Forum in New York City, which was attended by hundreds of persons in the city interested in the food problem on the consumer's side. A fine job was done by speakers who know the dangerous food situation, and many of whom told the big audience the facts straight from the shoulder. The League is to be congratulated on helping in this way to get the facts across to consumers and trying to establish a mutual understanding of what the farmer is up against and of how dangerously low the food supply is likely to be during the coming year.

Among the speakers was Mayor LaGuardia of New York City. The Mayor expressed his sympathy with farmers in the many problems that they have to face in helping to meet the present food emergency, but then spoiled it by stating very emphatically that the consumer must have cheap food. The Mayor's idea of how to meet the situation is the same as that of many of the politicians in Washington. Politicians want to keep the cost of food down in order to get themselves reelected to office, and then as a sop they will pay farmers and processors subsidies out of the United States Treasury which have to be met by taxpayers. That policy will stop the increased production of food.

Dr. William Myers of the New York State College of Agriculture pointed out at this meeting, as we have repeatedly in *American Agriculturist*, that it is not the cost of food that is going to be so important as it is the supply. There are many people whose salaries have not increased who are hit hard by the rising cost of food. But with the majority, increases in food prices are far below increases in wages. Mayor LaGuardia and other politicians cannot eat their cake and have it too. If they expect to continue to eat, they must expect to pay what it costs to produce food, and the farmer's costs of production now are high and going higher all the time.

WHAT FARMERS ARE THINKING AND DOING

HERE ARE some of the things that farmers are thinking about and doing as I have picked them up through the many letters received, and from the few recent trips we have been able to take during these war times:

1. Farmers are unanimous in their condemnation of the unnecessary obstacles the government is putting in the way of food production.

2. They are opposed to rolling back of farm prices and to the so-called making up of some of the difference through the payment of subsidies out of the United States Treasury. Few farmers are being fooled. They know that this is political trickery to win the votes of labor and the consumer group. One farmer said that such schemes would not fool the consumer after a great shortage of food had developed.

3. They think drafting of skilled farm labor and restricting the manufacture of farm equipment are two ruinous mistakes.

4. Up until the first week in June there were still thousands of acres unplowed and unplanted. By the third week in June, following some days of good weather, most of the land had been plowed and much of it planted. To be sure, farmers had had to change their plans. Spring grain, canning factory peas, other early crops had to be left out. But in many instances early spring crops had been replaced by corn, cabbage, potatoes and other late season crops. And failing in everything else, farmers will fall back on that old late crop standby, buckwheat. Without modern farm machinery, the farm situation this spring would have been sad indeed. But farmers have kept their tractors going almost day and

night and it is really wonderful to see what they have accomplished in a short time with lack of help but with at least some modern equipment, and especially with their determination to get crops in the ground come what may.

5. There is a heavy crop of hay. Jared Van Wagencn, speaking from last year's experience, says that hay growing so fast and so filled with water is not of good feeding quality. Ed Babcock, writing in this issue, thinks that hay will be just as good as it ever was. Take your choice! Anyway, we are glad there is lots of it. And the pastures, too, have been lush.

6. Dairymen and poultrymen are much worried over the feed shortage. Many already are unable to buy full supplies.

Crops that are in the ground are growing rapidly and looking well. Corn is still being planted, and if the season is right at the fall end there probably will be a good yield. But of course production will not be up to that of last year. Farmers are putting everything they have into the job, but even with their best they cannot entirely overcome a bad spring and the mistakes of the bureaucrats.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE GRADUATES

IT WAS MY privilege to attend and speak at the Commencement exercises at the North Rose Central School in Wayne County, New York, on June 21, and on the next evening at Marion Central High School in the same county.

There is always a feeling of sadness as well as joy at graduation time, and that is particularly true this year when these young folks are starting out in life in the darkest period in human history. But, as I told them, it is true that it is always darkest before the dawn, and while things seem pretty black to both old and young now, I believe that this fine generation of young people graduating from school and college will live to see and enjoy the most interesting period in all time. This dark hour will pass, then all the destructive forces of war will be turned to the constructive forces of peace.

We of this older generation think—and rightly—that the past fifty to a hundred years have seen more progress than has occurred in any other period in history. Within the memory of living man we have come from the oxen to the airplane, we have developed the telegraph, the telephone, the radio, and television. In farm machinery we have come from the cradle to the combine. But with all of this progress, we have only scratched the surface. These young graduates will live to see the time when new power, developed perhaps from the atom, perhaps directly from the sun, changed into electricity and harnessed to new machines will change the life of every human being. When the great bombers now pouring destruction on to man and his works are turned to distributing food and carrying passengers, when the airplane is as common as the automobile now is, then indeed will the world and the future be as different from what it is now as conditions today are different from what they were fifty years ago.

What a wonderful time that will be to live through! But it carries with it responsibilities and challenges to our young people to make a better world spiritually than my generation has been able to do. Certain it is that these graduates of ours must learn better how to get along with their fellows, to quit quarrels and fights between individuals and among nations, or else all of the progress made so far will be lost. The world can never stand another world war.

As I looked into the faces of these boys and girls, and thought of the thousands of others graduating

from school and college, I thought how the hope of a better world rests on them. I believe that hope will be justified, for those young people of ours are splendid. I have no patience with the critics of young people who are all the time finding fault with them and saying that they are going to the dogs. The young folks of today are better than they ever were. Proof of that is the way they have responded to this war, the way our boys are giving everything that they have to correct the mistakes that my generation have made. The younger generation did not cause the war; but they must end it.

THE ONE WAY TO INCREASE MILK PRODUCTION

WE THOROUGHLY agree with the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association and other dairy cooperatives who have for some time been stating emphatically that the price of milk to farmers should be at least \$4 a hundred.

When dairymen are able to get help at all, they are paying the highest wages in the history of the industry. The amount of commercial feed that any dairyman can get is being constantly reduced. That means lowered milk production and higher costs.

This fall, consumers will be faced with the worst milk shortage in the history of the milk shed. There is one way and only one way to stimulate milk production and that is to pay a fair price to dairymen.

PAUL BEAT ME AGAIN

ARRIVING home from a business trip, the first thing I found on my desk this morning was a very beautifully done up package. Much intrigued, I opened it, to find three pods well filled out with garden peas, tied with a gay ribbon. Enclosed with the package was a card stating: "With the compliments of Greenland Gardens."

That was the way Paul Work, Professor of Vegetable Crops at the New York State College of Agriculture, and Garden Editor of *American Agriculturist*, chose to tell me that again he had beaten me to it in growing peas. I admit it. I am going to have bushels of peas, but it will be at least a week yet before they are ready.

But lest Paul get too cocky about his early peas, let me tell him that when I called at Rym Berry's farm this morning, Rym had already picked bushels of peas and had quarts of them frozen and stored away in his quick freezer! Ed Babcock also reports in this issue on new peas already in the freezer ready for next winter's use.

Because it was difficult to get them planted and because of the great demand for them, peas will be scarce and high. So whether yours are early or late peas, they together with other vegetables, frozen or canned, are going to seem pretty good this fall and winter.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

YOU WILL recall the story in The Ancient Mariner, how the Ancient Mariner stopped the wedding guest and hung on to him, in spite of his expostulations, until he had told his long story.

Well, the other day Dean Carl E. Ladd, who as you know loves to tell stories of the Horse and Buggy Days, grabbed on to his friend Jim McConnell, General Manager of the G.L.F., and began to brag about a hen that he had had as a boy on the old home farm.

"Why," said Carl, "she would hatch out anything from a tennis ball to a lemon. One day she even sat on a piece of ice and hatched out two quarts of hot water."

Without batting an eye, Jim retorted:

"That doesn't come up to one I once had. By mistake we had been feeding her all summer on sawdust instead of cornmeal. Well, sir, she laid 12 eggs, and when they hatched, eleven of the chicks had wooden legs, and the twelfth was a woodpecker!"

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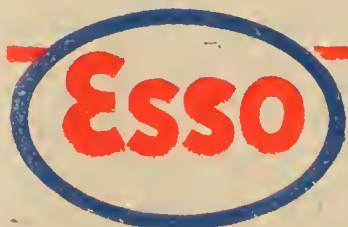


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Food Administrator Davis Addresses "League" Meeting

THE GUEST speaker at the 24th Annual Meeting of the Dairymen's League, held in New York City on June 17, was Food Administrator Chester Davis. In Mr. Davis' first public talk since he has been Food Administrator, he talked frankly, emphasizing the importance of food; pointing out that, no matter how much we grow, there will not be enough to satisfy our needs; and promising every possible aid to farmers from the War Food Administration. He commented on the farm machinery outlook, characterizing it as brighter since the War Production Board has issued a new order authorizing a production of 80 per cent of the 1940 farm machinery output.

Mr. Davis concluded his talk with a statement that citizens must know the vital importance of food in the war. "No food program," he said, "can be made to work solely by rulings and orders and devices and directives. This national food program of ours can be made to work by an informed citizenry."

Sexauer Outlines League Progress

In giving his Annual Report, President Sexauer divided it into three parts, considering first the organization as a whole, second the physical operation or commercial division of the organization, and third the general activities of the association. During the past year, the League has had 27,982 participating members, has handled for members nearly 2½ billion pounds of milk (a decrease of 1.4 per cent from the previous year), and has distributed or will distribute to members over \$72,000,000 (an increase of 14.1 per cent over the previous year).

Mr. Sexauer put some emphasis on the difficulties of observing various rules and regulations. Said he:

"The Purchasing Department reports there are approximately 1,300 regulations which they must observe. The Sales Department operates under more than 500 complex and bewildering O.P.A. or other regulations affecting sales."

"Foresighted"

"The League," said President Sexauer, "has been foresighted. Two years ago we said in a widely publicized document:

1. We call for a total cessation of strikes and lock-outs in defense industries.

2. We ask that agriculture be given equal representation on all Federal agencies having to do with the national defense.

3. We urge the President and the Congress to eliminate from the United States Department of Agriculture all individuals whose activities are discovered to be antagonistic to farm interests.

4. We urge a Federal policy which is designed to place maximum prices upon commodities, particularly those of agriculture, until such time as agriculture is on an equal footing with industry and labor.

5. We insist that such farmers should immediately have prices which will compensate both for current production and increased capital outlay.

6. We urge reform of the National Draft Act with a view to protecting agricultural production in all matters involving legitimate deferment for the draftees.

7. We ask for a discontinuance of Federal government propaganda designed to mislead the public into believing that farm prices are satisfactory and remunerative to producers.

8. We request the National Grange

Patrons of Husbandry, the American Farm Bureau Federation and the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives immediately to call a nation-wide conference of farm leaders selected through regular channels of their own organizations, to confer at an early date in Washington, or some other convenient place, for the purpose of mobilizing the great strength of the farm people to achieve these most needed results."

"What we urged in that nine point program was good sound, public policy—good for farmers, good for the nation. Gradually, now almost too late, it is being so recognized."

In closing his report, Mr. Sexauer reminded his listeners that the past year has been one of difficulties, but that it also had its bright spots in achievement. He warned, however, that readjustments must come after the war, but that the program of the League "can be mobilized to cushion the shock to a greater or lesser degree—greater if we are not prepared for it, lesser if we are."

Officers Reelected

At a meeting of the Board of Directors following the Annual Meeting, Mr. Sexauer was re-elected for his 15th consecutive year as President of the League. Other officers were also re-elected. The Executive Committee of the League for the coming fiscal year will be made up of President Sexauer; H. H. Rathbun, First Vice-President; Leon Chapin, Treasurer; Ernest Strobeck, Secretary; and Ernest M. Dann. John F. Fallon of Constable was elected to be a member of the Membership Auditing Committee to fill the vacancy caused by the death of E. B. Johnson of Chaumont.

—A. A.—

MILK AMENDMENT PASSED

On page 11 of the June 5 issue we referred to the hearing in Washington to consider an amendment to all Federal Milk Marketing Orders. The amendment was designed to continue prices to producers as called for in the Orders in spite of the government rollback of butter prices. Because many milk prices are figured on the butter basis, this would have resulted in a decrease to producers without some action to prevent it.

Such an amendment was submitted to dairymen, the action was favorable, and the amendment went into effect on July 1. The net result is that a drop in the Class I price from \$3.50 to \$3.30 was prevented.

HAWLEY NAMED FARM BUREAU PRESIDENT

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation at New York City on June 7, Warren Hawley of Batavia, Genesee County, was elected President of the Federation. He succeeds C. C. DuMond, who resigned as President when he was named Commissioner of the State Department of Agriculture. Mr. Hawley was named a Master Farmer by American Agriculturist in 1936.

Clayton White of Stowe, Chautauqua County, was elected Vice-President of the Federation, which office was left vacant when Mr. Hawley was elected President. Mr. White was named a Master Farmer in 1940.

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Red-Rock or Rock-Red Cross	14.00	17.00	14.00
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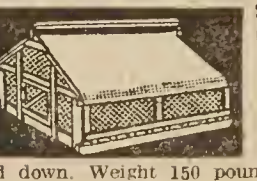
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Better Hay from Late Afternoon Mowing

By Otis F. Curtis

Botany Department, Cornell University

IT IS A well-known fact that all the carbohydrate manufactured by green plants is produced from the raw materials, carbon dioxide and water. It is known that this manufacture of carbohydrate will take place only while the plant is exposed to light, and that the manufacture of all other organic materials, either by plants or animals, is dependent on a supply of this carbohydrate. It is also known that some of the carbohydrate food made during the day is used up during the night by the growth and respiration of the plant itself, although it is not known how much of the carbohydrate made during the day is commonly used up or disappears during the night from the leaves and shoots.

From the known facts, one would expect that there would be a maximum food content in hay or other forage material that is cut in the middle or late afternoon of a bright day and a minimum food content if the crop is cut the first thing in the morning. However, very little attention seems to have been paid to the possible bearing of these facts on the practices of harvesting farm crops.

During the summer of 1942, a large number of small plots of alfalfa were harvested morning, noon and afternoon on four different days in June, and second cuttings were made mornings and afternoons in August. All the samples for the June harvests and

A SIMPLE WAY FOR BETTER HAY

In a year when every pound of food is needed, the facts emphasized by Professor Curtis are of vital importance. He shows that hay cut in late afternoon contains from 25 to 50 per cent more sugars and starches. While no tests are reported, it seems obvious that the figures would also apply to corn for silage.

some of the samples of the August harvest were quickly dried by the use of artificial heat. Some of the samples of the August cuttings, however, were dried naturally under field conditions. In every case the sugar and starch content of the material cut in the afternoon was much higher than of that cut in the morning. This carbohydrate content was always higher in the afternoon cuttings, independently of whether the carbohydrate was expressed as percentage of dry weight, percentage of fresh weight or as pounds per acre. Those sets cut in the afternoon contained from 62 to 125 pounds more of sugar and starch per acre than those cut early in the morning. The average of 8 different sets of morning and afternoon cuttings, with 7 to 9 replications for each cutting, showed an advantage in favor of the afternoon

cuttings of 92 pounds or 90 per cent more sugar and starch per acre, and 713 pounds or 25 per cent more total dry matter per acre.

In the material that was allowed to dry naturally in the field, as well as in the material artificially dried, it was found that the total carbohydrate and the total dry matter were much higher in the late afternoon cuttings than they were in cuttings made early in the morning no matter whether the morning cuttings were made on the same day before the afternoon cuttings, or the next morning following the afternoon cuttings.

Our analyses of grass are less complete than those for alfalfa, but they clearly indicate that the afternoon-cut material, like the alfalfa, has from 50 to nearly 100 per cent more digestible carbohydrate than that cut in the early morning. When cut for silage, this same principle undoubtedly will apply to corn also.

No matter whether the material is to be dried as hay or placed in the silo, if one can increase the digestible carbohydrate by only 25% (to say nothing of a possible 50% or more) merely by delaying the cutting to mid or late afternoon, it is well that the farmer be acquainted with these facts. Knowing that the sugar and starch content of all living materials are likely to be at a minimum the first thing in the morning and at a maximum in the middle or late afternoon of sunny days, he can take advantage of those facts in adjusting his harvesting practices. Not only is the actual sugar and starch content higher in the afternoon, but the actual water content is usually lower; so unless it rains or is

(Continued on Page 8)

Don't Give Up the Ship!

By ED W. MITCHELL.

UNFAVORABLE weather has reduced the set of fruit and increased scab and insect injury in many orchards to a point where some may feel that it is doubtful whether the crop will pay for normal care and protection during the rest of this season. It is a problem in arithmetic and morals each man has to answer for himself, and answer soon. However, these facts accumulated from experience should be reviewed:

A small crop costs less to harvest and handle than a large one and generally brings enough higher price to make up somewhat for the lack of volume. Orchards often turn off more of a crop than the small apples indicate early in the season. Apples for processing may bring a higher price than usual this year. And if an orchard is neglected one year, it takes a long time to catch up with the bugs and get it cleaned up again.

These few facts should be sufficient to persuade every grower to keep up the battle against bugs and blights for the rest of the season; but if they are not enough, here is some moral persuasion. We need every bit of food this year that we can produce and nothing should be neglected or wasted. Apparently all the stone fruits and probably the apple crop will be below the normal average and all fruits will be needed to cke out the shortages in other crops and balance our rations.

It may be a good thing that many of the more expensive sprays and the pruning and fertilizing have to be done before we know whether there is going to be a crop or not, because it does tend to keep up good orchard practice in off years; and the grower is persuaded to keep on with the less expensive sprays and practices to save what he can of what he has already invested. Most of us need some financial incentive or coercion to supple-

ment our moral convictions, so we might as well admit that crops must show some promise of a profit or farmers will not grow them, even in war time. Like as not, there will be an unusually heavy shrink in the sorting because of scab, curculio and worms which have access to our trees without using a boat or getting stuck in the mud. However, the demand from processing plants promises to be good, and the mills may take wormy apples to make bland apple syrup for manufacturing purposes, so perhaps the culls will not be such a drug on the market as they have often been in the past.

Naturally, a small crop of low quality will mean high prices for whatever good apples there are, and this year should reward the good growers who are also fortunate enough to have a good set of fruit. Let no one grudge them this, because they certainly should get some reward sometime, and it has been small and long-delayed.

It is very discouraging to spend time and strength digging the tractor and spray rig out of the mud when one has so little favorable weather to get some spraying and more profitable work done; but you certainly can't afford the luxury of leaving it there and go get another one, and no one is dropping bombs on us or popping at us with a machine gun while we are doing it. So our lot is not so terrible as we sometimes think it is, and we must save all the apples we can for the boys who do face the machine guns and duck the bombs for us.

Virtue may be its own reward, but the reward for persistent work on whatever crop you have will probably be a better crop than you expect and better prices than we dare hope for with ceilings falling so promiscuously all about us. Let's hope so, and don't give up the crop.

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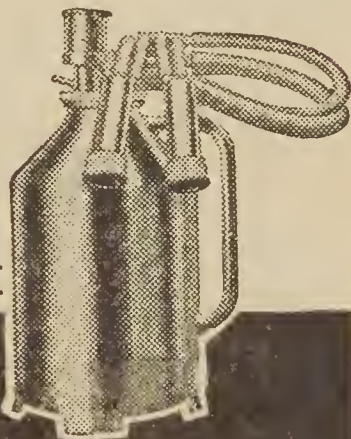
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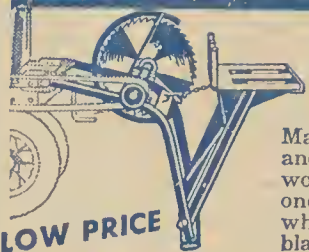
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Garden Progress

By Paul Work

YES, 1943 will be long remembered as a terrible season, at least as far as mid-June, and some of the effects of the weather up to this point cannot be recovered. On the other hand, when the whole story is written the picture will probably not be as disastrous as it looks just now. As far as the home vegetable garden is concerned many thousands have been planted and thousands of people are already eating from their gardens. Around Ithaca the advanced gardeners are about two weeks later than usual. A few people in this section had peas ready to eat the 18th of June. I think as early a record as I know is Ora Smith's harvest of last year on June 3. Bruce Millard expects to pick peas about the 21st and mine should be ready during that week. Things like lettuce, transplanted beets and other early items are probably about two weeks late.

The point is, there will be lots of food in home gardens this year and there is no occasion for undue discouragement.

Still Time to Plant

There is still time to plant many things. The following table will serve as a rough guide for climates such as we have in most of central New York. It will have to be modified in the light

Guide for Planting Late Vegetables

(To Be Modified to fit Local Conditions)

JULY 4	JULY 15	Aug. 1	Aug. 15
Parsnip	Carrot	Beets	Spinach
Cabbage	Cauliflower	Chinese Cabbage	Kale
Late varieties of sweet corn	plants		Leaf lettuce
Tomatoes	Broccoli		Radish
Celery	plants		
Cucumbers	Brussels		
Potato (taking a chance)	Sprouts		
	plants		
	Beans		
	Head		
	Lettuce		
	Early varieties of sweet corn		

of your own knowledge of local conditions.

So the trick is to continue to make plantings so that the supply of vegetable food will last well into the fall.

Late Fall Greens

Greens late in the fall are healthful and mighty good eating. Kale can be planted up to about the first of August or even the middle and it will stand in the garden until Christmas or, with a little mulching, even later. Another good late vegetable that we do not use very much in the north, is the **collard**. This is very popular in the south. The plant is like cabbage, but the leaves are considerably more tender. Some of the newer varieties like Louisiana Sweet and the Georgia Cabbage collards make a little loose head at the top which cooks up very tender and nice. Seed may be planted up to about August 1.

Weeds for Greens

Just before we were done cutting a young asparagus bed there came a great growth of weeds, many of them the common amaranthus, pig weed or red-root. The Chinese use this for a vegetable and I understand Burpee is bringing out one of its cousins as a vegetable for trial this year. So I clipped off the tops of a lot of plants about 6 inches high. It only took a little while to get a mess and I confess I had some misgiving because the plant is not as smooth and does not seem as tender as lamb's quarters which really are delicious. When the stuff was cooked it turned out to be fine, just as good as spinach with perhaps just a little more pronounced flavor but perfectly tender and tasty. Try it some time. A

season like this is excellent for wild greens. Cornell has recently issued a bulletin on the subject. (Wild Foods—Gordon, Eva L.—Cornell Rural School Leaflet, Vol. 36, No. 4, March, 1943).

* * *

Canning Crop Subsidies

Orders have been issued by the Federal Government for application of the subsidy plan to the principal vegetable crops for processing; tomatoes, sweet corn, peas, and beans. Under the scheme, ceiling prices are to be held, extra costs of production and processing are to be met and the government is to make up the difference.

—A. A.—

GET THE BUGS

The most important insect enemies of the squash are the cucumber beetles and the squash bugs. The cucumber beetles may be controlled by covering small plants with a cone during the heat of the day, and blowing in two or three puffs of a strong nicotine dust. Leave the cone on for about half a minute to be sure to get the insects thoroughly covered.

As a general rule, dusting squash plants twice a week with a 15 to 20 per cent mixture of calcium arsenate will check cucumber beetles. The squash bug, on the other hand, is hard to control. No better method has been worked out yet than to put a shingle under each plant, and get out early in the morning to pick up the insects and drop them in kerosene. In the home garden the concentration of squash bugs may be so heavy that it is impossible to keep them in check. It is a good idea to plant squash seed three times as heavy as is needed for a good stand, hoping that one plant out of three will survive the early attacks of this insect.

—A. A.—

BETTER HAY FROM LATE AFTERNOON MOWING

(Continued from Page 7)

cloudy in the afternoon, the percentage of water is almost invariably lower in the afternoon.

If there has been a day or two of cloudy weather, especially if the temperature has been high, the food content the first thing in the morning is likely to be at a lower minimum than on a morning following several clear days, especially if the nights are cool; so if the weather of previous days has been warm and cloudy, it is still more important to wait until afternoon before cutting.

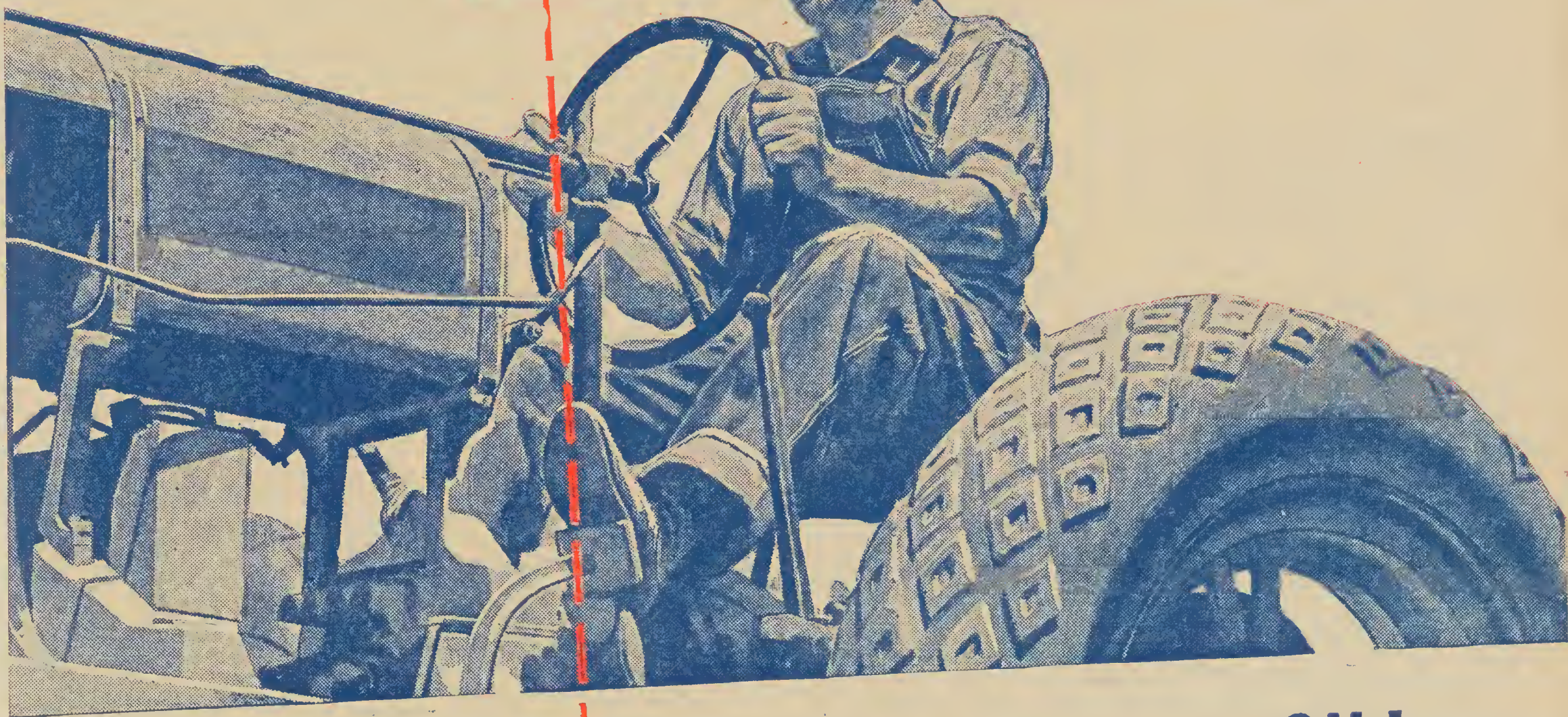
When dried under the same conditions, the actual rate of drying of afternoon-cut material is somewhat slower than that cut early in the morning. This is due to the fact that the material cut in the afternoon has a higher sugar content, and the presence of the sugar in the cells slows up the rate of water loss from them. The advantage of an appreciably higher carbohydrate content of material cut in the afternoon is likely to more than offset the slight disadvantage of slower drying.

—A. A.—

Baseball Broadcasts for Service Men

On July 9 and July 27 the ALLIS-CHALMERS TRACTOR DIVISION has arranged for two world-wide baseball game broadcasts for men in the armed services. One of the teams will be from The Great Lakes Naval Training Station, under the direction of Mickey Cochrane. This team will play the New York Yankees on July 9 and the Brooklyn Dodgers on July 27.

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FOR SALE: YOUNG BULLS
Smithville Flats, N.Y.
carrying 87½% the same blood as Tarbell Farms Peerless Margo 1013.3 lbs. fat. World's Champion Jr. 3-year-old. Tarbell Farms Peerless Eloise, 1436.4 lbs. milk, 800.7 lbs. fat, Jr. 3-year-old. Full information furnished on request. Herd Federal Accredited, Negative.

DAIRY CATTLE

COWS FOR SALE
T.B. AND BLOODTESTED HOLSTEINS AND GUERNSEYS IN CARLOAD LOTS.
E. C. TALBOT, Leonardsville, N. Y.

DAIRY CATTLE

LARGE NUMBER OF DAIRY CATTLE TO CHOOSE FROM. CAREFULLY SELECTED.
TERMS THAT ARE PRACTICAL AND CONVENIENT. NO DOWN PAYMENT.
STATE DAIRY CATTLE CO., Inc.
B. N. MILLARD, Pres. ITHACA, N. Y.
3 miles south of Ithaca on Routes 13 and 24.
Phone: Ithaca 2015.

Cattle: 500 head, fancy fresh, forward.
HORSES, ALL KINDS. THE BEST IN FANCY DRAFT AND SADDLE HORSES. PRICED RIGHT.
E. L. Foote & Son, Inc., HOBART, N. Y.
Est. 1845.

CHOICE DAIRY CATTLE

25 Big Heifers, mostly Holsteins, to freshen about May 1st; 50 Fall Heifers (Big), mostly Holsteins; 25 Choice Springers, Holsteins-Guernseys; 60 Choice Just Fresh and Milking Cows. OSWALD J. WARD & SON, CANDOR, N. Y. PHONE—3H or 3Y.

LIVESTOCK Sales & Events

July 3 Complete Holstein Dispersal, Judge E. N. Smith Estate, Chaumont, N. Y.
July 7 157th Earlville Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
July 9-19 State Jersey Cattle Ass'n. Sale, Meridale Farms, Meredith, New York.
July 24 New England Sheep & Wool Growers' Ass'n. Ram and Ewe Sale, Belden's Farm, North Hatfield, Mass.
Aug. 4 Finger Lakes Ayrshire Club Sale, Cortland, N. Y.
Aug. 11 Lancaster County Ayrshire Club Sale, Lancaster, Pa.
Sept. 4 Glen Almus Ayrshire Dispersal, Geo. J. Gabuzda, Freeland, Pa.
Sept. 29 Burr O. Stewart Ayrshire Dispersal, Deposit, N. Y.
Oct. 2 New York Ayrshire Federation Sale, Cobleskill, N. Y.
Oct. 5 Vermont Ayrshire Club Sale, Brandon.
Oct. 6 Clinton-Essex Ayrshire Club Sale, Sandon.
Oct. 9 5th Annual Eastern N. Y. Holstein Sale, Rhinebeck, N. Y.
Oct. 13 Pennsylvania State Ayrshire Sale, Lancaster.

Coming Events

July 19-20 Annual Meeting of American Poultry Association, Chicago, Ill.
July 20 Annual Meeting Poultry & Egg National Board of Directors, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.
July 20-22 National Turkey Federation Meeting, Chicago, Ill.
July 20-22 International Baby Chick Association All-Industry War Conference, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.
Aug. 25-27 NEPPCO Wartime Exposition and Meeting, Hotel New Yorker, New York City.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

FOR SALE: ANGUS BULL
AGE: THREE YEARS IN MAY.
SIRE: BARBARA'S ELAND No. 531504.
ART SALISBURY, PHELPS, N. Y.

HEREFORDS

NOW OFFERING
Polled Hereford Breeding Bulls
The Gage Stock Farms, Delanson, N. Y.

FOR SALE: EXCELLENT 2 YEAR OLD HEREFORD BULL
WINDSOR BRAE AND DOMINO BREEDING.
ROADS END, CHERRY PLAIN, N. Y.
TEL. BERLIN 25F15.

SWINE

DAILEY STOCK FARM
LEXINGTON, MASS. TEL. 1085
TOP QUALITY PIGS
WE HAVE SOME NICE ONES READY FOR SHIPMENT.
CHESTER & YORKSHIRE, BERKSHIRE & O. I. C. CROSSED. SEND 25% REMITTANCE WITH ORDER. BALANCE C.O.D.
5-6 WEEKS OLD, \$12.50 EACH
7-8 WEEKS EXTRAS, \$13.50 EACH
NO CRATING CHARGE—PROMPT SHIPMENT.

SWINE

BRED SOWS AND GILTS BRED TO PUREBRED CHESTER WHITE BOAR.
Albert Zurbonegg, Marathon, N. Y.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

REGISTERED. LONG, BROAD, DEEP; MEAT TYPE, ECONOMICAL FEEDERS. WE HAVE THE BEST BLOOD LINES IN THE EAST. CONQUEST, GATES, AND SILVER TOP BREEDING. SOW AND BOAR PIGS UNRELATED, ALSO MATURE SOWS AND BOARS. THEY MAKE MONEY.
JOHN G. ENCK
Maryland, Otsego County, New York.

HOME OF REG. O.I.C. HOGS
1 REG. O.I.C. BOAR READY FOR SERVICE. SIX WEEKS OLD O.I.C. PIGS READY JUNE 15. ELIGIBLE FOR REGISTRY.
Smith Brothers, Clyde, N. Y., R.D. 3.

For Sale: Registered Hereford Pigs.
WE ARE NOW BOOKING ORDERS FOR JUNE AND JULY DELIVERY.
Alex Debrucque & Son, Canastota, N. Y.
Phone 6161.

Feeding Pigs For Sale
Chester-Whites and Yorkshire Cross or Berkshire and Chester White Cross. All healthy large type that make large hogs. Will ship two or more C.O.D. or send check or money order. Pigs 6-7 weeks old \$12.00 each; 8-9 weeks old \$15.00 each. **WALTER LUX, 44 Arlington Road, WOBURN, Mass. Tel. 0086 Woburn.**

Registered Poland China Spring Boars AND GILTS; BRED SOWS.
CHARLES HEAL & SON
R. D. 1, BURLINGTON, N. J.

For Sale: Registered Berkshires —
BRED SOWS AND GILTS. BOARS, AND PIGS OF CORNELL'S EVENTUATION AND WILLOW LODGE BARON BREEDING.
PAUL GREEN, Trumansburg, N. Y.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE HOGS
BRED SOWS—SPRING BOARS
ALSO CHESTER GILTS BRED TO HAMPSHIRE.
The Stumbo Livestock Farm, NEW YORK

PIGS! WELL BRED STOCK!
Chester-Yorkshire and Chester-Hampshire Crosses
6-7 WEEKS OLD — \$12.50.
WILL SHIP C.O.D.
HENRY M. ANDERSON
R.F.D. Box 229, Maynard, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD FARMS
Bred Gilt Sale August 11th 1943
40 Bred Fall Gilts 40
From Hardy Herd. Gilts weighing from 300 to 400 pounds or better and bred to our Champion boars for litters. Also 10 choice spring boar pigs. Write for catalog that will be ready August 1st.
GREENFIELD FARMS, TIFFIN, OHIO.

SWINE

FOR SALE:
BRED SOWS: SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS. ALSO BLACK POLAND CHINAS. ALL PURE BRED. YOUNG PIGS AND SERVICE BOARS. INOCULATED.
C. W. HILLMAN, VINCENTOWN, New Jersey.

OFFERING CHOICE FEEDERS
CHESTER AND YORKSHIRE, OR BERKSHIRE AND CHESTER CROSSED. 6-7 WEEKS OLD \$10. EACH. CHESTER WHITES 6-7 WEEKS \$11. EACH. SHIP TWO OR MORE.
A. M. Lux Farm, Woburn, Mass.

PIGS READY TO SHIP, CHESTER WHITE OR BERKSHIRE-CHESTER CROSS OR THE YORKSHIRE-CHESTER CROSS. PIGS 6-7 Wks. \$11.00 ea. 8-9 Wks. \$12.50 ea. SHIP TWO OR MORE C.O.D. OR SEND MONEY ORDER.
Walter Lux, 44 Arlington Rd., Woburn, Mass., Tel. 0086

DOGS

For Sale: German Shepherd Puppies
Wolf gray, litter of seven, born April 17. Not eligible for registry. Can be shipped at 7 weeks, with one inoculation. Price \$30 each.
I. W. Ingalls, R.D. 3, Trumansburg, N. Y.

PUPPIES — ALSO SUPPLIES!
WHAT DO YOU NEED? BOOKS, COLORED PICTURES, DESCRIPTIONS, 108 RECOGNIZED BREEDS, 35c.
ROYAL KENNELS, CHAZY, N. Y.

ESKIMO SLED DOGS
Pups \$30.00 and up, delivered. Buy now and drive next winter. Send one dollar for twenty Postcard Views of Eskimo Pups, Dogs, and Teams.
Edward P. Clark, No. Woodstock, N. H.

Miniature Collies — Males or Females
SABLES OR TRI-COLORS. A.K.C. REGISTERED. IDEAL FOR FARM — \$25.00 EACH.
LONGLEIGH'S KENNELS
CLIFTON PARK, MECHANICVILLE, N. Y.

AKC COCKER SPANIELS
PUPPIES AND GROWN STOCK. THREE SAINT BERNARD MATRONS. SOME REAL BUYS. TEL. 21R2.
Mrs. Edna Gladstone, Andes, N. Y.

RABBITS

SISCO'S MAMMOTH STRAIN,
PEDIGREED WHITE NEW ZEALAND. AMERICA'S GREAT MEAT RABBIT.
Fairfield Rabbit Farms, Caldwell, N. J.

MISCELLANEOUS

VENTILATION EQUIPMENT
HAVE RECENTLY DISMANTLED TWO LARGE 2-STORY POULTRY HOUSES. WILL SELL COMPLETE OR PART JAMESWAY VENTILATOR EQUIPMENT. Thermostatic controlled outtake flues, complete with insulation material; 80 intake flues; roof saddles. Looks like new—original cost approximately \$5,000. Will sell at a bargain.
Lake Placid Club Farms, FAVOR R. SMITH, Farm Mgr., LAKE PLACID CLUB, NEW YORK.

USED FARM EQUIPMENT

For Sale: Two Round Wood Crane Silos
WITH ROOFS AND CHUTES IN GOOD CONDITION. 14 BY 30 FEET.
H. C. CARLTON,
3301 Mt. Read Blvd., Rochester, N. Y. Glenwood 6044-J.

WANTED — CORN BINDER,
WITH LOADER ATTACHMENT, EITHER ONE OR TWO ROWS. ADDRESS LETTER TO
Box 514-A, c/o American Agriculturist, ITHACA, NEW YORK.

WANTED — Will pay cash for a high clearance used Caterpillar tractor or a similar model formerly made by Allis Chalmers. Tell us what you have and we will come and inspect the tractor.
Kelly Brothers Nurseries, Dansville, N. Y.

POULTRY

RICH POULTRY FARMS
Leghorns Trapped and Progeny Tested **Reds**
ONE OF NEW YORK STATE'S OLDEST AND LARGEST BREEDING FARMS. 12,000 BIRDS—
Write for illustrated catalog and price list. Also describes our method of growing pullets and feeding layers.
Wallace H. Rich, Box A, Hobart, N. Y.

POULTRY

ZIMMER'S POULTRY FARM
N. Y.-U. S. APPROVED WHITE LEGHORNS, REDS, BARRED CROSS.
They Live—They Lay—They Pay
PULLORUM FREE. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Details on request.
CHESTER G. ZIMMER
BOX C, GALLUPVILLE, N. Y.

Walter Rich's Hobart Poultry Farm
LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY
OUR CIRCULAR SHOWS YOU THE TYPE OF BIRD IT WILL PAY YOU TO PUT IN YOUR LAYING HOUSE NEXT FALL.
WALTER S. RICH, HOBART, N. Y.

The MCGREGOR FARM

S. C. White Leghorns—50 years experience in breeding profit-producing birds. Write for free folder.
THE MCGREGOR FARM, Box A, MAINE, N. Y.

BODINE'S Pedigreed LEGHORNS
Won Central New York laying test over all breeds 1942. 3362 eggs, 3558.60 points. Please write for our 1943 price list and catalog describing our Leghorns, Reds and Cross Breeds.
Eli H. Bodine, Box 28, Chemung, N. Y.

LEGHORNS—NEW HAMPSHIRE
BARRED ROCKS—CROSSES
"BRED TO LAY—LAY TO PAY"
Write for descriptive catalog and prices.
GLENWOOD FARMS, R.F.D. 3, ITHACA, N. Y.

CHRISTIE'S STRAIN N. H. REDS
PULLETS. BLOODTESTED STOCK. ALL COMMERCIAL BREEDS. CIRCULARS.
V. S. KENYON, Marcellus, New York

Babcock's Healthy Layers
W. LEGHORNS, BARRED ROCKS, R.I. REDS, NEW HAMPSHIRE, BARRED CROSS, RED-ROCK CROSS. 100% Pullorum Clean—100% Satisfaction Guaranteed. Write for attractive catalog.
BABCOCK'S HATCHERY,
501 Trumansburg Road, Ithaca, N. Y.

EGG AND APPLE FARM
COCKERELS FOR BROILERS. CERTIFIED HYBRID SEED CORN. CAYUGA SOY BEANS.
James E. Rice & Sons, Box A, Trumansburg, N. Y.

C. & G. FARMS
BREEDERS OF R.I. REDS AND RED-ROCK CROSSES. Trapnetted and progeny tested for years. B.W.D. free. Satisfaction is our motto.
BOX 5, Ballston Lake, New York

FARMS FOR SALE

Fully Equipped Farm Near a City
85 Black-loam acres, about 75 tillable, spring-watered pasture, apples, grapes, berries; only 15-min. run to city advantages, village handy; good seven rooms, barn 35 x 60; aged owner, unable to handle, \$5000 including 3 horses, 10 cows, 7 other cattle, flock poultry, machinery and some crops; page 36 Big Free Catalog—Bargains 18 States.

STROUT REALTY
255-R 4th AVE., NEW YORK 10, NEW YORK.

HELP WANTED

WANTED: WOMEN OR MEN,
WITH FARM EXPERIENCE FOR DAIRY HERD IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION SUPERVISORS. WRITE TO DAIRY RECORDS OFFICE, WING HALL, ITHACA, NEW YORK. FOR INFORMATION ABOUT TRAINING SCHOOL TO BE HELD JULY 12-24, 1943.

Farmhand: Single, on modern dairy farm
YEAR-ROUND EMPLOYMENT. Draft deferment probable. Best food, room and shower. Every second Sunday off. \$55.00 per month and up. State age, height, weight, religion, education, experience.
P. O. BOX 1032, TRENTON, NEW JERSEY

TIMBER FOR SALE

FOR SALE: Forty Acres Timber
in Steuben County. Good location. Red Oak, White Oak, White Pine and others. Reasonable.
MRS. E. A. NICHOLS,
WATKINS GLEN, N. Y. R.D. 1-A

ADVERTISING RATES—Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers—
This classified page is for the accommodation of Northeastern farmers for advertising the following classifications: LIVESTOCK—Cattle, Swine, Sheep, Horses, Dogs, Rabbits, Goats, Mink, Ferrets; FARM PRODUCE—Field Seeds, Hay and Straw, Maple Syrup, Honey, Pot Corn, Miscellaneous; POULTRY—Breeding Stock, Hatching Eggs; EMPLOYMENT—Help Wanted, Situation Wanted; FARM REAL ESTATE—Farms for Sale, Farms Wanted; USED FARM EQUIPMENT—For Sale, Wanted.

This page combines the advantage of display type advertising at farmers' classified advertising rates. Two advertising space units are offered as follows: space one inch deep one column wide at \$6.00 per issue or space one-half inch deep one column wide at \$3.00 per issue. Copy must be received at American Agriculturist, Advertising Dept., Box 514, Ithaca, N. Y., 11 days before publication date. No Baby Chick advertising accepted on this page. 1943 issue dates are as follows: Jan. 2, 16; Feb. 13, 27; Mar. 13, 27; April 10, 24; May 8, 22; June 5, 19; July 3, 17, 31; Aug. 14, 29; Sept. 11, 25; Oct. 9, 23; Nov. 6, 20; Dec. 4, 18.

DOWN THE Alley

By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

ALL OF us are going to change our diets all right—not because our animals are going to eat up all the grain, but because there will be no meat for us to eat and cereals will be all that are left for us.

I have been harping for over a year now on the rulings, orders, and directives which were demoralizing our production and distribution of livestock and meats. Perhaps now we should examine the record and see where it is leading us.

Last fall, you will remember, thousands of light cattle which ordinarily go on feed were slaughtered because of so many conflicting and discouraging price orders coming out of Washington. Perhaps you are experiencing some of the beef shortage now. Anyway, cattle slaughter for May was the smallest for any month since March, 1941, and the smallest for May in five years; also, so far this year, a drop in the number killed of almost 450,000.

Now, hog prices have been up and have stayed up until right recently, and a price floor was put under them. So, 5,357,000 hogs were killed under Federal inspection alone in the month of May, a record hog kill for the month. So far this year, 24,247,000 hogs have been killed for another record.

Sheep and lambs have had no protection; in fact, they have faced every discouragement, even as to wool. Their liquidation started last fall and has been continuing. The May kill broke a record for the month, 1,622,000 head, and the kill so far this year has broken the all-time record by slaughtering 7,798,000 head.

These figures do not take into account black market, home, community, or state inspection slaughtering at all. Figures are guesses, but most people in the industry believe that these uncounted killings have increased anywhere from forty per cent to sixty per cent within the year. Receipts at terminal live stock markets would indicate at least that, and in some sections more.

Take calves which are still being born, yet the May slaughter—a normally heavy calf month—was only 327,000 head under federal inspection, the smallest kill for any month since February, 1933, and the smallest May kill since 1916. Wonder if even an OPA inspector can't figure that one out. Maybe they should spend more time doing just that. But it does very forcibly bring to light the extent of the

black market, particularly in veal.

Then, here we have the perfect picture of how NOT to keep prices down by running straight into a meat shortage. This recent hog break is just another classic example. Hogs are already being dumped (that's a stockyard term for liquidating). If it continues, by next spring there will be neither pork, beef, lamb or veal on any CITY table, to say nothing of feeding the world.

This political price rollback with subsidies is just silly under the situation we face. Small killers all over the East are rapidly going out of business. In fact, it is reported this morning, June 18th, that none of them is planning to kill anything next week. They say that they cannot stand to lose the lower mark-up the OPA says that they must sell their meats for because of the subsidy. In reality, they feel that Congress will not grant this subsidy money, and therefore the loss to them would be too great. The big packers can afford to take this chance, or even the chance that they might not get their money for a year or two. Already the farmer is taking two dollars a hundred less for his calves, every other market is lower, most of them lower than they have been, and yet Buffalo people are again lining up at the butcher shops in order to get any kind of meat, even with their coupons. Watch black markets grow.

Yes, we will surely be eating horse-feed by spring and liking it if these sporadic and spasmodic rollbacks to food prices and production continue.

—A. A.—

FEED YOUR PIGS GRASS

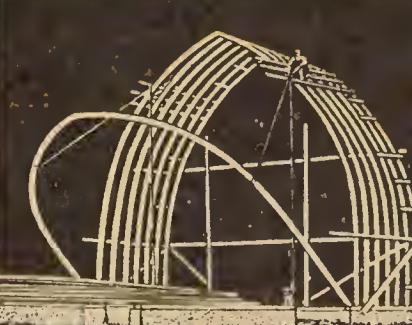
By JOHN P. WILLMAN

LARGE-SCALE pork producers know the value of grass in pork production. They have learned through experience that the use of pasture saves feed, promotes sanitation and results in the production of healthier hogs. An acre of good legume and grass pasture properly grazed by hogs saves more in feed than the crop would be worth for hay.

There are a great many pork producers in this state who feed only a pig or two for the family pork supply, but are unable to supply pasture for their hogs. Many of these producers either do not have pasture areas that they can use or are unable to buy the fencing materials needed to confine the pigs on pasture areas. They need not feel disappointed for they can cut or pull grass and weeds for the pigs. Waste from the garden is also a welcome addition to the diet of pigs kept in the dry lot. It may take a little time to do this job but it is worth the effort and is recommended to persons who feed only a few pigs. Many who read this article can remember the childhood chore of supplying the pigs with green feed.

An experiment conducted at Cornell University last summer shows that dry-lot-fed pigs will consume a considerable weight of freshly cut alfalfa, clover and grass if this feed is offered to them once or twice daily. The pigs fed the green feed made somewhat more rapid gains and less purchased feed was needed for the production of 100 pounds of gain.

Fresh, green, actively growing grass is palatable feed for a pig. It furnishes protein, vitamins and minerals that are needed by the pigs. The young pig will not grow or fatten satisfactorily on a ration that consists largely of grass, but he can use small amounts of it to good advantage. Many owners of a few pigs who cannot supply them with pasture can cheapen the cost of the gains and thus help conserve our national feed supply by feeding grass to their pigs. Weeds from the garden, grass from the lawn and other green feed may be converted into meat in this manner.



From Foundation to Roof Ridge...
A single RILCO LAMINATED RAFTER

Greater Strength... Wind Resistant MORE USABLE SPACE!

RILCO Rafter Arches, because they combine wall and roof into a single unit, offer a continuous framing member from foundation to roof ridge. This form of construction eliminates the joining of roof to sidewall which is the weakest point of ordinary construction; gives a stronger, wind resistant building. More usable space results

because the interior is virtually free of posts and braces. RILCO glued laminated wood rafters are engineered for the job—for gothic arch barns, machine sheds, poultry and hog houses, other farm structures—delivered ready for correct assembly in a few hours. Anyone handy with tools can build right with these modern, factory-built rafters.

WRITE for your FREE illustrated RILCO folder and name of nearest dealer
Copyright 1943, R. L. P. Inc.

RILCO LAMINATED PRODUCTS, Inc.
A Weyerhaeuser Institution
P. O. BOX 106C • WILKES BARRE, PA.



CHECK LAMENESS
Due to Shoulder Gall, Puffs, Bruises, Strains

Keep horse at work
Farmers know there's nothing so good as Absorbine for lameness due to shoulder gall, puffs, strains, bruises. Many leading veterinaries have used Absorbine for over 50 years.

Absorbine speeds the flow of blood to the injury to help carry off the congestion. It often brings swellings down in a few hours!

Absorbine is not a "cure-all" but a time-proved help in relieving fresh bog spavin, windgall, collar gall and similar congestive troubles. Never blisters or removes hair. It costs only \$2.50 for a LONG-LASTING BOTTLE that will prove its value many times. At all druggists.

W. F. Young, Inc., Springfield, Mass.

ABSORBINE

Hoof Rot, Thrush, Bruises, Calk Wounds



APPLY Dr. Naylor's LINITE—a thorough treatment for stubborn conditions. Antiseptic poultice liniment—easy to apply, prompt in action. For horses and cows. Per bottle, \$1.00.

At dealers or by mail postpaid.
H. W. Naylor Co., Morris, N. Y.

Dr. Naylor's LINITE

NIAGARA FALLS INVITES YOU!

When on business or for recreation, plan to spend a few days in the scenic-industrial wonderland of America.

Your stay will be made more pleasant by the splendid appointments of Hotel Niagara, a community owned and operated hotel located right in the heart of everything.

Write for Folder and Rates.

HOTEL NIAGARA



Langford H. Vanderslice, Mgr.
NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

CATTLE

157th EARLVILLE SALE
Wednesday, July 7, 1943

In large sale auditorium at EARLVILLE, MADISON COUNTY, N. Y. which is 40 miles south of Syracuse and 30 miles southwest of Utica.

Trains will be met by request at Utica, N. Y.

150 Registered Holstein Cattle will be sold in this big event. All from T.B. Accredited herds, negative to blood test and mastitis charts with milking animals.

This great offering of outstanding cows and first calf heifers will be featured by fresh and close springers together with many due to freshen within the next two or three months.

A quality event where you can buy more for your money. Write for more details and plan to attend.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS,
SALES MANAGER, MEXICO, N. Y.

COMPLETE FARM AUCTION!

AT THE FARM OF THE LATE JUDGE E. N. SMITH, 8 miles south of Clayton, Jefferson Co., and 20 miles north of Watertown, N. Y.

Saturday, July 3, 1943

Sale starts promptly at 9:00 A. M. when the 601 acre farm will be sold to the highest bidder. This farm has nearly new buildings costing \$50,000 complete in every detail. Write the Sales Manager for more information.

83 Registered HOLSTEIN CATTLE
ALL RAISED ON THE FARM.

T.B. Accredited and negative to blood test. 18 heifers Bang Vaccinated. 10 years in Cow Testing. Catalogs at the ring side. Complete set of farm machinery mostly in duplicate including 2 tractors, thrashing machine, ensilage cutter, corn harvester, hay loader, side delivery rake, corn planters, corn and grain harvesters, dairy equipment including milking machine, separator and tester, 5 horses. It's the biggest one-day sale ever held in Jefferson County. Trains will be met by request on sale morning at Watertown.

BURDICK & KROG, LIVERPOOL, N. Y.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS,
Sales Manager & Auctioneer, MEXICO, N. Y.

DELAWARE COUNTY SALE
80 HEAD OF CATTLE
45 Registered Holsteins, 35 High Grade Holsteins
Saturday, July 10 at 12:30 P. M.

WILLIAM LEITER, Owner.

Sale held at farm on River Road between South Kortright and Bloomville, 8 miles south of Stanford, 10 miles north of Delhi.

Herd now making sensational C.T.A. records. Will average over 500 lbs. fat. 11 now milking from 70 to 90 lbs. daily. Herd T. B. Accredited and Blood-tested. Sale held under cover.

William Leiter, South Kortright, N. Y. Write for catalog and more details to:

R. AUSTIN BACKUS
SALES MANAGER & AUCTIONEER, Mexico, N. Y.

Lake View JERSEYS
Approved and Accredited Herd.

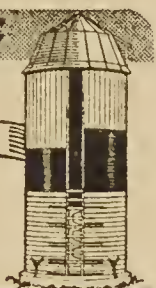
Bulls from 3 weeks to 10 mo. old from high producing dams.

High Jersey herd in State past year, 9473 lb. milk, 507 lb. fat average on two time milking.

E. A. Beckwith & Son, LUDLOWVILLE, N. Y.

BUY WAR BONDS

BEST THING
to do, if you have a wood stave silo that's in bad shape, is to **RE-COVER**



with Crainelox and make it a strong, tight, triple wall. Write today to CRAINE, Inc.
713 Pine St., Norwich, N. Y.
SAVE CRITICAL MATERIALS!

CRAINE BETTER BUILT SILOS

HORSES

RIDERS AND WORK HORSES FOR SALE
Heavy draft and handweight chunks, singles, and matched pairs, also general purpose horses. Riding horses and ponies, attractive colored palominos, sorrels, spotted, white, etc. Carload lots of whatever kinds you want. Come personally or send your order.

FRED CHANDLER, CHARITON, IOWA

DOGS

COLLIE PUPS—Beautiful, intelligent, Males \$10.00, Females, \$5. P. McCULLOUGH, MERCER, PENNA.

For Your COOKIE JAR



— by —
GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

NOTHING quite takes the place of cookies. Besides, sugar used that way seems to go farther than the same amount used in cake. Lucky are those who have their own honey or maple products to supplement the rationed sugar.

While no one pretends that as good a cookie can be made with greatly reduced amounts of both sugar and fat, very acceptable products can be made just the same. This is a collection of cookie recipes which are not too much of a strain on the sugar or fat supply. The first two come from the OPA.

PLAIN DROP COOKIES

1/2 cup fat	2 1/4 cups sifted flour
1 cup cane, corn or maple syrup	2 teaspoons baking powder
1 egg beaten	1/2 teaspoon salt
	1 teaspoon flavoring

Cream the fat, add the syrup mixed with the beaten egg, and beat well. Add the sifted dry ingredients and flavoring. Drop by teaspoonfuls onto a greased baking sheet, allowing room for the cookies to spread. Bake to a golden brown in a moderately hot oven (375° to 400° F.) Remove from sheet while hot. This recipe makes about 60 cookies.

APPLESAUCE NUT COOKIES

1/2 cup shortening	1/4 teaspoon ground cloves
1 cup sugar	1/4 teaspoon nutmeg
1 egg	1 cup thick unsweetened applesauce
2 cups sifted flour	1/2 cup seeded raisins cut fine
3 teaspoons baking powder	1/2 cup nuts cut fine
1/2 teaspoon salt	
1/2 teaspoon ground cinnamon	

Cream shortening, add sugar gradually, creaming until light and fluffy. Add egg and beat well; sift flour, baking powder, salt and spices together and add to creamed mixture alternately with the applesauce. Fold in raisins and nuts, drop by teaspoon to greased cookie sheet about 2 inches apart. Bake in moderate oven 350° F. 15 to 20 minutes. Makes 5 dozen cookies.

ORANGE DROP COOKIES

2 tablespoons grated orange rind	2 eggs beaten
1/4 cup fat	2 cups sifted flour
1 cup maple syrup	3 teaspoons baking powder
	1/2 teaspoon salt

Cream together the grated orange rind, fat and maple syrup. Add the beaten eggs, then the flour, baking powder, and salt, which have been sifted together. Drop the batter by teaspoonfuls onto a greased baking sheet and bake in a moderately hot oven (375° to 400° F.) for about 10 minutes. Makes about 60 cookies.

If you wish to convert favorite recipes by substituting other sweeteners for all or part of the sugar in them, keep these facts in mind: replace sugar with honey cup for cup, but use one-half the quantity of other liquid called for; also lower the baking temperature, keeping the oven moderate. If using syrups to replace sugar, use



measure for measure and reduce other liquid only one-third. These cookies will not be as sweet as sugar cookies.

OATMEAL DROP COOKIES

1/2 cup sugar	3/4 teaspoon soda
1/2 cup honey	1 teaspoon cinnamon
3/4 cup shortening	2 cups flour
2 eggs	2 cups rolled oats
2 tablespoons milk	1 cup raisins
	1 teaspoon salt

Cream shortening with honey and sugar. Add egg and beat well. Mix and sift dry ingredients and add raisins. Then stir the dry materials alternately with the milk into the creamed mixture. Drop the batter by teaspoonfuls on a greased baking sheet and bake the cookies in a moderate oven for about 12 minutes.

RIBBON COOKIES

1/2 cup shortening	1 1/2 cups sifted flour
1/2 cup sugar	1 teaspoon baking powder
1/2 teaspoon vanilla extract	1/4 teaspoon salt
1 egg	1 one-ounce square unsweetened chocolate

Cream shortening and sugar until light and fluffy. Add vanilla. Add beaten egg. Sift flour, baking powder and salt together, and add to creamed

mixture. Divide dough into two parts, and add melted chocolate to one of the parts. Wrap separately in waxed paper and chill until firm. Pat dough in alternate layers (vanilla, then chocolate, then vanilla) in narrow rectangular pan. Chill until firm. Cut into 1/8 inch slices. Bake on ungreased cookie sheet in moderately hot oven (400° F.) 8 to 10 minutes or until lightly browned. Yield: About 42 cookies.

VANILLA NUT COOKIES

1 cup fat	2 1/2 teaspoons baking powder
1/2 cup brown sugar packed	1/2 teaspoon salt
1 cup corn syrup	2 teaspoons vanilla
1 egg	1/2 cup chopped nuts
3 1/2 cups sifted flour	

Cream shortening until light, add sugar gradually, then slowly add syrup, then the egg. Continue creaming until fluffy; sift dry ingredients together, stir into mixture. When well blended add flavoring and nuts. Drop by small spoonfuls onto an ungreased

The POET'S CORNER

Neighborly Gardening

By Florence Hartman Townsend

My neighbor gardens faithfully
While I must stay inside
And watch her movements longingly,
Thankful my window's wide.

It's hard to be an invalid,
But there is recompense
When my neighbor trains bright woodbine
On the partition fence.

I'm sure I don't imagine it,
I know that it is true,
My neighbor plants her gayest flowers
Where they will bless my view.

mix thoroughly. Sift the flour once, measure, add salt and soda and sift again. Add flour in two parts and mix well. Add cut chocolate, nuts and vanilla and mix thoroughly. Drop from teaspoon on greased baking sheet 2 inches apart. Bake in moderate oven (375° F.) 10 to 12 minutes. Makes about 50 cookies.

HONEY ORANGE CRISPS

3/4 cup shortening	1 1/2 teaspoons ginger
1/2 cup sugar	2 tablespoons orange juice
1 egg	1/2 teaspoon orange extract
1/2 cup honey	3 cups sifted flour

Cream shortening and sugar together until light. Add beaten egg, honey and ginger, mixing until smooth. Mix in orange juice and orange extract. Add flour, a cup at a time, mixing to smooth dough. Chill. Roll out thin on lightly floured board and cut with cookie cutter. Bake on ungreased cookie sheet in moderate oven (350° F.) 8 to 10 minutes. Yield: About 9 dozen 2-inch cookies.

LACE COOKIES

1 egg well beaten	1 1/2 teaspoons vanilla
1/2 cup sugar	1 teaspoon baking powder
1/2 tablespoon melted butter	1/4 teaspoon salt
1 1/2 cups rolled oats	

Mix all ingredients and drop mixture by small spoonfuls on a greased cookie sheet. The drops will spread. Bake about 10 minutes in a hot oven (400° F.) Makes 4 dozen cookies.

ICEBOX MOLASSES COOKIES

2 cups all-purpose flour, sifted	3/4 teaspoon cinnamon
1/2 teaspoon soda	1/2 cup brown sugar, firmly packed
3/4 teaspoon salt	1/2 cup fat
1 1/2 teaspoons ginger	1/2 cup molasses
	1 egg

Sift flour, soda, salt, ginger and cinnamon together. Combine shortening molasses and brown sugar in a pan and bring them to a boil over low heat. Boil the mixture for two minutes, then remove it from fire, cool to lukewarm, and add the beaten egg. Mix well, then add the dry ingredients and blend all thoroughly. Shape the dough into rolls, and wrap them in waxed paper. Chill thoroughly. Cut the rolls into 1/8 inch slices, and bake them on a greased tin in a moderate oven (350° F.) for from 10 to 15 minutes. Makes 5 dozen cookies.

ALMOND JAM BARS

1 1/2 cups sifted flour	1/2 cup shortening (half butter)
1/2 cup sugar	1/2 teaspoon almond flavor
1/2 teaspoon baking powder	1 egg
1/2 teaspoon cinnamon	3/4 cup jam
1/4 teaspoon cloves	

Sift flour, sugar, baking powder, cinnamon, and cloves together. Cream shortening and flavoring, and cut or rub into flour mixture. Add beaten egg and mix until well blended. Spread half of mixture in greased pan (7"x11"), cover evenly with jam, and spread with remaining mixture. Bake in moderately hot oven (400° F.) 25 to 30 minutes. When cool, cut into bars. Yield: About 28 bars. (1" x 2 1/2").

cookie sheet, bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) for 10 to 12 minutes. Cool on wire cake rack. Do not stack nor store until cold. Store in tightly closed cookie jar to keep crisp.

Variations: Refrigerator cookies; roll the dough in waxed paper, chill for several hours, then slice and bake.

Cocoanut cookies: Omit chopped nuts and add 3/4 cup shredded cocoanut to batter.

Orange nut cookies: Add 1/4 cup grated orange rind to the batter and reduce the vanilla to 2 teaspoons.

Date nut cookies: Add 1/2 cup finely chopped dates to the recipe.

CHOCOLATE CHIP COOKIES

1 package (8 ounces) semi-sweet chocolate	1 egg, well beaten
1/2 cup butter or other shortening	1 cup sifted flour
1/2 cup granulated sugar	1/2 teaspoon salt
1/4 cup brown sugar firmly packed	1/2 teaspoon soda
	1/2 cup chopped nut meats
	1 teaspoon vanilla

Cut each small square of chocolate in 4 to 6 pieces. Cream butter, add sugars gradually and cream together until light and fluffy. Add egg and



Dried Sweet Corn and String Beans

By MRS. PAUL TOWNSEND,
Trumansburg, N. Y.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: *American Agriculturist* readers were so interested to know Mrs. Townsend's method of drying sweet corn and string beans, mentioned in her prize winning letter, "Feeding My Family," in our April 24 issue, that we are printing it here.)

THIS YEAR there is a new interest in drying vegetables because of the scarcity of cans. Many women are making or buying driers but the materials found in any farm kitchen do nicely for drying corn and string beans.

My method of drying sweet corn is the one my mother and grandmother used. It may be a little more work than canning but the product is so delicious it is worth any extra trouble. Since we like it much better than the canned corn, I dry about 10 or 12 lbs. and can only about 4 pints of corn each year.

It does require close attention to detail to make a perfect product. The corn must be *just right*, neither too young nor too old. Yellow corn is much better than white. So that there will be no danger of souring, it *must be dried in one day*, and it *must be prepared immediately after gathering*. Just as in preparing for the table, the

more time elapsing between gathering and cooking, the more vitamins and flavor are lost.

Husk, silk and cut the corn from the cob. Do not cut too deeply, and scrape the remaining corn from the cob with a knife. Fill a big shallow pan about half full of the cut corn, and put to cook over a kettle of boiling water. Cook about 40 minutes, stirring occasionally.

When it is cooked and no longer looks milky, spread the hot corn on big plates, pie plates and platters, and put in oven to dry. I keep a hot fire in the range and use the oven, top of warming oven, and reservoir as drying shelves; and as I prepare more corn I use the oil stove and oven.

Continue cutting off corn, and steam as before. It is best to keep two kettles and pans of corn steaming on front of the stove. As the corn on plates begins to dry, stir with a spatula or knife. It will be sticky and lumpy, and the lumps must be kept broken up. As it becomes drier, it must be watched carefully to keep it from scorching. It will take about 8 hours to dry, and then it will be so hard it rattles. And it *must be that dry*. Put in a cloth bag and hang near the stove for a few

days. Store in tight cans, put these in a dry place and it will keep for years.

It is impossible to scrape all the dried corn from the plates and platters, so there will be a little waste. These dishes should be put to soak in cold water over night so they will wash easily.

This all sounds much more complicated than it really is, but it may be well to try a small amount the first time. I used to do 4 bushels of corn a day. Now I do 2 bushels and am always glad of help with the husking and silking. During the first World War, there was a wave of interest in dehydrated foods. In a burst of enthusiasm, I dried 28 pounds of corn one summer, but have never attempted so much since. However, I would like to do more for it makes grand Christmas gifts and sells well at church food sales.

To Serve Dried Corn

To prepare the dried corn for eating, soak over night, or for at least 8 hours, in enough cold water to cover. Add salt to taste and put on stove. Boil 5 minutes, add cream and top milk. Just bring to a boil and serve. One-fourth cup of dried corn will serve 3 persons. It is so good we usually serve it this way, but it may be used in any of the usual corn dishes, such as soup, fritters, succotash and escalloped corn. When making escalloped corn, a beaten egg added to the milk and bread crumbs makes it lighter.

String Beans

To dry string beans, cut up beans as for the table, cover with boiling water and boil three minutes. Drain and spread on plates and platters and dry the same as the sweet corn. Great care must be used to keep them from scorching at the last. They look dark but seem richer than canned beans.

They are so different from the canned string beans that I like to have both on hand, though we like the canned ones better. Store the same as the dried corn.

They, too, must be soaked over night or for 8 to 10 hours. They require a longer cooking period: an hour is about right. Salt before beginning to cook, add cream at the last, and bring to boil. Twelve to fourteen quarts of cut raw beans make only 1 quart when dried, but $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of dried beans will make 6 servings.

—A. A.—

TO CAN SOYBEANS

Although either green or dried soybeans may be canned, the green ones are more satisfactory in both flavor and color.

Pick over the beans, wash, blanch in boiling water for 3 to 4 minutes, and drain. Fill at once into containers to about $\frac{3}{4}$ th capacity. Add $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt per pint of beans and cover to overflowing with boiling water. Partially seal and process immediately. If you have a pressure cooker, allow 80 minutes in pint or 90 minutes in quart glass jars, 70 minutes in No. 2 tin cans, 85 in the No. 3 tin cans, all at 10 pounds pressure. If you use the boiling water bath, process for 3 hours, time to be counted after water in the bath is actively boiling.

If dry soybeans are canned they should be soaked overnight in a cool place, drained, blanched, packed and processed just as are the fresh beans. The flavor of dry beans is improved if a teaspoon of sugar or a tablespoon of molasses per pint of beans is used. Either fresh or dry soybeans may have small pieces of salt pork added before processing.

It is important to avoid delays after beans are blanched as they are apt to flat sour if they stand in a warm room.

PRACTICAL and PRETTY



Ensemble 3506, playsuit and jumper, is just what the 6-to-12-year-old group will find most useful for summer months. The playsuit can be one outfit, whereas its matching jumper can team up with other blouses to make still another outfit. Size 8 for the playsuit, $1\frac{7}{8}$ yards 35-inch fabric; for the jumper, $1\frac{7}{8}$ yards 35-inch fabric.

Frock 2747 is as pretty as anyone could wish for—sweet and dainty besides being good for almost any summertime event. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16, 3 yards 35-inch fabric.

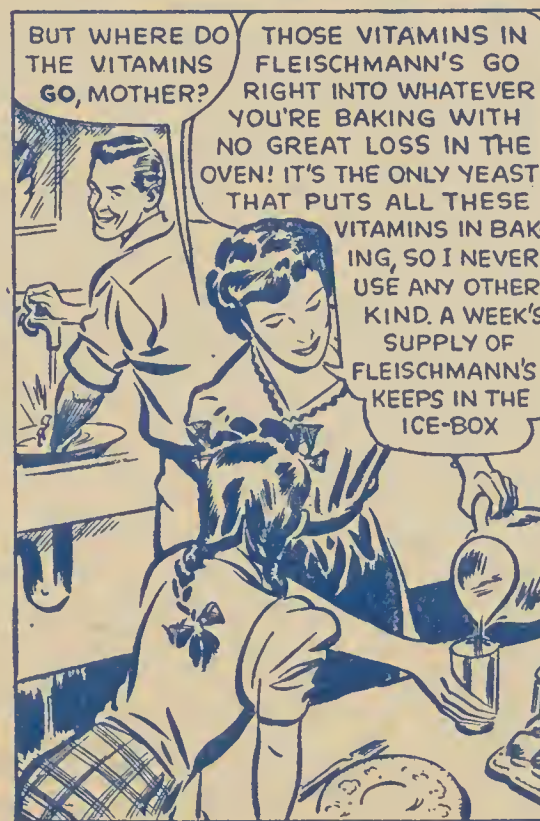
No. 2729 is a playsuit that takes on a shirtmaker look when the skirt is worn with the playsuit—a very convenient arrangement for these busy outdoor and indoor days. Sizes 12 to 40. Size 16 for the playsuit, $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards 35-inch fabric; for the skirt, $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards 35-inch fabric.

That sweet young thing of 8 to 16 likes pretty clothes just as well as does her mother or sister. Number 2011 would please her mightily. Size 12, $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards 35-inch fabric with $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards ruffling.

A suit-dress goes everywhere; No. 2641 is a particularly attractive version of this type; it comes in sizes 12 to 48. Size 36, 4 yards 35-inch fabric.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c. Address Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Send for our new and so attractive SUMMER FASHION BOOK. Let it help you plan your summer outfits successfully. 24 pages of pattern designs for all sizes and ages. Price just 12c, or send 25c for the Fashion Book and a pattern of your own choosing.



For your free copy of the new 40-page Fleischmann's booklet of 60 recipes for breads, rolls, dessert breads, write to Standard Brands Inc., Grand Central Annex, Box 477, New York, N. Y.

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

LAST September I took a very active part as the then leader of one of the national farm organizations to modify the price control legislation demanded of Congress by President Roosevelt.

The fight which the farm organizations made at that time against the Administration and powerful organized labor opposition will not soon be forgotten by any one who took part in it.

Brown Led Opposition

Senator Prentiss Brown spearheaded the battle against the farm interests for the Administration and (by implication at least) for the labor leaders Green and Murray. Brown's forces by compromise, some trickery, and liberal use of the patronage club won a hair line victory, and price control with its attendant evil of subsidies and roll-backs began its doubtful legal existence.

Defeated at Polls

Because of his activity against their interests and what they honestly believed to be the best interests of the country as a whole, voters of the free state of Michigan refused to re-elect Prentiss Brown Senator from that state. Following its policy of taking care of its defeated gladiators, the Administration then appointed Brown as Price Administrator.

I am told by friends in Michigan that Brown was very bitter over his defeat, particularly against the farm interests in that state, which he held responsible for it.

If this was the case, Brown, as Price Administrator, landed in a beautiful position to wreak any vengeance he might feel on the farmers of the United States.

By the use of price ceilings, roll-backs and subsidies, the Office of Price Administration is now well on its way toward delivering the agriculture of the country to 100 per cent government control, and the government in turn is using its power thus acquired over agriculture to bribe organized labor with prices for food which are less than the cost of production.

Not all farmers understand what I have reported here, but every farmer with whom I have talked resents what is taking place. The result is that on farm after farm

there is a letdown in productive effort.

There is also building up a smoldering resentment against the Administration's handling of the food problem which is likely to burst into flame at any time.

The basis of this resentment is worry over the farm boys who are at the front. The fathers and mothers of these boys want to put forth their best effort so that they will be fed. Instead of being able to do so, however, they find themselves frustrated, confused and angered every time they turn on their radios or scan the headlines in a newspaper.

WHY NOT

This is June 23. Last night the whole family shelled peas until nearly ten o'clock. By now we have a pretty accurate idea of how many pounds of shelled peas we get out of a bushel of pods.

The purpose of the pea shelling bee was to prepare as many peas as possible for quick-freezing while they are at their prime. Mrs. Babcock tells me that she froze twenty quarts of peas last year and she still has one package left.

This incident of having frozen peas on hand when the new crop comes along is typical of a mistake which most new quick-freeze box owners make. They start in to accumulate stocks as soon as they get the box and hold back from using them until it is not unusual for a new box owner to come down the home stretch into a new crop with most of last year's frozen crop on hand.

From several years' experience we have learned that the way to use our quick-freeze box most efficiently is to regard it more as a stove in reverse—which it really is—than a storage. This means that after we have frozen strawberries we don't wait until Christmas to begin to use them, but possibly take out some of them in August to make some fresh strawberry jam or for a shortcake.

As this is written we have our year's supply of asparagus, rhubarb, beet greens and peas frozen, and stored in convenient family size packages for use during the months which are ahead.

This year the beet greens, for example, will be all cooked and ready for the table. It is my judgment, for what it is worth, that we shall see more and more foods already cooked and ready for the table quick-frozen and held at zero temperature until they are needed.

I believe I have already reported our experience quick-freezing fresh bread which then keeps fresh indefinitely, and freezing squash cooked and ready for the table. I also believe I have hinted at the possibility that apartment dwellers in the future will buy their potatoes in convenient bricks, cooked, mashed and quick-frozen rather than as spuds.

Coming back to the idea that a quick-freezer is nothing more nor less

than a stove in reverse, the thought keeps running through my mind that some one, some day, may make an electric heat-control box, half of which by simply turning a switch will run down from room temperature to, say, minus 40, and the other half of which will run from room temperature up to the proper temperatures for baking and cooking.

* * *

NOT SO BAD

As crops stood on my Sunnysables and Larchmont farms on June 20, I would be willing to settle for the same situation every year. By this I mean that despite the cold and wet spring on our farms—which are devoted exclusively to livestock—we have pasture grass, a hay crop and even some corn (put in instead of oats and barley which we nearly missed out on entirely) that are really going better than we have averaged in the past, in fact better than we hope to average in the future.

GRASS NUTRITIOUS

Nor do I share the feeling which is going around that the lush growth of grass we have in our pastures is not much good. I make it my business to watch all of our animals on pasture very closely and I am certain that since we put them out on May 3 they have gained more weight than they usually do.

* * *

WILTED GRASS SILAGE

We have two big silos full of grass silage which we wilted down to about 70% moisture before we drew it. This year our freshly cut mixed hay had an average moisture content of around 85%.

It is comforting to have these silos full, and even more satisfying to have the weeds under control on the fields from which the crop was taken and a nice, clean, second cutting coming along.

I know there are a great many objections to grass silage, one of them being that livestock do not like it as well as corn silage. Nevertheless, we have wintered between 200 and 300 head of cattle for four consecutive years on a heavy feeding of grass silage once a day and have been entirely satisfied with the condition of the animals in the spring. Also we have had our best breeding results since we have been feeding grass silage, although there are other factors which may account for this development.

* * *

CALF ORDER CANCELED

Since early spring, I have had orders placed at two primary markets in the Southwest for feeder calves. My agents have been unable to find calves of the weight and quality I wanted and at the price I specified, so they have bought none for me.

Almost weekly they have assured me that they expected in the next few days, calves which would come into their market from which they could select what I wanted. Up to the present time I have been content to await their move.

When the Office of Price Administration announced its rollback of beef prices, I wired to my representatives to suspend my orders for feeder calves.

I have pasture grass going to waste and we are right now engaged in harvesting the biggest hay and silage crop we have ever tackled. The price situation, however, so far as beef cattle is concerned is so uncertain because of government interference, and the normal outlets for meat animals so obstructed, that I simply cannot see investing another dollar in a feeder calf until I have at least a 50-50 chance of getting that dollar back.

SALTY SAYS:

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YOUR LIVESTOCK need an ample salt diet... just as much as you do. So be sure to keep Sterling Salt Blocks out in your pasture or range. Then you're giving your cattle the best! For Sterling Salt Blocks are made of highest-quality salt and compressed under 600 tons pressure so they won't dissolve in the rain. Each block weighs 50 lbs. and is molded with convenient hand grips and drilled stake hole.

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SERVICE BUREAU

By H. L. Cosline

The "Pay-As-You-Go" Income Tax

ON PAGE 3 of the last issue we mentioned the new pay-as-you-go income tax and promised more complete details. Here are some of the facts you will need to know:

Farmers are not required to withhold part of the wages of hired men. Among others exempted from the withholding provision are those who receive payment for domestic services in private homes and compensation for services as members of the U. S. Army and Navy.

With the above exceptions, those whose incomes are in the form of wages or salaries will have part of their incomes withheld by the employer.

On September 15 certain taxpayers will be required to fill out a form estimating their 1943 income as closely as possible. This does not include farmers but does include: those who have estimated 1943 or actual 1942 wages or salaries in excess of \$2700 for a single person and \$3500 if married (includes income of wife if employed); also those whose estimated 1943 or actual 1942 income from sources other than wages exceeds \$100, or whose estimated 1943 or actual 1942 gross income from all sources is also in excess of \$500 if single and \$1200 if married. If they have tax due to an amount more than has been withheld from pay plus any payments already paid on the 1942 tax, they pay half of this on September 15 and half on December 15. On December 15 they can revise their estimate if they wish to do so.

There is a special rule affecting farmers. If they have not filed their income tax return on a calendar year basis, they should estimate their 1943 income on December 15, and the estimated tax is due on that date. A man is classed as a farmer if he gets more than 80 per cent of his total estimated gross income from the farm.

There is a penalty if the estimated yearly income is far too low. To escape penalty, a farmer's estimated income must be at least 66 2/3 per cent

of the actual income. Others must estimate within at least 80 per cent.

Any payments already made on the 1942 tax will be credited on the 1943 tax under the pay-as-you-go law, and a part of the 1942 tax will be "forgiven." If the 1942 income tax was under \$50, all of it will be forgiven. Half of this unforgiven portion of the 1942 tax will be due March 15, 1944, and the other half March 15, 1945. (Editor's Note: Any way you put it, this means heavier income taxes for the next two years.)

There is one exception to the rule just mentioned. The forgiveness clause is figured on the 1942 or the 1943 tax, whichever is smaller.

The things for you as a farmer to remember are:

1. No further income tax payments are due until December 15, 1943.
2. At that time, you will be required to estimate your 1943 income and pay the balance of the tax due.
3. You do not have to withhold any part of a hired man's wages under the pay-as-you-go tax law.
4. You must file a final return of actual income by March 15, 1944, and pay the difference between the actual tax and the estimated tax. If the estimated tax is more than the actual tax, you will receive a refund.

Your hired man comes under the general ruling, which means that if he comes in one of the classes mentioned in the third paragraph, he will be required to make an estimate of his yearly income, including room and board or house rent and privileges, on September 15 and a revised estimate if he wishes on December 15, and will pay the portion of tax due on those two dates. This interpretation was given us by a representative of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Everyone has to file a final return by March 15, 1944. Men in the armed services, in addition to the usual personal exemptions, get an additional exemption of \$1500.

(Continued from Page 3)

from the man across the desk.

Wood relieved the awkward moment. "It's not the Judge's business nor mine to say what dairymen shall do about the TB test, but you are right, Mr. Chittendon, when you say that it is our duty to see that the law is enforced. If this testing business is crooked, I'll find out about it."

"Good!" said Ezra. "That's the right kind of talk." Again he stared coldly at the Judge.

Thus encouraged, Wood continued:

"You spoke a moment ago, Mr. Chittendon, about the Farm Bureau and its President Clinton leading this TB campaign. You said, too, that you might save us some time if we studied your reports. Did you mean that Clinton himself might be mixed up in this cattle racket?"

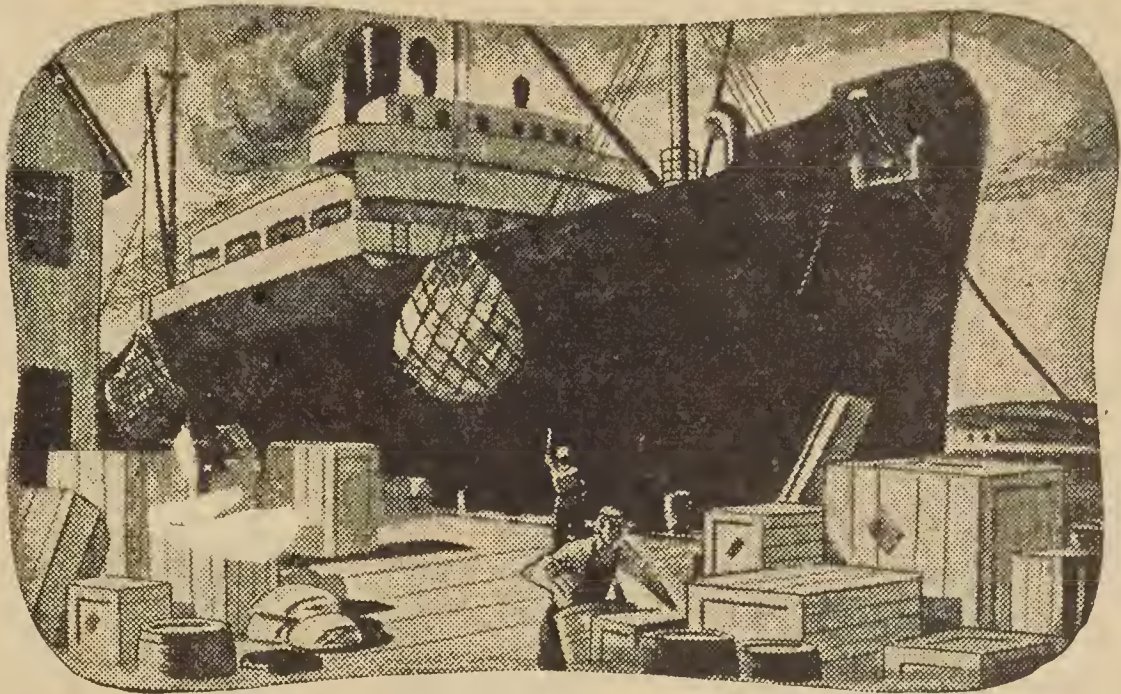
"No," said Ezra. "Clinton's a young fool, but he's honest so far as I know."

For the third time Sarah Munson turned around on her stool and, looking directly at Wood, said:

"Duty becomes a pleasure when one can use it for personal ends!"

The Judge and the District Attorney left the office together, both wondering what kind of a situation could exist in an office where a secretary could say the things that Sarah had that day, and leave her boss flustered and upset and with apparently no comeback. (To be continued)

It takes 3824 farms...



...to load one ship!..

AMERICAN FARMERS have become "Grocers To The World" for the duration.

The immensity of their job stupifies the imagination. They have undertaken to produce three hundred billion pounds of food per year until the war is won! They have set out to load hundreds and hundreds of ships per year with food for our Allies—and it takes 3824 average-size farms to load one average-size ship!

This stupendous self-assignment means long hours, no days off, no vacations for farmers—or for their tractors. And it means that preventable mechanical breakdowns cannot be tolerated.

One of the best breakdown preventers we know of is Gulfube Motor Oil, the premium farm lubricant with the thrifty price. Gulfube is a tough, full-bodied oil that will stand up and stay "Full" between regular drains. See if it isn't!

HOW TO DO IT, by R. J. S. Pigott Gulf Research & Development Company

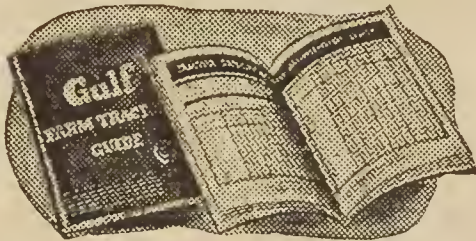
Recent tests conducted at a state college show that as much as 1/4 of all the fuel put into a tractor tank can be wasted by an unskilled or careless operator!

The following recommendations were made to increase operating efficiency: a. Use only gasoline in high-compression motors. b. Always adjust the carburetor for light work. c. Always reduce engine speed under light draw-bar loads by selecting the highest possible gear and regulating travel rate with the control lever.

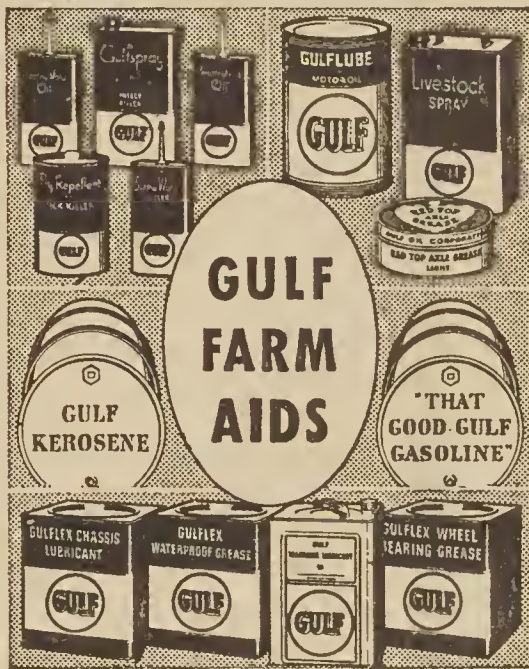


Flies can Plague Your Cows to the point where their milk production is seriously affected. That's why we're glad to tell you that Gulf Livestock Spray will be available again this year. The formula, due to wartime conditions, has been changed. But wartime Gulf Livestock Spray contains the best ingredients available, and continues to be an effective killer-type spray that also repels stable flies, horn flies, sand flies, mosquitoes, and buffalo gnats as effectively as the Gulf Livestock Spray of prewar days. In recommending wartime Gulf Livestock Spray to you, we do so with only one reservation: it is not quite so free of odor and taste as formerly, and reasonable care should be used when spraying it at milking time. Furthermore wartime Gulf Livestock Spray is sold on the basis of SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR YOUR MONEY BACK.

Shipments of Gulf Livestock Spray will be made to your dealer throughout the fly season. If he doesn't have any in stock now, leave your order with him for early handling.



Gulf's Free Tractor Manual is still Available—This 60-page tractor manual, compiled and edited by Gulf Lubrication engineers and tractor experts, was never so important to you as now. This complete guide to maintenance and operation will go far to help you increase the efficiency of your machine and prevent mechanical failure. It is absolutely free to tractor operators who write to: Gulf Farm Aids, Room 3800, Gulf Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. Please tell us the type or types of tractor you operate, when you write.



Gulf fuels and lubricants are available at your Good Gulf Station and at Gulf Distributing plants. Gulf Spray, Gulf Livestock Spray, and other Gulf products for farm and home are sold at Gulf Stations, grocery, drug, hardware, variety stores...at milk and gathering stations, and by feed stores.

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TOUGH SOD

on your shoulders. When you've done that and the people of this county find out how crooked this tuberculin test business is, I think their commonsense will reassert itself and we'll hear the last of this whole affair. Also, they'll remember it was the Farm Bureau and its bull-headed President, Clinton, who got them all into this mess."

"Doesn't make a business or a cause wrong," remarked Sarah, again turning around on her stool, "because some of its operators are crooked."

Ezra opened his mouth to say something, and then with a very apparent effort closed it again, while the Judge said:

"Sarah's right, Ezra. It has been my business to watch public opinion pretty closely, and I know that it has a habit of swinging back and forth sometimes pretty fast. I have read something about this TB campaign business, and it is going on all over the United States. I guess it does cause loss and hardship to some dairymen, but I've got some children of my own, and as far as I'm concerned, I don't want them drinking milk that comes from cows with TB."

Ezra looked at the Judge for a long moment, and then said:

"Roy, I know somethin' about public opinion in this county too."

The Judge started back, got red in the face, and let his eyes wander away

Food Crisis and Farm Problems

Underscore League Demand for

AT LEAST \$4 MILK

Is \$4 milk necessary to ease the acute and dangerous food shortage which threatens the New York Milkshed?

Will \$4 milk help the shed's dairy farmers to overcome rain, late plantings, labor shortages, machinery shortages, fertilizer shortages and protein shortages?

To every dairy farmer, every government official, and every consumer who attended the Dairymen's League Food Forum in New York City from June 15 to 16, the answer must be clear. And that answer is a ringing YES—at least \$4 milk!

For though the question never came to the Forum floor, the answer was there time and again—outlined sharply against the background of facts presented by the speakers. Not League speakers mind you, but speakers representing other farm organizations, members of Congress, college professors, state agriculture departments, and housewives and mothers with families to feed.

Food Forum Revealed True Seriousness of the Crisis

We believe Government in dealing with Agriculture, before they adopt basic policies, should consult with the National Farm Organizations as these people are truly representative of farmers and therefore are in a position to know the best methods to use in getting the results the Government is asking for.



Never before . . . either in the press, over the radio, or on the lecture platform . . . have farmers, officials and consumers been given such a sharp and detailed picture of the problems that farmers face this year. And never before has it been made so clear to all concerned that one of the surest ways to abate the dangers that threaten the nation's food supply . . . as well as to avoid still greater dangers in the future . . . is to guarantee the producers of milk and other foods of a reasonable return for the unreasonable risks and exertions which these producers are asked to undertake. In the New York Milkshed, that reasonable return can mean only one thing—AT LEAST \$4 MILK.

If there is any modification of that statement to be made, the price should go higher rather than lower. For as speaker after speaker had his say at the Food Forum . . . as fact after fact was added to the staggering total of burdens which the dairy farmer must carry . . . it became increasingly clear to every fair-minded person that the emphasis should be put on the "at least" rather than on the "\$4 milk." Because if predictions made by many of the speakers at the Forum come true, a bare \$4 milk will be far too low.

PUBLISHED
EVERY OTHER WEEK

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

"BLITZ" THE RATS!

*Prizes in Contest to Save Scarce Feed
Total Hundreds of Dollars*

BECAUSE of the most serious feed situation that has ever faced poultrymen or dairymen, and because of the thousands of tons of feed destroyed by rats, Northeastern farm organizations and feed dealers have joined American Agriculturist in a determined campaign to wipe out rats.

There never was a time when killing rats was more important than it is right now. Here are some facts to back up that statement:

One authority estimates that the rat population in New York State alone is something like ten million. You can at least double that number for the whole Northeast. But ten million rats, each eating a minimum diet of 100 pounds of grain would consume one billion pounds, or five hundred thousand tons of feed in a year, that is assuming that the rats ate nothing except dairy and poultry feed. Of course, a lot of the rats are in the cities and in the dumps where they can get other food, but thousands of dairy and poultry farms have at least a hundred rats. If they eat nothing else but dairy and poultry feed, they destroy about five tons a year. Good burlap and cotton bags are worth from 15 to 20 cents apiece, and it is rapidly becoming impossible to get them at any price. Rats destroy dozen of bags on nearly every dairy and poultry farm every year.

Another point to consider in connection with killing rats is that each rat destroyed helps reduce the future number of rats. Like rabbits, rats become grandparents on short notice; they have litters averaging from 12 to 20 every 21 days.

Big Prizes for Many Winners

This campaign to control rats will be conducted by means of the largest prize contest ever offered to the farm boys and girls in the northeastern states. Hundreds of dollars of prize money will be made available to young farm men and women who kill the most rats or who submit the best letters describing the best rat-killing campaign on a farm. Any boy or girl who really tries will have a chance to win a prize.

On this page you will find a list of

the organizations which will work with American Agriculturist to destroy rats. In this article you will find some of the rules for the prize contest, and some suggestions for procedure. Not all of the details or the prizes can be announced at this time because the campaign starting now will last until the middle of December, and until we feel that most of the farm rats of the Northeast have been destroyed.

THE RULES

Here are some of the rules for the contest:

1. A grand prize of a \$50 war bond will be given to the boy or girl from 11 to 17 years of age inclusive who conducts the best rat elimination campaign on any farm in New York, New Jersey or New England and then describes that campaign in a letter of not over 500 words, which letter must be in the office of American Agriculturist on or before December 15, 1943. Address the letter to American Agriculturist, Department R, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.

This grand prize will be awarded for the use and description of any or all the methods for destroying rats and for preventing their return. Various means of eliminating rats will be described in future issues of American Agriculturist. Bulletins on rat control can also be had by writing your state colleges of agriculture. Interesting pictures showing rat control methods or of the dead rats themselves submitted with the letter, while not required, may help to win the prize. The letter describing the campaign must also be signed or certified to by some adult friend outside of the immediate family. On (Turn to Page 11)

WANTED For Sabotage



**TEN MILLION
DEAD RATS**

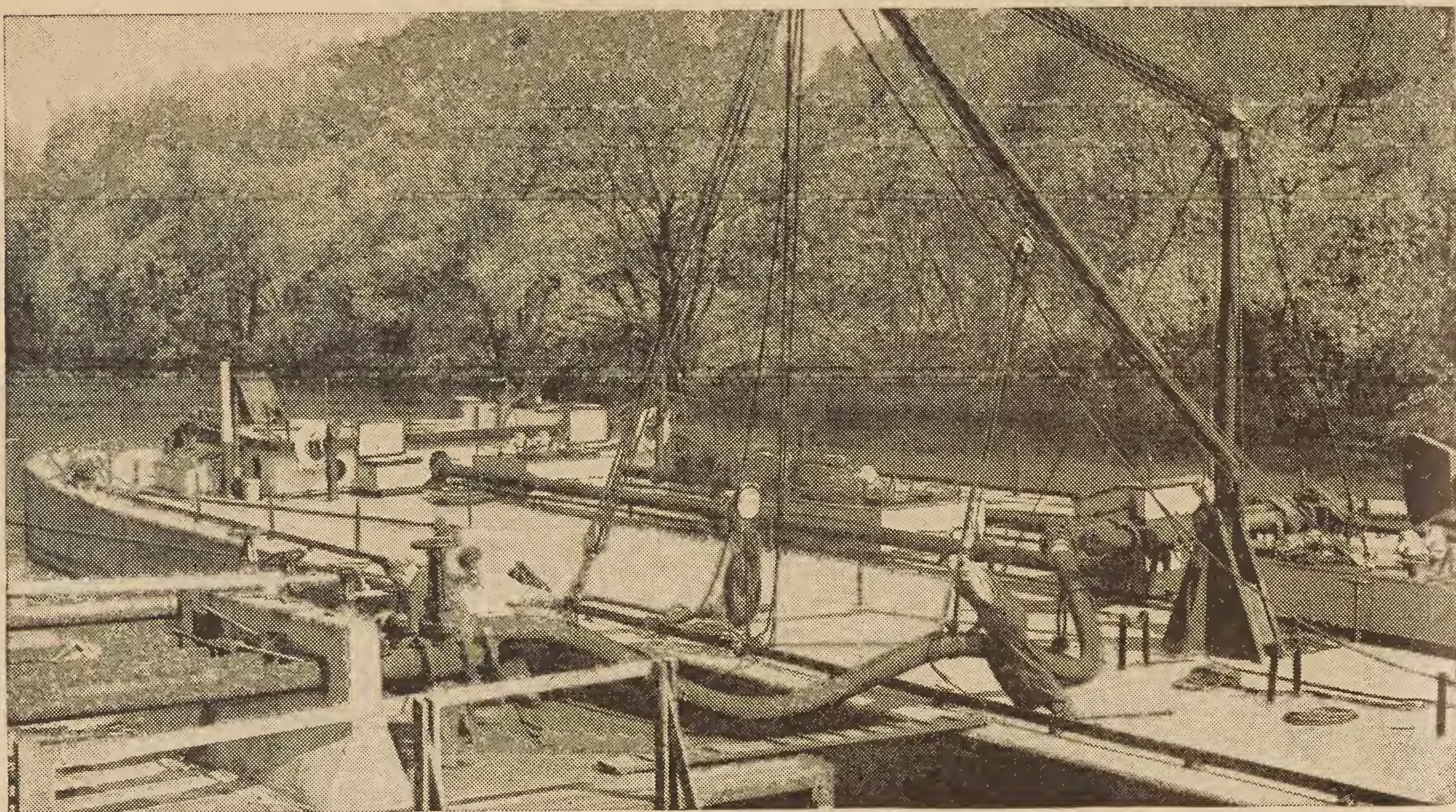
Here Are Some of the Sponsors of the Contest

The following is a list of the farm organizations and milling companies which have announced their intention of cooperating with AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST in the great rat elimination campaign. Some other organizations have not yet had time to act on the suggestion, therefore more cooperators will be listed later. In addition to giving money for prizes, many of these organizations will cooperate in other ways by carrying news to their members about the campaign and by describing the various means of rat control:

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE
VERMONT STATE FARM BUREAU, INC.
METROPOLITAN MILK PRODUCERS
BARGAINING AGENCY, INC.
NEW JERSEY STATE GRANGE
DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE COOPERATIVE
ASSOCIATION, INC.
EASTERN STATES FARMERS' EX-
CHANGE
NEW YORK STATE FARM BUREAU
FEDERATION
NEW YORK STATE FEDERATION OF
HOME BUREAUS
NEW HAMPSHIRE FARM BUREAU
FEDERATION
NORTHEASTERN POULTRY PRODUC-
ERS COUNCIL
NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE GRANGE
ELMORE MILLING COMPANY,
RALSTON PURINA COMPANY,
NEW YORK STATE GRANGE
CONNECTICUT STATE GRANGE

In This Issue

"ROLLBACKS", Page 3; A MESSAGE TO NORTHEASTERN CONGRESS-
MEN, Page 4; MAKING BINDER TWINE WORK, Page 6; WINTER BAR-
LEY, Page 8; MARKET YOUR CHICKENS AND CULL HENS EARLY, Page 13; "A PRETTY
PICKLE", Page 17; KERNELS, SCREENINGS AND CHAFF, by H. E. Babcock, Page 18.



This costs farmers \$10,000

...but they get the gas

EVERY TIME one of these bargeloads of gasoline unloads into the G.L.F. tanks along the Barge Canal, it costs \$10,000 of farmers' money. The cost of buying the gas, barging it in, and delivering it to G.L.F. members is \$10,000 more than the gasoline will bring under present ceiling prices. Farmers pay the difference, of course. They pay it out of the earnings their cooperative has made on the other commodities they use. *But they get the gas.* Not enough—some days not any—but more gas than they could possibly get if they didn't have their own outfit to get it for them.

A good many months ago, G.L.F.'s 13 farmer-directors decided that this cooperative must do everything possible to keep its members supplied with gasoline. That policy has guided G.L.F. efforts since, even when it has meant taking a loss in order to get fuel to the farmer-members who depend on their cooperative for supplies.

No More Ocean Tankers

Prior to Pearl Harbor, G.L.F. petroleum products were purchased entirely from one of the major oil companies, and like most oil coming into the Northeast, moved up from the Gulf Coast by tanker. When war came, U-boat sinkings took a heavy toll of American tankers, and soon all the rest were taken off their regular routes to serve as Navy tenders, and to supply Army ground and air forces overseas.

G.L.F.'s supplier advised that meeting war-time demands would be impossible. That put G.L.F. in the position of having to take what it could get from supplies coming into the Northeast by railroad tank train, and pipe line. These sources are providing supplies that increase daily, but still fall far short of what is needed to keep G.L.F. members' gas tanks filled.

This situation resulted in G.L.F.'s moving its first bargeload of gasoline over the New York State Barge Canal to Utica, in May 1942. Huge amounts of gasoline were brought in over this

route last summer, including reserves to keep farmers supplied through the winter.

Farmers Pay the Shot

This spring, G.L.F. barges again started bringing gasoline over the Canal to huge storage tanks at Geneva, Albany, Rennselaer and Plattsburg. The "catch" in this transportation program is the matter of price. Under OPA ceilings, gasoline cannot be sold in eastern New York State for any more than it costs at Toledo—leaving no margin whatsoever to pay barging charges.

Although the Office of Price Administration directed G.L.F. last year to look to the Defense Supplies Corporation for payment of these extra costs, so far all the extra costs of barge movement have been borne by farmers themselves through G.L.F.

Your bulk station has been able to supply you most of the time only because you and other G.L.F. patrons, working together, have been in a position to pay this added cost and keep gasoline coming into the Northeast.

Where Cooperation Counts

Since G.L.F. bulk stations, wherever they may be located, all belong to G.L.F. members, it has been possible to borrow supplies from one local plant for another, even when it meant hauling

the gas many miles across country. Your G.L.F. has even bought gas at retail, when necessary, to keep your tractor going.

Your patience has made a tough job a little easier at the local bulk plants—where over half of the employees, including many managers, have left to join the armed forces. Your cooperation in little things, like advising your manager how much gas and oil you need well in advance, having your coupons ready, and helping the driver to make his delivery quickly—they all count tremendously.

It's no secret that the immediate outlook for petroleum supplies is none too good. Increasing offshore demands by the Army and Navy, price and drilling restrictions that threaten an actual shortage of crude oil, and government price policies that prevent normal distribution, all contribute to an increasingly serious situation. But as long as there's any gasoline to get, farmers will get it and move it to their farms in their own trucks through **their** Cooperative.



COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.
ITHACA, N. Y.

YOU ★ ★ YOUR FARM

and the WAR

"ROLLBACKS"

The rollback program on butter went into effect June 1. Subsidy payments were authorized to creameries on that date. Wholesale price levels were cut back 5 cents effective June 6, and retail prices on June 10. No provision is made for subsidies for small producers. Subsidies will be paid to any creamery turning out more than 1,000 pounds of butter a month. So far as we can find, this leaves the small producer in a position where he is going to get 5 cents a pound less for his product.

In Washington, Congress showed its opposition to the rollback program by passing a bill forbidding the use of funds for that purpose. The same bill carried a provision for extending the Commodity Credit Corporation for two years. The President vetoed the bill, and the House, to which the bill was returned, did not pass it over the veto. Instead they passed a bill extending the Commodity Credit Corporation until January 1, 1944, and authorized it to boost its borrowing by 350 million dollars, without restrictions on the use of the money for subsidies. This bill ran into opposition in the Senate, where there was an attempt to include subsidy restrictions again. Finally, however, the Senate approved the bill as passed by the House after some talk of a compromise in which Congress would express opposition to food subsidies and rollbacks without prohibiting them. The final action, of course, was a victory for the President.

There is grave doubt as to whether rollbacks will stop inflation. If, for example, a consumer pays a nickle a pound less for butter, he can use that nickle to buy something else. Buying power is thereby increased at a time when there are less things to buy, a situation recognized as being one of the basic causes of inflation. The opinion in many quarters is that rollbacks are a political expedient to keep the labor vote in line. In this connection, rollbacks are seen as another tendency toward bureaucracy and government control.

— A. A. —

GAS FOR TRUCKS

Effective July 25 will be new "TT" gas coupons to replace the old "T" coupons. It is rumored that some black market dealings in gas caused the change, which, it is announced, will be used to enforce the 40 per cent cut in truck mileage asked by the O.D.T. The proposed cut for the third quarter of the year does not apply to farm trucks, which are entitled to the full amount of gasoline shown on the certificate of war necessity.

— A. A. —

"ASSORTED" EGGS

Following protest by handlers of eggs, the Office of Price Administration will no longer recognize "assorted" or ungraded eggs, on which no ceiling prices have been established. This will afford some relief to dealers in eggs who have been subjected to a serious price squeeze. They have bought "assorted" or ungraded eggs; and, after candling and grading them, found that prices which they could charge under ceilings did not allow them to break even. Because assorted eggs were not under ceilings, a lot of eggs were coming to market which could easily have met one of the established grades. Hereafter all eggs will be graded and will be subject to price ceilings.

In spite of the fact that egg production is running ahead of last year, a higher consumer demand is creating a

tight situation. Restrictions on the storing of eggs have cut down the amount of eggs going into storage; and there is a distinct feeling in trade circles that, as fall production drops, the demand will exceed the supply and that as a result we may find a black market developing in eggs.

— A. A. —

CORN CEILINGS

The Senate has passed a bill raising the ceiling price on corn to \$1.40 per bushel. The present ceiling is \$1.07. The House failed to pass the bill which leaves the situation just where it was.

— A. A. —

LUMBER

The War Production Board and the War Food Administration have made available an additional 500,000,000 board feet of softwood lumber for farm use through September 30, 1943. This has been broken down into state and county quotas.

This lumber is not to be used for dwellings. It can be used for the following types of construction on the farm:

- Maintenance or repair of farm buildings or equipment.
- New construction essential to food production programs.
- The rebuilding of essential farm buildings destroyed by fire.

A farmer who needs more lumber than he has been able to buy in the past can get in touch with his County War Board who, if they are satisfied that the need is essential, will issue priority known as AA-2. The lumber dealer can then fill the order from stocks he has on hand and use the priority rating to secure new supplies.

— A. A. —

SUPPLIES

Instead of the 125,000 pressure cookers formerly announced as being built, the number has been increased to 275,000. These pressure cookers will be rationed through the County Farm Machinery Rationing Committee. Price ceilings have been set on them from \$13.90 to \$15.90. Capacity will be 7 quarts.

* * *

Restrictions have been removed from the manufacture of starters and lights for farm tractors.

* * *

A farmer can now buy up to \$10 worth of bale ties, iron pipe, wire fencing, nails and staples without restriction. For larger purchases, up to 4,000 pounds of pipe and 4,000 of wire products, during any three months, all that is necessary is to sign a certificate stating that the material will be used on a farm. The purchase of still larger quantities may be made on certification by your County War Board.

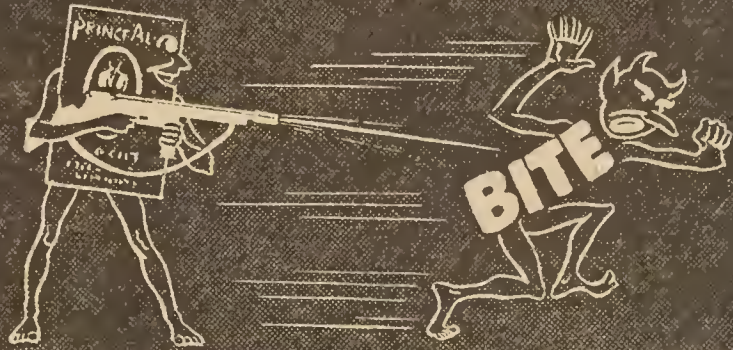
* * *

There are now 144 small items of farm equipment which, under priority regulation 19, can be bought by a farmer merely by signing a certificate that he is a farmer and that their purchase will be made for operating his farm. By signing this certificate, he can buy up to \$25 worth of any item on the list. On larger purchases, certification from his County War Board is necessary. A man who uses such supplies to do custom work for farmers can also buy supplies under these regulations.

* * *

The Office of Price Administration has announced that all new heating and cooking stoves will be rationed in mid-August.

PUT BITE OUT OF YOUR LIFE!



SUCH A
TASTY, GRATIFYIN'
TOBACCO—AND SO
MILD, SO EASY ON THE
TONGUE. PRINCE ALBERT
IS BETTER TOBACCO, ALL
RIGHT—CRIMP CUT
FOR COOLNESS
AND EASY
DRAWIN'!

50
pipefuls of fragrant
tobacco in every
handy pocket pack-
age of Prince
Albert



R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.

EVEN "budding" a mango tree is no trick to George Shaw. Cross-breeding is his hobby, but not the main one. That's Prince Albert. Says George: "Every puff of P. A. hits the spot for mildness, smoothness, mellowness. There's no other tobacco like it."



PRINCE ALBERT

THE NATIONAL JOY SMOKE

Buy War Savings Bonds and Stamps

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

By E. R. Eastman

A MESSAGE TO NORTHEASTERN CONGRESSMEN

AS THE EDITOR of a farm paper having a circulation of 200,000 farm families in the Northeast, with a total of over half a million readers, I am appealing to you in behalf of the embattled farmers of the Northeast and of America—and especially in behalf of all consumers—to take drastic steps immediately to correct Washington bungling of the food situation.

We are faced with the worst food shortage in the history of agriculture. Some of us close to the situation have been telling the Washington bureaucrats for two years that we were likely to have a bad crop year following six good years. Part of the present and coming food shortage is due to the weather. A larger part is due to Washington bungling of food policies, policies determined, administered and manipulated often for political purposes or for socialistic schemes. I need not tell you that nothing will lower citizen morale more than an empty stomach or the ill-health resulting from the wrong diet. I need not tell you either that the drastic reduction in our Lend-Lease supplies, which is surely coming, will create lack of confidence among our Allies and lower the morale of the people whom we have promised to supply with food.

The mistakes in the making and administering of food policies by the Government make a long indictment of those responsible. Some of these mistakes include:

1. The drafting of farm labor at a time when skilled farm help is just as necessary to the war effort on the farm as it would be carrying a gun.
2. A drastic reduction of the materials for the manufacture of farm machinery and other equipment, so that a farmer deprived of his hired help could not even fall back upon machinery to help solve his labor problem.
3. Inflicting upon farmers all kinds of regulations and other red tape which has been most destructive of farm morale.
4. Price control policies based upon the policy of appealing to labor and other consumer groups with low food prices, rather than paying the farmer prices which would enable him to compete in the market for hired labor and for equipment and supplies. The proposed use of subsidies with so-called "rollback" of prices is particularly offensive to farmers because they know that it is fundamentally a political scheme to pay consumers out of the United States Treasury for food products that the majority of consumers should pay for themselves out of wages which have advanced far more rapidly than food prices have. The farmer knows also that he will get the discredit of accepting these subsidies, which are really consumer and not farmer subsidies.

These "rollback" prices have just been put into effect on eggs and butter, reducing prices to the farmer several cents a dozen on eggs and on a pound of butter. Therefore, at this critical time of food shortage, the government has materially reduced the prices to farmers on these two essential foods, the leading food products of this section which you Congressmen represent.

Another price control policy which is radically wrong and particularly unfair in its application to Northeastern agriculture is the administration of ceiling prices on farm products. An outstanding example of this is the corn-hog ratio, which makes it possible for Western farmers to feed their corn to hogs at much better returns than if they sold the corn in the market at the ceiling price. The result is that Eastern dairymen and poultrymen cannot get the feed they need, and much poultry and livestock will have to be eliminated. Consumers will wake up when they are faced with the greatest shortage of poultry and dairy products that this country has ever seen.

In spite of the feed shortage, long foreseen by those of us who are close to agriculture, the gov-

ernment has constantly urged people to enlarge their poultry flocks and their dairy and beef herds, with the result that now producers, particularly the new ones, are unable to get feed and will have to kill off their stock.

5. Another government mistake is the lack of authority in any one administrator to handle the food problem. Secretary Wickard had the confidence of American farmers. He knows farming and the food situation from practical experience, but he never had a chance because he was being constantly undermined and stymied by persons under him who apparently had more power with the Administration than he had. The same was true of Chester Davis, a man of proven knowledge and experience in the food business. His resignation was a terrific blow to the farmer morale of this country and to the continued production of food.

The hopes of the American people in this situation are based on you, our Representatives in the House and Senate. Recent actions on the part of you and your associates in Congress have given us renewed hope that you can and will correct government mistakes when they are brought urgently to your attention. The remedies in this food situation are simple. They include:

1. Stop the drafting of skilled farm help. Some now in the armed forces should be returned to grow food.
2. Give the farmer all the machinery he can use efficiently. After months of effort, those of us in agriculture have finally convinced the government that steel and other supplies for the manufacture of farm equipment is a fundamental "must". Priorities for the allotment of steel have been increased. They are still too low and priorities are no good if the steel itself is not forthcoming in time for the machinery to be manufactured for next season's production.
3. Insist that the farmer get fair prices for his products. At present the patriotic farmer is not worrying so much about prices as he is about production, but he must have money to buy equipment and pay for labor. All the ration coupons in the world, all the low price ceilings, won't help the consumer or please the consumer if he cannot get food. Even good politics demands leaving no stone unturned to give the consumer and the laboring man in the cities plenty of food. Supply, not price, is now the main consideration.
4. And last and most important of all, we earnestly implore you to put some one in charge of the food situation in whom we, the farmers, have confidence, someone who knows the farm game and who won't play politics or work for a new social order, and who has the power and the authority to act without interference.

SUNDAY DINNER ON THE FARM

ON SUNDAY, the Fourth of July, eight of us gathered around the dinner table, on which were broilers of our own raising, plenty of milk, butter and Dutch cheese from our own family cow, new peas and lettuce from the garden, and shortcake made with wild strawberries picked along our own fences.

But if some of you who are not farmers read this and rather envy us, remember that this good food didn't just grow by itself. It took an infinite amount of labor. We were up early every morning including Sunday and all of us worked till dark every night. This for me, on top of my regular job.

Speaking of farm work, no one who is not a farmer or been a farmer can have any idea of the tremendous amount of detailed labor in growing a flock of 200 chicks or taking care of even one calf. Before that calf can ever pay a cent back, she must be fed regularly twice a day for 365 days a year for at

least two years. Or take a flock of baby chicks. There's all that business of brooding, which not only takes patience and skill but requires attention many times a day. Think of the times that those chicks have to be fed and watered, brooder house kept clean, and yards or pasture provided before they can return a cent of income.

I have said many times that if it were not for the unpaid labor of the women and children on most farms, or to put it another way, if farmers and their families were paid even 25 cents an hour for their work, food would cost twice what it does now.

HOW TO HAVE A GOOD GARDEN

YOU KNOW the old saying that corn should be knee high by the Fourth of July, at least in most of New York and New England. Well, I have sweet corn that was tasseled on the Fourth! (Paul Work will now send me an ear of sweet corn done up with a pink ribbon!)

I think we have the best garden this year that we have ever had. It is certainly the largest, nearly two acres of it. The potatoes were in blossom and nearly covered the ground on the Fourth, and nearly everything else is growing like nobody's business. So are the weeds, especially the quack grass!

The trouble with a lot of gardeners, both old and new, is that their enthusiasm peters out about the time that the weeds, bugs and blights come. The only way to have a good garden is to keep everlastingly at it. But, boy, when you read about the food shortage, it makes you glad you live on a farm and have worked hard for long hours to take care of the stock, crops and the garden.

ONE HUNDRED RATS TO A FARM

IT IS ESTIMATED that one rat will eat as much feed in a year as two hens. It is also estimated that many dairy and poultry farms are boarding at least a hundred rats. That means that the rats are taking the feed from a flock of two hundred hens. That is bad enough at any time, but these losses are especially serious now when feed is so hard to get and so high in price.

Because of the seriousness of rat damage, *American Agriculturist*, cooperating with the farm organizations and feed manufacturers of the Northeast, is starting a great prize contest campaign to kill off the rats. Many different kinds of prizes are offered to farm boys and girls, but rat killing should by no means be limited to boys and girls — it is everybody's job.

Read the article announcing this campaign on page 1 of this issue. Read the succeeding articles in all coming issues, for this campaign will be carried on until winter. Will you urge the young people, and do everything you can yourself, to work with us and with the farm organizations to eliminate rats? This is emphatically a part of the war effort.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

MY FRIEND R. B. Oldfield of Bath, N. Y., says that this is one of the best stories that he has heard in a long time:

Old Joe Lampson, Adirondack guide and philosopher, told a friend:

"Nearest ever I come to gettin' et by a bear was when I was huckleberryin' on Cat Mountain and a big feller charges me. I drops my bucket of berries and eludes him by divin' head-first down a slope and takin' to my heels the minute I lit. But that bear was right after me. I never did see such a persistent critter. I thought I never would git away from him. I was dumb near dead when I comes to the river and runs out on the ice. He follers me but the ice cracks and lets him into the water and I got away."

"But you said you was out huckleberrying."

"I was—but that bear chased me clear into the middle of the next January!"

TOUGH SOD

SYNOPSIS

Allen Clinton, a likeable "red-headed" young farmer, succeeds in his fight to organize a Farm Bureau in Lanark County, but in doing so makes a bitter enemy of Ezra Chittendon, hard-boiled boss of the county. Allen and Helen Chittendon, sweethearts since childhood, quarrel when Helen urges Allen to stop fighting her Dad.

Betty Tyler, secretly in love with Allen, gets the job of Farm Bureau stenographer. When Allen calls at the office he becomes aware for the first time of Betty's beauty and charm. They have words, however, over his determination to put the Farm Bureau back of the unpopular TB cleanup campaign. Later at the auction of Betty's home farm, Al and Helen Chittendon meet and have a heart-to-heart talk, but they again decide to part, and when the auction is over Al sees Helen drive away with young District Attorney Frank Wood. Soon after this, Allen's mother reveals to him that she has a serious heart condition and may not have long to live.

The following March finds Lanark County farmers sharply divided on the merits of the TB cleanup campaign, with much talk of graft and crooked dealings. An official investigation of the facts is instigated by Ezra Chittendon who sees a chance to revenge himself on Allen and to discredit the Farm Bureau.

CHAPTER XI—(Continued)

ONE MORNING a few days after the meeting in Ezra's office, Tom Payne, the County Sheriff, drove into Allen's yard and asked Mrs. Clinton where Al was. She told him that he was down in the sap house washing up the buckets for a sap run which might come any day now. Payne picked his way rather gingerly down through the slush and snow to the sap house in the maple grove, and greeted Allen so loudly and enthusiastically that Allen immediately began to wonder what was on his mind.

The Sheriff was a tall, raw-boned, red-faced, rather boisterous individual, but his heart was in the right place. He was well liked and respected, and he and Allen had been friends for years.

After exhausting the weather, the approaching spring, and the maple sugar season as topics of conversation, Payne hemmed and hawed and finally blurted:

"Al, I've had a darn disagreeable job wished on me. In fact, I sometimes wonder why I ever took on this business of being Sheriff, for I find that most of the time I'm wishing myself somewhere else than where I have to be."

"You don't have to apologize to me, Tom," said Al. "What's on your mind?"

"Well, you know the bitter feeling about this TB testing business. You know, too, that there has been a lot of talk about the swindle in disposing of the reactors."

"Yes," said Allen. "I've heard plenty. There's gossip around that there's some illegal handling of the cows after they get into the dealers' hands."

"Well, that's just what I'm here about, Al. I've been handed a list by the District Attorney's office of farms where there might be some of these TB cows that were condemned and should have been disposed of months ago. And I'm sorry, Al, but your name is on the list. You've been buying and selling some cattle this winter, haven't you?"

"Yes, I've been trading around some, mainly to bring up my butterfat test. They've been complaining at the milk station that my test is too low. But I thought I made sure every time I brought a new cow into the dairy that she had been tuberculin tested and was free from TB."

by

E. R. EASTMAN

"Well, I guess there's no doubt about their being TB tested, and so far as I'm concerned, I think they're all free from TB. But our cocky young District Attorney told me to look your dairy over, and he even suggested that if I looked carefully enough I might find that they were not only TB tested but that some of them had reacted to the test. Those cows you've been bringing into the dairy lately and thought were tested, did they all have tags in their ears?"

"Yes, of course—every one of them. Let's go back to the barn where you can see for yourself. There isn't a cow here but has got the tag in her ear."

"Well, now, what about the TB brand on the side of their jaws which would show they had reacted?"

"Well, again I tell you to look for yourself, Tom. There isn't a cow here that's got the brand on her. What kind of a person do you think I am? Do you think I'd lead the campaign to clean up TB in the county and keep reactors around myself?"

"Easy, boy! I didn't say you had any reactors, and I don't think you have. But you've stirred up some enemies and they're telling around that you've got reactors in your dairy. Where did you buy your cows—from a dealer or a farmer?"

"Well—both. I've bought most of my replacements for years, those that I didn't raise myself, from a sort of farmer-dealer who buys and sells a lot of cows. Pretty good judge of them, too. His name is John Tolley. You know him. I've dealt with him for years. Always had pretty good luck with the cows I got from him, too."

"Then a short time ago Hank Wilson up here got kind of hard pressed for money, and he asked me if I couldn't take some cows off him if I got them at the right price. I finally bought one of him. Hank isn't much good, but I knew he had had the veterinarian up there and his cows were

tested, and he did give me a good price on the one I bought."

"Well, Al, they're certainly talking about Tolley right now. It seems that he's been handling a lot of these condemned TB cattle, and some say that he's reselling them for healthy stuff. Mind if we go up and look your cows over? Won't find anything, but it will stop any gossip. That young District Attorney's acting pretty smart lately anyway. I've followed up a number of leads for him that sure turned out to be nothing but wild goose chases."

"You bet I want you to look them over. I've got nothing to hide!"

Allen put on his coat and they left the warm sap house and went back to the dairy barn.

In the stable, Payne wasn't long in getting on the job he had to do. Starting with the cow at the end, and beginning with her ears, he went over her head inch by inch looking for some sign of what might have been a marked-out TB brand. So intent was he on his task that there was little conversation between him and Allen. Although Allen told him there was no use going over most of the cows because they had been in his possession long before the campaign had started, the Sheriff examined each one carefully in turn, frequently grumbling that it was all darn nonsense.

Halfway through the dairy he suddenly started, ran his hand two or three times along the side of a cow's jaw. Then pulling a flashlight out of his pocket, he turned it on the spot.

"Come here, Al," he said.

Allen came over, and the two men examined the spot intently.

"Looks like we had something here. What do you think?"

"Looks that way to me," said Allen.

"Where did you get her?"

"She was the one I got from Hank Wilson a couple of months ago."

"Well, that means that this cow ought to have been killed and in the Happy Pastures for cows weeks ago. Al, did you sell any of the cows that you got from Tolley?"

"Yes, I did, Tom. I had a chance to make a few dollars on the deal, so I let three of them go."

The Song of the Lazy Farmer

MY NEIGHBOR says that he don't know what makes the weeds keep growing so; the rain don't seem to hurt the quack, he goes across the field and back and find it's all come up again, he cultivates with all his men and still the quack keeps doing well, according to my neighbor's tell. The thistles, too, are hard to kill, the nettles blossom on the hill, the pigeon grass keeps coming thick and you can't kill it with a brick. Without the many kinds of weeds that grow from roots and grow from seeds, a farmer's life would be a song, he would not have to work so long to pay his bills and get ahead and have his farm clear when he's dead.

But neighbor's welcome to his scheme for keeping fields so neat and clean, I will admit he does the job and gets more kernels on each cob, but also he is aging fast, I'll bet I will be living last. My plan beats neighbor's by a mile, I plow my corn a little while, the weeds I miss don't worry me, I let the blamed things grow, by gee. A dozen come from ev'ry seed, but all of them are good for feed. When fall comes I turn in the sheep and harvest all my weed crop cheap. There ain't a weed that they don't get, and do the job without a fret, while I can rest and sit around, and let them fertilize the ground.



"Who got them?"

"Why, I guess you know the fellow. A dairyman by the name of Bob Patten from the north end of the county. He was around looking for cows, offered me a good price for them, and got them."

"Well, I hate to worry you, Al, but Patten found a brand marked out on some of the cows that he had picked up lately. He didn't say that there were any marked-out brands on the ones he got from you, but he did tell the District Attorney that some of his cows came from you and that you got them from Tolley. Of course that's why Wood is trying to get something on you. Also, Chittendon has been raising the devil around here about this TB campaign being a swindle. Frank Wood thinks it's the chance of his lifetime to make a reputation, and I know they've been gunning for you because you've been trying to help the TB campaign along. I know you are innocent, but there's just nothing else I can do except to tell you that I've got to take you back to town with me."

Allen leaned against the cow near him to keep from trembling, and said: "Tom what do you mean? Back to town? Do you mean jail?"

"Well—" the Sheriff hesitated, highly embarrassed and troubled. "No, I think we can get the Judge to fix the bail so that you can come back in a little while."

"Well, let me change my clothes and I'll be ready."

The Sheriff climbed into his car, while Allen went into the house, put on his good clothes, told his mother he'd be back in a little while, and drove away with the Sheriff.

CHAPTER XII.

ON THE Saturday morning following Allen's arrest, the Executive Committee of the Farm Bureau was holding a special session in the Farm Bureau office. County Agent Green and all members of the committee were present.

Allen, as President, called the meeting to order and got right down to business. Said he:

"You know what has happened. In addition to myself, Bill Belcher and John Tolley were arrested this week for alleged dealing in cattle condemned for TB. The other men, as you know, are cattle dealers as well as farmers. Yesterday the Grand Jury indicted all of us. So far as my case is concerned, there isn't any doubt about the cow that the Sheriff found in my stable. She had been tested and an effort made to cover up the brand. I bought the cow from Wilson. I don't need to say to you that I bought her in good faith. The proof of this is that it would seem that any damn fool would know better than attempt to deal in condemned cattle and at the same time travel up and down this county, as I have done this winter, in support of this TB campaign. The weakness in my case is that I never dreamed of anyone putting anything over on me by hiding the TB brand, so I didn't look too closely."

Tom Mead said:

"You know that you don't need to defend yourself with us, Al. But we officers in the Farm Bureau, the Farm Bureau itself, and the County Agent, as well as yourself, are involved personally in this mess. The question is what can we do about it?"

"Well, I know the first thing to do," said Allen, "and that is for me to resign as President."

"Wait a minute! Wait a minute!" said John Barrett. "Not so fast, Al. It seems to me that were you to resign now, and were we to accept your resignation, it would look like a confession that you were guilty and that we believed it."

"That's right," said Willard Green.

(Continued on Page 8)

Making Binder Twine Work

By PAUL R. HOFF

Department of Agricultural Engineering, Cornell University.

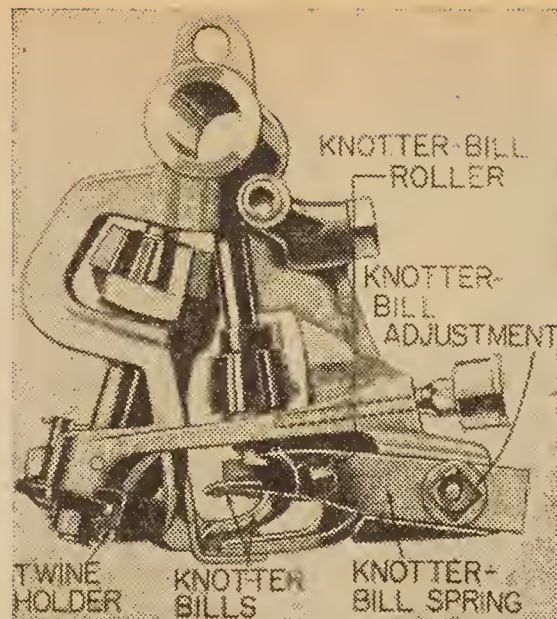
PRESSING NEED for rope by the Armed forces has caused the Government to prohibit the manufacture of binder twine which contains the high quality fiber of other years. The high quality Agave fiber from the Far East that formerly went into good quality twine is now going into rope

for the Army and Navy, and shorter fibers of lower quality have to be used for binder twine. This year, the Government has ordered that all binder twine manufactured in the United States must be made of the lower quality fiber and must contain at least 25 per cent cotton. The substitution of short length, lower quality fiber and the addition of cotton may cause binder tying troubles.

Tying troubles can be reduced and possibly eliminated if the knotter head is free from rust, dirt or caked grease, and any badly worn parts replaced. If the binder misses bundles after the knotter head has been put in good condition, adjustment of the knotter bills spring, the twine holder spring, or the twine tension probably will remove the cause of the untied bundles.

Worn twin guides between the twine box and the needle may be another cause of trouble this year with wartime twine. Guides in which the twine has worn a groove may catch the shorter fibers and cause the twine holder or the knotter bills to become filled with fibers and refuse to operate. Grooves that have become worn in the twine guides can be filed out or at least filed wider with a rat-tail file. The edge of the guides nearest the twine box should be flared out to prevent the sharp edge from catching the fibers in the twine as it approaches the guides.

The cause of an untied or a missed bundle usually can be determined by examining the band. The band will



A GRAIN BINDER KNOTTER HEAD

All knotter heads have two adjustments which affect the tying operation. The knotter bill spring adjusting nut is shown; the twine holder spring is on the reverse side of the twine holder and cannot be shown in the photograph. The third adjustment that affects tying is the twine tension, and it is either on the top of the twine can or attached to the binder frame near the twine can.

be found on the knotter bills or on the ground with the bundle. The knot may be completed and the band broken, or there may be a single knot in one end of the band or no knot at all. The ends of the band may be cut off square, or one or both ends may be torn and ragged. The location of the untied band, the type of knot, and the condition of the ends of the band all tell the binder operator what adjustments are necessary to remove the cause of the untied bundles. When two or more causes contribute to binder tying troubles, the adjustment is simplified if it is remembered that square cut twine ends indicate an adjustment that is too loose, and ragged and torn twine ends indicate an adjustment that is too tight.

Ten Per Cent Less Grain for Ten Per Cent More Animals

By H. L. Cosline

LIVESTOCK feed now on hand, plus the most optimistic estimates of this year's production, give a total too small to feed the livestock we have until next spring! This fact has been worrying feed men for some time and is beginning to worry the men who own and feed the animals. The amount of the shortage is anybody's guess, but it appears that we have about 10 per cent more animals than a year ago and that we are likely to have at least 10 per cent less feed.

This situation was the reason for an all-day session in New York City on June 29. The meeting was called jointly by the Northeastern Dairy Confer-

ence and the Northeast Poultry Producers' Council, and was attended by about 200 representatives of eastern colleges of agriculture, cooperatives, feed dealers, and farmers.

Why Feed is Short

The reasons for the present situation can be roughly stated as follows:

1. Government agencies have consistently asked for a greater production of livestock and livestock products without apparently figuring out where the feed for them is to come from.

2. Price control policies have been ill-advised, resulting in a situation

where it is more profitable for mid-western corn raisers to feed corn to hogs than it is to sell it to northeastern dairymen and poultrymen. Price relationships between feed and milk and eggs have also encouraged dairymen and poultrymen to feed more heavily than normally.

3. Unfavorable weather this spring has made serious cuts in acreage of feed crops which farmers have been able to plant, and late planting will cut yields per acre in many areas.

All of the evidence points to the necessity of a reduction in livestock population, but this brings serious problems. What kind of livestock should be cut first, and what individual farmers could be persuaded or urged to make the cuts? It is human nature to put off this liquidation as long as possible, and the probable result of such a policy will be to feed up the grain on hand, plus this year's production as long as it lasts, until we suddenly find some time next spring that the bins are empty. It does not take much figuring to conclude that a better policy, both for the country and for individual farmers, would be to make a gradual reduction in livestock, beginning now, and to make what feeding adjustments are necessary so that the feed will last until the 1944 crops are harvested.

There are a number of things that northeastern poultrymen can do now to relieve the situation. Be sure to read Johnny Huttar's suggestions, page 10.

For Dairymen

Dairymen can:

1. Plan for better fall pastures by: (a) putting some nitrogen-carrying fertilizer on the pastures now; (b) seeding rye or a mixture of rye and barley for fall and early spring pasture; (c) pasturing second-growth alfalfa or clover.

2. Cut down the feed given to cows on pasture when high-testing animals drop below 15 or 20 pounds a day or when low testers drop below 20 or 25 pounds a day.

3. Encourage maximum consumption of roughage next winter. One way to do this is to feed roughage several times a day.

4. Raise only the best calves.

5. Improve management practices, including providing ample water, feeding regularly and improving milking practices.

6. Cull low producers and those troubled with mastitis.

There was some discussion as to what livestock should be sold to reduce numbers. It was agreed that the best interests of the war effort should govern this decision; and that probably animals for meat, rather than laying hens or dairy cows, should feel the pinch first.

What Next?

A committee was appointed at the New York meeting to draft a policy for approval of those present. After struggling most of the afternoon, the committee made the following report:

"1. Feed and grains are frozen near the sources of their production due to unsound pricing policies.

"2. Production of food has been discouraged because of unsound restrictions on farm machinery and short-sighted labor policies.

"3. Utter disregard of the problems of feed and food production and distribution has been shown, and a lack of policy for this entire industry exists."

The committee then asked that another committee be appointed by the conference to build a program of action to be submitted to the directors of the Northeast Poultry Producers Council and the Northeast Dairy Conference for their approval, the pro-

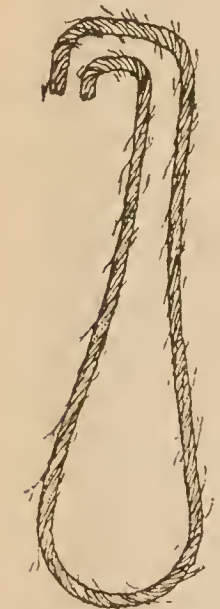
(Continued on Page 8)



This band is found on the knotter bills, with the knot tied and the band broken. It may be caused by a tight bills spring, rusty bills, groove worn on the bills, a worn roller on the end of the stripper arm, or a bent stripper arm.



The band is found with the bundle with the ends cut off square. There is no knot in either end of the band, but the ends are bent. Cause: knotter bills spring too loose or knotter bills roller badly worn.



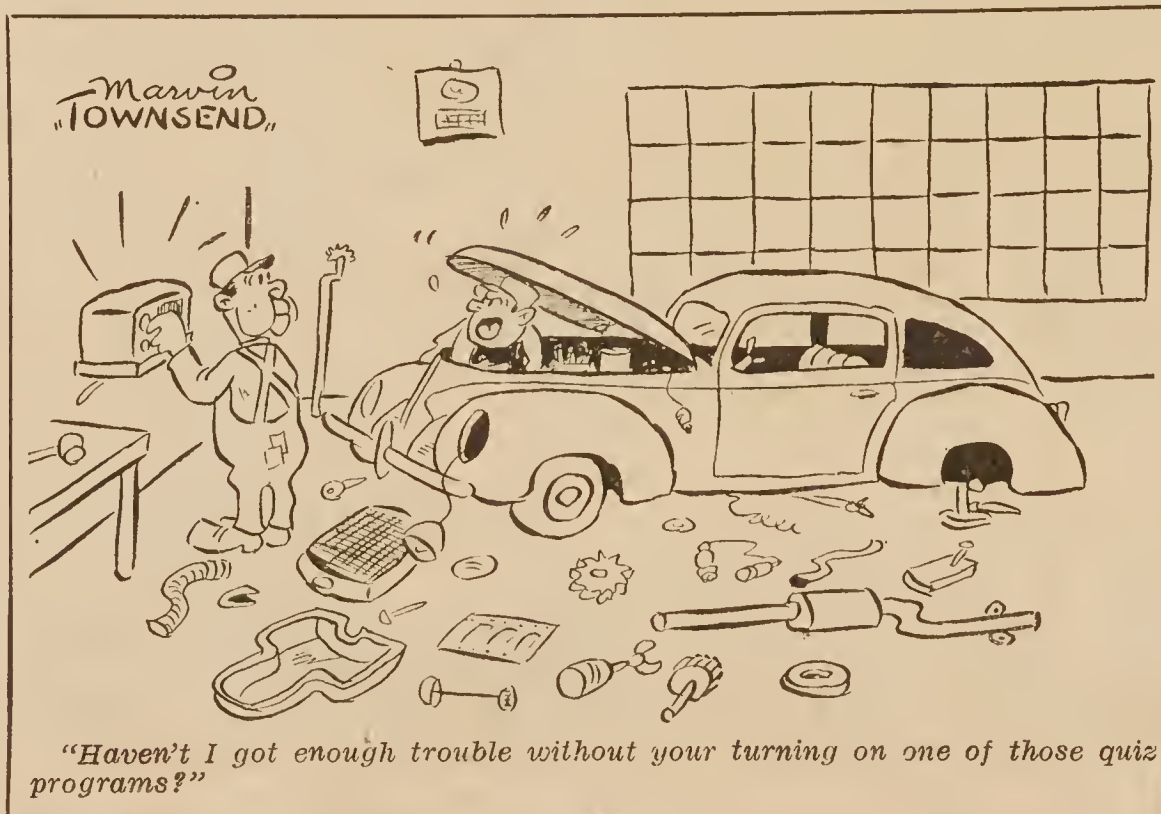
Untied band found with the bundle. The ends are torn and ragged, with no knot in either end of the band. This band results from the twine holder being rusty or the twine holder disk spring being much too tight. If the twine holder is not rusty, the trouble can be corrected by loosening the twine holder disk spring. With a rusty twine holder, the trouble may disappear if the holder is oiled.



The band may be found either on the ground with the bundle or clinging to the knotter bills. Both ends are cut off square, and there is a slip knot in one end. The other end is free. The twine holder disk spring is too loose, and the twine tension may be too tight. If the knot is found on the knotter bills and tightening the twine holder disk spring does not eliminate the trouble, it may be necessary to loosen the knotter bills spring adjustment slightly.



—Photographs from Cornell Extension Bulletin No. 417, "Binder Adjustments", by B. A. Jennings.





Today
Barges that
land armies...

**Industry is helping win the war...
industry must help build a peacetime world**

**Fighting now is winning the war...
Thinking now can win the peace**

Today millions of service men are fighting for "a better world to live in." Other millions of individuals are performing miracles of production through the united efforts of management and wage earners—all of one mind—for "an unconditional surrender."

Tomorrow these millions will be permanently employed in peacetime pursuits provided they—all of one mind—dictate sound peace terms calling for sustained prosperity.

If the world is to prosper, there must be the same cohesion among the United Nations during the transition period and thereafter as now exists during the world-wide conflict. Internal stability here and in other nations can be gained and maintained only by sustained industrial production and by economic interdependence.

The people of this country, in common with the people of other lands, will prosper materially and spiritually when this war is ended but only if insistence, world-wide in scope, is now voiced for A JUST AND DURABLE PEACE.

THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY, INC.
Subsidiary of The International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited
New York, N. Y.



WINTER BARLEY

By F. P. Russell

IN VIEW of the pressing need for more feed grain, farmers are raising the question whether or not to include winter barley in their fall sowing schedule. Some fields sown last year winterkilled badly and others gave only a partial crop. This sort of thing has happened twice in the past twelve years. Lacking good snow cover, no known variety of winter barley is quite hardy enough to stand long continued sub zero temperatures but most years it comes through fairly well. Nineteen forty-three was an exception.

Experiments at Cornell show that time of sowing in the fall has much to do with winter survival. Wong barley sown between September 10 to 25 regularly comes through better than if sown at earlier or later dates. In deciding whether or not to sow winter barley at all, helpful information may be had from some yield comparisons at Cornell. In four years trials (1939-42) Yorkwin wheat gave an average acre yield of 2,682 lbs.; Wong winter barley gave 2,414, Alpha spring barley 1,670, and Cornellian oats 1,542. These figures tell us something that is worth keeping in mind. In four crop years at these rates an acre of wheat would give 5.4 tons of grain, winter barley 4.8 tons, spring barley 3.3, and oats 3.1 tons. If these estimates hold good in practice, a grower of winter barley could afford to lose a crop once in five years and still be ahead as compared with returns from spring sown small

grains. A failure with winter barley isn't nearly as serious as that of a spring sown crop. By mid-April the field condition is known and if damage is severe, the land can be disked and sown to other grain or legume crops. The actual loss is the cost of seed and the labor incident to making the fall sowings.

Since grain production should be stepped up in every possible way, it looks like sound procedure to plant as many acres to wheat and to winter barley as land and facilities permit. The chances of winter survival are good enough to warrant the risk. There are several varieties of winter barley but the Cornell Experiment Station recommends Wong as superior mainly because of its stiff upright straw and resistance to mildew. It is also an excellent nurse crop for new seedings. It stands upright when other varieties lodge and thereby affords to new grass and clover plants a much better opportunity for survival and growth.

Wong is a new barley made by plant breeders at Cornell. In 1940 they produced and distributed four bushels of seed. In 1942 over 2000 bushels were certified and demand far exceeded supply. Hopes were high that this year ten to fifteen thousand bushels would be certified. However, because winter injury was so widespread not more than half the hoped for amount will be harvested. Wong has given such outstanding performance in some other

states, particularly in southern Pennsylvania, that men there and elsewhere were asking about seed sources as early as June. New York farmers who want to sow Wong barley this fall should be forehanded. They should determine their seed needs early and contract for it before barley growers in other states absorb the all too limited supply.

—A. A.—

TOUGH SOD

(Continued from Page 5)

"You may recall, Al, that I hesitated a little bit at first about taking this Bureau into this TB campaign, but you will agree that since you men decided the policy I have done everything that I could to carry it out."

Every man nodded his head in agreement.

"Well, I for one am not going to quit in the middle of a battle. Nor do I believe we should change horses in the middle of the stream. I agree with John here that it would look funny for you to resign now, and I'm going to urge that the resignation not be accepted if you do. We know darn well that not only is Al entirely in the clear in this thing, but furthermore he has worked hard all winter in support of this TB clean-up campaign because he knows and we know that it is in the best interests of farmers."

Green paused for a moment and then got on his feet to emphasize his next statement.

"Besides, there's something that smells to high heaven in this arrest of Al. He got that cow from Hank Wilson. Hank is doing a lot of talking about this case too. Everybody knows that he belongs to Chittendon, body, boots and britches. I'll bet Hank obliterated those TB marks and Chittendon set him up to it. Maybe these cattle dealers are guilty, but the whole thing looks to me like a planned scheme to blacken the reputation of the President of the Farm Bureau and ruin the Farm Bureau itself. And by Judas Priest, I for one accept the challenge and am going to do what I can to see it through."

"O.K." said Mead, "but let's not go off half-cocked. I think Wilson wiped off the brand all right, but I don't believe Chittendon set him up to it. Ezra is too smart to do a fool thing like that. Besides, to give the devil his due, Ezra is not a crook."

"Well, anyway," spoke up Hubbell, "I don't like the smell of this thing either. So for the sake of the record, I move that the Executive Committee of this Farm Bureau publicly reaffirm our belief in the need of freeing the cattle of this county from TB, that we support the efforts of the officials to stop any graft or crookedness in connection with the TB campaign, and that further we state that Mr. Clinton has offered to resign as President of the Farm Bureau, and that knowing him entirely innocent of any wrongdoing we have refused to accept his

The POET'S CORNER

BLIND GIRL

By Frances Martin Johnson

I may not see the gray storm clouds
Or slanting silver rain,
But I can hear sharp rolling drops
Against the pane.

I may not see the sun come out
To shine gold splinters down,
But I can feel its warming touch
Upon the town.

For though my eyes are blind to sight
Of gentle rushing wings,
I still know that a bird is there,
Because it sings!

resignation."

The motion was seconded, Tom Mead put the question, and it was unanimously carried.

As Al was going out of the office, Betty Tyler was putting on her coat and hat to go to lunch. After a glance at Allen's clouded face, she said:

"Al, mind if I walk up the street with you?"

"No," he said, with a funny little smile. "But you'd better watch out. It may be as much as your reputation's worth to be seen with me."

"Stop it! That's just what I wanted to talk about. I've learned that your mother isn't well, and I know how you are feeling. I want to tell you how sorry I am that you are having so much trouble, and to tell you that that's just the way all your friends feel. They are just as indignant as can be. I just wondered if there was anything I could do for your mother?"

"Thanks, Betty. You don't know how that helps. Yes, there is something you can do. When you get a few minutes come over to the house and cheer Mother up. She needs it. Naturally this mess has hit her pretty hard."

When they reached Allen's car, Betty held out her hand. Allen took it, and before she let his hand go Betty gave it a little squeeze. All the rest of that day when Allen thought of that warm little hand in his, it took the edge off his troubles. (To be continued)

—A. A.—

TEN PER CENT LESS GRAIN FOR 10 PER CENT MORE ANIMALS

(Continued from Page 6)

gram then to be forwarded to the Executive Committees of the National Grange, the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Milk Producers' Federation, and the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives for immediate action. This procedure was adopted by the conference.

Some were disappointed that a vigorous, definite policy of action was not prepared that day. Others felt that the situation was too complicated to expect a committee to agree on a policy in so short a time.

A wire was sent to the new Food Administrator, Mr. Marvin Jones, requesting that an opportunity be given to present the problems of northeastern livestock growers before any steps are taken by the Administration to meet the livestock feed shortage. Also, the sentiment of northeastern farmers against the use of subsidies as a means of providing cheap food to workers was reaffirmed.

A telegram was also sent to Chester Davis, expressing appreciation of his efforts and regret at his resignation as Food Administrator.

This livestock feed shortage is NOT a case of crying "Wol! Wol!" There just is not enough feed in sight to feed our present livestock population! A serious situation is on the doorstep of farmers, farmers' organizations, and the Administration!

The Question Box

BEAN BEETLES

Last year Mexican bean beetles did a lot of damage on snap beans. What is the best control method for the home garden?

A thorough dusting with rotenone will handle these pests. The home gardener can buy rotenone dust in pound packages. It is important that the dust hit the under sides of the leaves, which is the place where the beetles do the damage.

* * *

DUSTING

When putting on dust to control insects, is it necessary to put it on when the plants are wet with rain or dew?

When copper-lime dusts are used to control blight, the plants must be wet to get the best results. However, it is not necessary when you are dusting with rotenone, pyrethrum or insoluble copper dusts. When dusts containing nicotine are added, it is important that the plants be dry and the temperature should be at least 75 degrees F.

* * *

WET HAY

How can the danger from spontaneous combustion of hay be avoided?

The first point is to avoid putting in hay that is too wet. This is especially important with early cuttings. Unfortunately, there is no certain way of determining the moisture content of hay. It is something that has to be acquired by experience.

The temperature of hay in the middle of a mow can be taken by fixing a thermometer in a furrow on a long, pointed stick. When the temperature gets up to 150 degrees, it enters the danger zone. If the temperature should get as high as 175, it is important to keep doors and other openings closed to prevent drafts. It is

dangerous to try to remove hay when it gets this temperature because the sudden addition of air may cause it to burst into flame.

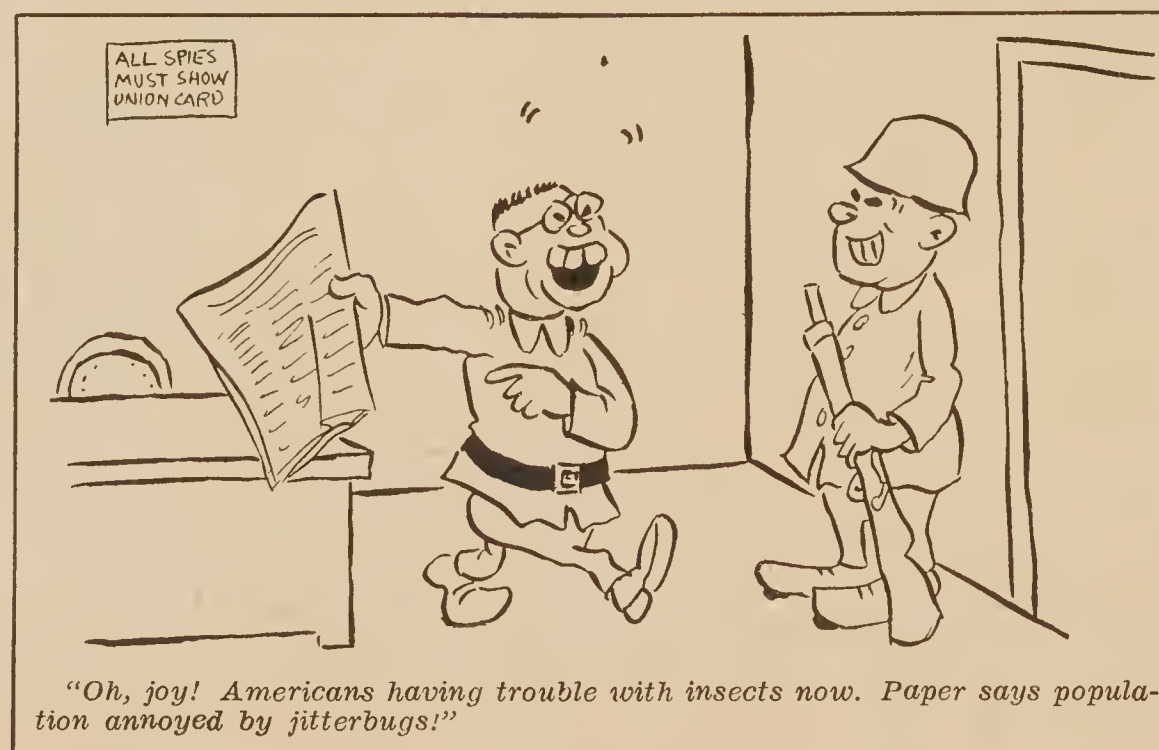
There has been considerable interest recently in the use of carbon dioxide under pressure in cylinders. By the use of a hose and a pipe in which holes have been made, this carbon dioxide can be released into the hay right at the danger spot and results in rapid cooling.

* * *

SUCKERS ON CORN

Is it advisable to remove the suckers from sweet corn?

Some tests made several years ago indicate that removing suckers harms rather than helps the plants. On any plant the leaves are the factories which produce the carbohydrates, and the more leaves you have the better crop you are likely to get.





To a Boy Who is Learning to Fly

CONGRATULATIONS, JIMMY, on your first solo flight!

Now, because you have known the glory and freedom of flight, and have reached out toward the sky's limitless horizons, the earth will never again seem to you as it was.

You are more than just a boy winning his wings, Jimmy. You are carrying us to a better future — just as surely as our forefathers in their covered wagons. You are a symbol of a fighting nation on wings, a living promise of a new and better world to come.

We do not know exactly what that world will be like, even though we see it beginning to take form and shape. But we do know that you and your plans are part of the pattern of Victory, and of the Peace we must secure.

We are learning, along with you, what it means to wage a global war in this Air Age. And we are trying to learn, this time, how we can nail down the things we are fighting for, because we came too close to losing them forever.

Soon, when you have completed your training, you will go forth to add to America's might in the sky.

When the war is over and you come back again, Jimmy, don't let us ever forget that the far-off places you've been are no longer distant. Don't let anyone, ever again, sell us the idea that a nation halfway around the globe is too far away to be feared — or that aggression against a helpless nation thousands of miles from our shores is no concern of ours.

Today, and from this day on, no spot on the

globe is more than 60 hours' flying time from your local airport. Every nation on the map is now, and will henceforth be, a close friend of ours or a close enemy.

So, to you, Jimmy, we say: "Good luck — and safe landings, until you come back again!"

In the meantime, the tens of thousands of us who make up the U.S. aircraft industry will continue to see to it that the planes you get to fly are the finest planes that human ingenuity and effort can speed to completion. This is our promise to you — the best way we know to show our determination that you shall come back again!

QUICK FACTS FOR AIR-MINDED READERS

In addition to the 4-engine Liberator, Consolidated Vultee also builds the Catalina Navy patrol bomber, the Coronado Navy patrol bomber, and the Liberator Express, giant transport version of the Liberator bomber.

The Liberator in which Winston Churchill flew to the Casablanca conference was the same Liberator, manned by the same crew, which flew the Prime Minister to Moscow last August.

Later, in this same plane, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden flew to the U.S. and back. This Liberator has flown over 200,000 miles in 29 countries, is now flying on its fourth set of engines.

On March 17th, two of the country's largest aircraft companies—Consolidated and Vultee—merged.

Said Tom M. Girdler, chairman of the board: "Winning the war calls for maximum aircraft production. Merger of these two companies—which together cover the entire range, from basic trainers and 'Flying Jeeps' to the largest bombers and transport planes — will permit use of the combined plants and personnel for all-out production of military planes."

"V.L.R." — The bombers used in the V.L.R. (very long range) operations, mentioned by Prime Minister Churchill in his recent address to Commons, are Consolidated Vultee 4-engine Liberators. Fully loaded with anti-submarine depth charges, the V.L.R. Liberators have a range of at least 2000 miles. One recent Liberator attack occurred 1100 miles out. Operating both from U.S. and British bases, it is not unusual for the Liberators to stay out on patrol for 18 hours at a time.

CONSOLIDATED VULTEE AIRCRAFT CORPORATION — San Diego, Calif. • Vultee Field, Calif. • Fort Worth, Texas • New Orleans, La. • Nashville, Tenn. • Wayne, Mich. • Allentown, Pa. • Tucson, Ariz. • Elizabeth City, N. C. • Louisville, Ky. • Miami, Fla.

Member, Aircraft War Production Council.

CONSOLIDATED VULTEE AIRCRAFT

DESIGNERS AND BUILDERS OF:

LIBERATOR (4-engine bomber)

CORONADO, CATALINA (patrol bombers)

P4Y (anti-submarine plane)

LIBERATOR EXPRESS (4-engine transport)

VALIANT (basic trainer)

VENGEANCE (dive bomber)

SENTINEL ("Flying Jeep")

RELIANT (navigational trainer)



This is an "ALL-OR-NOTHING" War!

Protect Your Country . . . Your Property. . . Your Future

"A War of Survival" is what President Roosevelt has called it. If America does not win, we as farmers will have nothing left—our farms, our stock, our homes—all will be gone. There are no halfway gains or losses.

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AMERICAN
AGRICULTURIST

Seven Years of Farming

By Romeyn Berry

BACK IN 1936 when we bought our place and started farming I had a piece in this paper that told about it. It said that neither my wife nor I knew much about farming, but we thought we could learn. The piece wound up: "Anyhow, we're going to try, and I think we'll get along after a fashion just because my wife has 'green fingers.' And we both have the comforting feeling that if we take good care of a good farm now, the farm might some day take good care of us."

This piece is a report—by no means a final one—of what has happened so far to two people who walked off the end of a plank and fell into the farming business all over. And it is the substance of the report (1) that after seven years we are glad we did what we did, and (2) that some of our relations, who seven years ago threatened to have us put in a home for the feeble-minded, are now asking where they can get a farm like ours and if you have to have coupons in order to get one.

Ours is just a little place—65 acres—and you can't get rich on an operation of that size. Nor did we expect to; but we figured that we could make a living out of it, and we proceeded gingerly on the theory that you can't lose money if you never spend any at all; that you can't fall hard enough to hurt if you stay close to the ground.

We've gone along on that plan, and have never departed from it to any substantial degree. People with things to sell stopped coming to our house a long time ago. The place is too small, we think, to justify mechanical equipment, and we've worked it the hard way with hands and horses. Starting with a team of mares, we now have six horses, including a young team to sell. A foal seems to come along every once in so often without our doing much about it. Of the nine head of cattle in our barn, all but one were born there. Our pigs have never known any other home, and practically all our equipment was picked up second-hand—at auctions mostly or by swap. The garden has spread from a small patch to an acre and a half, and the little fruit trees we set out in the beginning, while no more numerous, are a lot bigger.

Now, at the end of seven years—five pretty lean ones in the farming business generally and the last two a little plumper, though not fat—we haven't any more money than we had to start with, but the land beneath our feet and the roof over our heads are paid for and belong to us. We've made our living as we went along. We can sleep eight hours every night and eat three meals a day without coupons (but for goodness sake, go easy on the coffee and the sugar). We've skimped ourselves at times, but never the land or the stock; and I guess the farm is a better farm and worth more than when we took it over. If it isn't, the Town Board of Assessors is just as crazy as it is stubborn and deaf to my pleas.

If you were to ask to see our balance sheet, you'd embarrass us a little. The bookkeeping is the end of the farming business that we've never quite mastered. Green fingers work better in the garden than on the ledger. Give us time, and we could make you up a balance sheet from the cash book, the inventory, and a lot of pencil marks on the inside of the barn door. But after we got through, the statement would not mean the same to you as it does to us unless we supplemented it with about an hour of brisk conversa-

tion. That's because there are so many farm assets and credit items that don't appear on any balance sheet.

Not having to worry too much about inflation, there's a credit item you can't express in figures. A good many bankers would pay a lot for the relative peace of mind involved with that if there were any way of wrapping it up and selling it to them.

Again, there's the feeling that what you are working at every day, while not very important, counts a little bit on the right side in the common struggle. There's another farm asset that you can't put down in the books.

At a tender age, your correspondent participated in the Spanish War for two hours and twenty minutes, until his Grandmother snatched him out of the conflict after giving the Recruiting Sergeant a piece of her mind. In that other war we had a while back, it was he who was really the Unknown Soldier. Unimportant facts, both of them, except as they indicate that the current hostilities eat your correspondent at a time of life when judgment and wisdom ripen, no doubt, but where nobody would regard him as a physical menace to the Axis Powers.

But, thwarted in all bloodthirsty aims, we can fall back on whatever satisfaction is to be derived in wartime from the possession of a little farm that feeds its own, takes them off the burdened market, and contributes its mite toward the world's supply of vitamins and butterfat—not

much, but better than nothing.

Agricultural and economic experts tell us the little family farms don't count when it comes to figuring up what the Army and the rest of the folks can count on for their food supply; that it's only the big, factory farms whose products get into commercial channels and supply the statistics upon which the government must base its calculations. But my wife and I don't mind the experts when they say that—we just don't believe them. We know better.

It is true that only the larger rivers have enough water in them to float the commerce of the world, but a good part of that water came from back in the hills. We're pretty sure the big rivers wouldn't last long if the little brooks and rivulets that don't show on the map stopped feeding into them. Similarly, we're equally confident that the big commercial farms couldn't handle the war business all by themselves if our little farm, and a few hundred thousand other little farms like it, weren't sending in their unseen but steady rivulets of eggs, cream, chickens, potatoes, sausages, fruit and garden stuff. We're not disputing the experts; we're just telling them how it is.

That's the situation after our first seven years on the land. We're glad we fell into the farming business when we did. What the next seven years will bring forth, we have no means of knowing; but we face the unknown future with reasonable serenity. If they turn out to be fat years, all well and good; but even if there should come seven lean years in the land of Egypt, we shall still have our own land beneath our feet and the faith that, if need be, the farm can be counted on to take good care of us because we took good care of it.

A Woodlot Goes to War

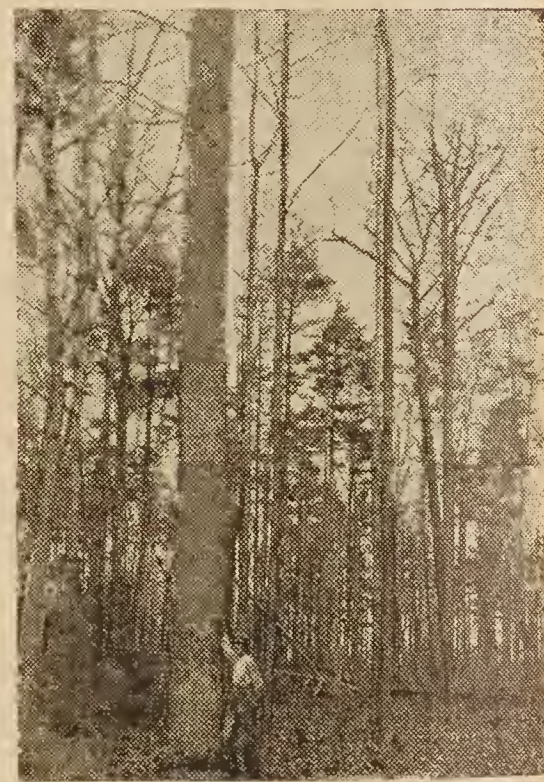
(Right): Frank Salisbury, well known fruit farmer of Phelps, N. Y., standing by a 30 foot tulip poplar in the midst of his forty-acre woodlot.

This woodlot is one of the show places of Central New York from a forestry standpoint. Frank has always treated it like a crop, giving it constant protection, and making selective cuttings from time to time as trees became mature. Since 1925 the woodlands on this farm have been under intensive forestry management in cooperation with the Department of Forestry at Cornell University.

(Below): When the W.P.B. sent out word that tulip poplar was needed for airplane construction, Frank remembered the choice tulip poplar that he had been carefully safeguarding in the woodland. Last week the sale of 35 tulip trees was completed. There were over 25,000 board feet of quality lumber in those trees, and it took four freight cars to hold the 149 logs. In spite of labor shortage, Frank was able to do all the felling, skidding, hauling, and loading with his own men. As a result, the stumpage value for these 35 tulip trees, after all costs were deducted, was \$56.00 per thousand. This is the highest price ever paid a New York State farmer for sawlogs from a woodlot.

Expressed in terms of labor return, there were 446 hours involved in the work of felling, bucking, skidding, and loading (the trucking was contracted). The return per hour was \$3.70.

It takes 6,000 board feet of logs to make a carload. Any farmer owning that much tulip in trees 20 inches and over can make immediate sale. Write at once to J. A. Cope, Department of Forestry at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.



"BLITZ" THE RATS!

(Continued from Page 1)

the whole, however, we shall depend upon the honesty and fairness of the boys and girls who enter the contest.

Monthly Prizes

2. At the end of each month during August, September, October and November, \$25 in special prizes in the form of war savings stamps will be awarded to the boys and girls killing most rats by any method during each of those months. There will be a first prize of \$10 each month, second prize of \$5, and \$1 for the next ten winners in order of the number of rats killed. *Only dead rats actually seen can be counted.* Any rat killed by a cat, a dog, or at a "rat bee," by trapping, poison, or any other method, in fact any rat, may be counted killed in any way where the dead rat is actually seen by the candidate. Candidates for this contest will simply write to *American Agriculturist*, Department MR, before the tenth of the following month, stating the number of rats he or she actually killed or saw dead during the preceding month. The statement must be certified to by an adult friend outside of the immediate family.

The object of this contest is to kill rats. While the prizes will go to the boys and girls, older people can help too. Any contestant may count rats killed by any member of the family whose aid he or she can enlist. When rats get scarce on your own farm, you can kill them on neighbors' farms and add them to your total. We repeat again, the object of the contest is to kill rats.

3. Prizes, the amounts of which will be announced later, will be awarded at the end of the campaign in December for the rat with the longest tail, for the largest rat, for the most interesting rat pictures, for the most unusual true rat story, for a description and picture of and results from the most practical homemade rat trap, for an unusual device for trapping or killing rats, to the owner of the best dog ratter, and to the owner of the cat which can be proved to have killed the most rats.

4. At the end of the campaign \$25 in prizes will be awarded for the best rat poison program, with first, second, and many smaller prizes. Inasmuch as dead rats from such programs cannot all actually be counted, prizes will be awarded on the basis of a full description of the program in a letter, stating among other details the amount of poison used and its cost, the number of baits and how they were made up, how the baits were placed, how often the baits were replaced during the campaign, the check-up to see how much of the bait was eaten, and other evidence proving results from the poison.

Work Together

5. At the end of the campaign, a \$25 war bond, and second and third prizes of \$10 and \$5 in war savings stamps, will be awarded to the 4-H Club, the Young Farmers' Club, the Juvenile Grange, or the Scout Troop that kill the largest number of rats from now until December 15. Rats killed by any member of any of the junior organizations in any way, reported and certified to by the head of the organization, will count toward the grand total of rats killed by the Troop, Juvenile Grange, or Club. Boys and girls who report rats killed to their organization may also count the same rats toward their own individual contest or campaign. The president, secretary, or some other officer of the local organization will keep the records and report to *American Agriculturist* on the grand total at the end of the campaign.

Every junior organization is urged to take part in this campaign, not so much to win the prize as to do a good neighborhood and wartime job of exterminating rats. Inasmuch as rats travel from one farm to the other, it is necessary to have teamwork in order to make real headway against them.

Some Rat Control Methods

Here are a few ways of keeping rats permanently off the premises. There are many other methods, some of which will be described later in *American Agriculturist*. W. Robert Eadie, in Cornell Extension Bulletin 78 entitled "Rat Control," says there are four fundamental principles for rat control, as follows:

1. Remove rat shelters.
2. Eliminate sources of food which rats can get at.
3. Ratproof your buildings.
4. Destroy the rats.

We want to emphasize the fact that it will be of little permanent good to destroy the rats on your place if you don't follow all of the above rules. Letters in the contest that describe what you have done on a complete rat control program will have most consideration by the judges. An excellent bulletin on ratproofing buildings may be had by sending ten cents to the Superintendent of Documents, Printing Office, U. S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., for Conservation Bulletin 19.

How to Start the Rat Elimination Contest

1. Read the preliminary rules and suggestions in this article. More will follow in every issue of *American Agriculturist*.
2. Write to your college of agriculture and ask for all their bulletins on rat control and ratproofing.
3. Study the bulletins thoroughly.
4. Study the premises on your farm fully, locating the rat holes, burrows and runs, and buildings where there

The average farm needs several hundred dollars of new equipment every year. As long as you cannot buy it, put the money in War Bonds and use the money to replace farm machinery when available.

seem to be the most rats.

5. Plan your campaign.

6. Start your campaign.

7. Talk the matter over at the next meeting of your 4-H Club, Young Farmers' Club, Juvenile Grange, or Scout Troop. Then try to get your organization to enter the contest. Remember, this is a war job! If we can kill the rats, it will keep thousands more dairy cows and hens producing food.

8. Watch every issue of *American Agriculturist* for further information, suggestions and helps in this great rat eradication campaign.



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Millions of those Plymouths were bought before America had a war production industry. Then, the thrill of buying a shiny new automobile was one of the symbols of living. People went on trips, dates, family picnics or just for a ride—lightly and freeheartedly.

For years, "Plymouth Builds Great Cars" has meant a world of good things to the millions of

people owning these great automobiles. Outstanding always, were fuel economy, tire economy, upkeep economy in Plymouth cars.

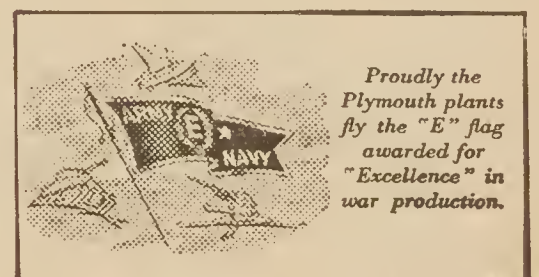
Also, Plymouth owners enjoy nationwide service and parts availability through able Plymouth dealers everywhere. As time goes on, more and more owners of other make cars, too, are going to Plymouth dealers for their wartime service.

"Plymouth Builds Great Cars" used to describe the day to day production in Plymouth plants that would total upwards of 600,000 cars a year. Now it is the background of quality in huge volume of war production: high

precision work on tank, airplane and cannon assemblies; welding, grinding, machining armor plate; fabricating myriads of items from magnesium, aluminum, bronze and cannon steels; putting together with the brilliant technique of seasoned "Know How."

Yet "Plymouth Builds Great Cars" stands for qualities of high usefulness to have and hold in an automobile—to know you will get in a brilliant new car...as our boys come home again.

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YELLOW CUPROCIDE SPRAY
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From Skeff's Notebook

PRICES ON FRUIT FOR PROCESSING

PPRICE CEILINGS announced for fruit for processing are fairly pleasing to sour cherry growers and displeasing to red raspberry growers. The ceiling for cherries is 8½ cents per pound and 15 cents for raspberries. There are no ceilings on the fruit sold for fresh consumption, but unofficial report is that it may be 10 cents for cherries.

Last year's cherry crop brought 5½ cents for the most part, but indications are that the 1943 crop nationally is less than half of last year.

Horace M. Putnam of Lyons, president of the National Cherry Council, and Carl G. Wooster of the Food Distribution Administration worked out the cherry price. The growers' representatives went to Washington after a survey indicated a crop of 60 million pounds of cherries compared to 143 million pounds last year. In New York State the outlook is for about 27 million pounds compared to 50 million pounds a year ago, according to Alfred G. Lewis, Jr., of Geneva, president of the New York State Cherry Growers' Association.

Last year pickers generally received 1½ cents per pound, with a few getting two cents. Indications are that pickers will receive two cents this year, with adjustments where the crop is light or the picking slow. Reports from several sections are that because of the light crop and absence of other crops at harvest time there will be pickers available.

In Western New York the crop is spotty, ranging up to 75 per cent of last year on some farms. A survey of the Hudson Valley shows not more than 10 per cent of a crop. Earlier in the season it appeared that the price would be around eight cents a pound, but it reached 8½ cents in some areas before the ceiling was announced. A number of buyers had indicated they would pay whatever necessary to get fruit, and some are unable to get their requirements.

* * *

Apple Men to Meet

The annual meeting of the New York and New England Apple Institute will be held at Worcester, Mass., July 20 and directors will meet the following day. A new president will be named to succeed John Chandler of Sterling Junction, Mass., recently drafted to become war-time executive secretary of the National Apple Institute in Washington.

Payments and pledges to the institute during the past fiscal year broke all records and a preliminary report indicates a cash balance almost equal to the entire receipts in 1939. Six years ago the institute was \$10,000 in a hole. Today all bills are paid and its cash balance exceeds that amount.

* * *

Feed, Seed Critical

The feed situation is so critical that there is forced liquidation of poultry and of small dealers, according to reports to the State Emergency Food Commission. Commissioner Austin W. Carpenter of Sherburne described the seed outlook as pessimistic. Returned from a national meeting, he said there is little cabbage and onion seed in sight; that for hybrid corn seed it is a problem of labor for detasseling, and that there is less legume grass seed than in 50 years. Mr. Carpenter said he feared the government might place price ceilings on seed before it knew what the crop was.

The commission adopted a resolution urging that floor prices to en-

courage production, and not ceiling prices, be placed under seed.

—A. A.—

POTATO CEILINGS

On July 1 the O.P.A. issued Amendment No. 3 to the price order on potatoes and onions. Onion ceilings at country shipping points were continued at \$1.75 for 50-pound sacks until July 15.

Ceilings on this year's crop of U. S. No. 1 potatoes per 100 pounds at country shipping point are as follows: on Long Island, for July, \$2.85; August, \$2.75; September, \$2.60; and upstate New York, July, \$2.75; August, \$2.65; September, \$2.50.

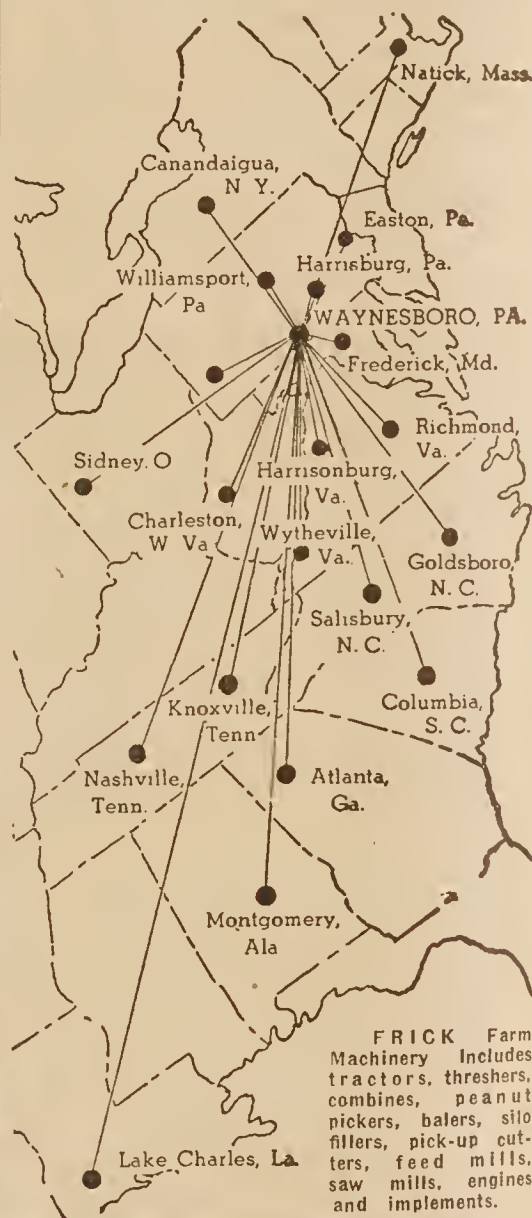
For potatoes below U. S. No. 1 grade, which are 85% U. S. No. 1, U. S. commercial or better, packed in bags, there is a drop of 10 cents; for grades lower than 85% U. S. No. 1, U. S. commercial or better, a drop of 30 cents a hundred.

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NEW TRACTORS, for immediate delivery. Powerful Frick-Minneapolis 27-42; good for saw mills and other heavy-duty belt power work, also plowing. Four-cylinder long-stroke engines, slow speed; belt pulley directly on shaft. THE power buy of the year. Priorities readily obtainable. Write Frick Company, Waynesboro, Penna.

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1943

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29			

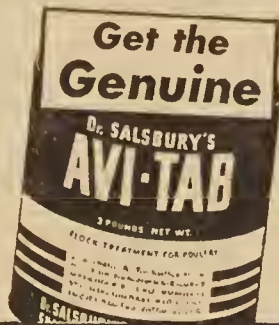
THANKS to Dr. Salsbury's AVI-TAB

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That's what it takes to stimulate appetites and promote greater activity! Many users report excellent results against digestive tract mycosis, and egg dividends from better flock condition.

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Market Your Chickens and Cull Hens Early

By J. C. Huttar

FOR SIX months the agricultural press has been full of warnings that we have more feed-eating animals than we have feed. Along with this warning has gone the suggestion to hold down numbers of meat producers and not to expand too rapidly our poultry flocks. At first the government and the city press talked down these warnings and even pointed accusing fingers at the farmers and their chosen spokesmen. There were hints that farm folks were not cooperating whole heartedly and unselfishly with the war program.

Because the government and city press has been proven wrong and farmers were proven right, there is now pretty general agreement that the farmers' policy of six months ago should be followed. With the exception of a few administration leaders who are too far removed from cold facts to know better, the thinking folks, from city, country, and government now are worried.

Poultry keepers first have a patriotic and humanitarian responsibility to produce all the food they can. This is so important that it must always stay in first place. Directly behind this and inseparable from it is their duty to adjust poultry numbers to feed supply. This must be done. It must be done sensibly and without panic. We must avoid an overslaughter. The sooner we start sending birds to market the less danger there will be from over-doing it later.

WHICH BIRDS NEED THE FEED?

I'd like to propose a plan of action to poultry keepers. This is my interpretation of how they can fulfill their patriotic and humanitarian obligation first but not be financially hurt in doing it.

First, market all meat birds as

young as possible. In this connection, it would be very practical if O.P.A. raised the ceiling price on broilers 5c a pound and reduced the ceiling on fryers and roasters the same amount for the next two months. Cockerels should be marketed between 2 and 3 pounds, except those needed for next year's breeders.

Second, cull the layers closely and continuously. Culling is always good practice; now it becomes a means of having feed for good layers longer. Sell off layers that are over 2 years old now. Also sell the 4, 5 and 6 year old breeding hens. These older birds need more feed per dozen eggs or chicks produced.

Third, pullets and turkeys on good grass pasture will grow with little or no mash. It's the mash that has the critically short ingredients in it. Short, leafy pasture is high in protein and vitamins. Add to this whole grains, water and a dash of sunshine and fresh air and you'll grow good pullets and profitable turkeys.

Keep the pastures clipped so as to get the most out of this nutritious feed.

Fourth, those good hens that are left after culling,—feed them more grain and less mash. If you give them as much total feed they'll produce just about the same. Start the hens on "free choice" feeding this fall. Hundreds of the best poultrymen in the Northeast have fed their birds this way for years.

When fed "free choice" of grain and mash, having both before them all the time, most flocks eat much more grain than mash. Result:—more critical ingredients saved.

Fifth, put up some alfalfa or clover hay and grass silage to feed the hens this winter. They make good feed.

OPA Rolls Back Farmers' Egg Prices

IT IS THE policy of the U. S. government to hold the price of food down. Prices have been rolled back on meat, butter, coffee, and now on eggs. For the week of July 12, the price of eggs has been rolled back as much as 10 per cent; and to sell his eggs legally, a producer must absorb this rollback.

Under the O.P.A. maximum price schedule on eggs, returns to the farmer for the week of July 12 will be 4 to 5 cents a dozen less than the highest returns during the previous week. The schedule covers prices which producers are allowed to receive for uncandled eggs, regardless of the type of buyer to whom sold.

For example, on a case of eggs weighing 46 pounds net, a producer may not receive more than 44 cents a dozen for those eggs delivered at New York City, regardless of the cost of the case and transportation. Upstate, this means that the maximum O.P.A. price on a 46-pound net-weight case of eggs at the farm, after deducting case and transportation, is from 41 to 41½ cents

a dozen for U. S. special grade eggs.

For each pound of net weight over 46 pounds, buyers are allowed to pay ½ cents more per dozen. For each pound under 46 pounds net, buyers must deduct ¾ cents per dozen.

Recently the G.L.F. Egg Marketing Service made a survey of producers, and less than 10 per cent of the producers said that they would sell under O.P.A. prices if and when they come. The O.P.A. rollback is here, and now these producers must make an important and practical decision. Probably the immediate reaction on the part of many farmers will be to sell their eggs where they can get the highest prices. However, producers can well be cautioned to get all of the facts and weigh them carefully before shifting to the black market which is likely to come. The greatest consideration in this connection is the fact that on eggs a farmer must maintain a reliable channel to his market on a day-to-day basis year after year. If legitimate egg marketing facilities are broken down as a result of farmers swinging to a black market, the industry will find itself in a chaotic condition.

Another point that should not be overlooked is the fact that the O.P.A. schedule permits increases of 1 cent per dozen per week until August 16, which means that within 4 weeks the net returns to the farmer may be restored at approximately the highest levels received for eggs this year.

Baby Chicks

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Hanson or Large Type	per 100	per 100	per 100
English S. C. W. Leghorns	\$10.00	\$18.00	\$5.00
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H. Mix. \$13. HEAVY BROILER CHIX, no sex guar.			

\$12.00. Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D., 100% live del. Post Pd. AMER. SEXORS ONLY. 95% Accuracy. C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

CLEAR SPRING CHICKS

95% Guar. Pullets. 100% Live Delivery. 1943 CAT. FREE. Non-Sexed Pullets Ckls.

Large Type Hanson	Per 100	Per 100	Per 100
Sired White Leghorns	\$12.00	\$20.00	\$6.00
Large Type Leghorns	11.00	18.00	6.00
Black Minorcas	12.00	22.00	8.00
Barred Rocks	14.00	17.00	15.00
White Rocks	15.00	17.00	15.00
R. I. Reds	15.00	20.00	15.00
New Hampshire Reds	16.00	20.00	15.00
Red-Rock Cross	15.00	18.00	15.00

Mixed, No sex or breed guarantee. \$12.00 per 100. We have been satisfying a steady list of prosperous poultrymen for years. All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. Parcel Post Prepaid.

CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY, F. B. LEISTER, Owner, Box 51, McAlisterville, Pa.

Smith's QUALITY CHICKS ELECTRICALLY HATCHED

Hatches Mon. & Thurs. Order from ad or write for Catalog. 100% live del. We NON-SEX PITS. CKLS. Pay Postage, Cash or C.O.D.

Hanson Strain Wh. Leghorns	\$12.00	\$22.00	\$3.00
Large Type White Leghorns	10.00	20.00	3.00
Bar. Rocks & R. I. Reds	12.00	16.00	11.00
New Hampshire Reds	14.00	18.00	11.00
Rock-Red Cross	12.00	16.00	11.00
White Rox	13.00	17.00	11.00

H. Mix. \$10.; H. Mix, no sex guar., \$9. Breeders Blood Tested for B.W.D. Amer. Sexors only. 95% accuracy. Smith's Electric Hatchery, Box A, Cocolamus, Pa.

ULSH FARMS CHICKS

All Breeders carefully culled & Blood Tested. Order direct from ad. or write for our new catalog. Satisfaction and safe arrival guaranteed.

Shipments Mon. & Thurs.—Unsex'd Pul'ts Ck'ls

Will Ship C.O.D.	100	100	100
White and Brown Leghorns	\$10.00	\$18.00	\$6.00
Black or Buff Leg. Anconas	11.00	19.00	6.00
Bar. White and Buff Rocks	15.00	20.00	18.00
Rhode Island Reds, Red-Rocks	15.00	20.00	18.00
New Hamp. & Rock-Red Cross	16.00	22.00	18.00
Heavy Assorted	13.00	18.00	15.00
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Sexing guaranteed 95% correct. Our 22nd year.

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HANSON OR ENGLISH LARGE Unsex'd Pits. Ckls.

TYPE WHITE LEGHORNS	100	100
R. O. P. SIRE	\$10.00	\$18.00
S. C. Everpay Br. Leghorns	10.00	18.00
Bar. & White Rocks	12.00	15.00
N. H. & R. I. Reds	14.00	17.00
Heavy Mixed	10.00	15.00

From Free range flocks. Sexed Pullets Guar. 95% accurate. Order from ad or write for Catalog.

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Pullets Guar. 95% Accurate Per 100 100 100

R. I. R.O.P. SIRE	Unsex'd Pits Ckls
WHITE LEGHORNS	\$10.00 \$18.00 \$5.00
Hy. Breeds—straight run only	25 50 100
White and Barred Rocks	\$4.00 \$7.50 \$14.00
New Hampshire	4.25 8.00 15.00

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CASH OR C.O.D. Non-Sexed Pullets Ckls.

Special Mated Hanson Str.	100	100	100
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Large English S. C. White Leghorns	10.00	18.00	5.00
Bar. Rocks, R. I. Reds	14.00	18.00	14.00
White Rocks	15.00	20.00	15.00
Red-Rock Cross & Rock-Red Cross	14.00	18.00	14.00
New Hamp. Reds, SPECIAL AAA	17.00	22.00	15.00
H. Mix \$13.-100. All Breeders Blood Tested. Post-Paid. Sexing guar. 95% accurate. Order direct from adv. or write for our NEW 1943 Catalog & Price List. Hatches Monday & Thursday of each week.			

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100% del Cash or C.O.D. UNSEX. PLTS. CKLS. (Pullets Guar. 95%)

Hanson Sired Wh. Leghorns	\$10.00	\$18.00	\$6.00
Bar. & Wh. Rox, R. I. Reds	14.00	16.00	12.00

H. Mix \$11. Breeders Blood Tested. Free Cir. Postpaid.

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Postage Paid Free Cat. Non-Sexed Pits. Ckls. describing breeders.	100	100	100
Hollywood or Hanson	\$10.00	\$18.00	\$6.00
R. O. P. SIRE CHICKS	11.00	19.00	7.00
White or Barred Rocks	15.00	18.00	15.00

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ROSELAWN Write for FREE CIRCULAR. Low Prices Day Old and Started Chicks. ROSELAWN CHICK FARM, Dept. A, McAlisterville, Pa.

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CATALOG FREE

Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

"American Agriculturist's Classified Page"

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Carnation bred bulls of excellent type from high producing dams and sired by Carnation Creamello Inka May or Carnation Homestead Hazelwood, son of Governor of Carnation.
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Buy a young Holstein herd—a bull and two heifers, unrelated, 6 to 8 months old, good blood lines, well grown, registered and transferred, for \$500. Inspection and correspondence invited. Also service age bulls for sale.
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FOR SALE: YOUNG BULLS
carrying 87½% the same blood as Tarbell Farms Peerless Margo 1013.3 lbs. fat. World's Champion Jr. 3-year-old. Tarbell Farms Peerless Eloise, 1436.4 lbs. milk, 800.7 lbs. fat. Jr. 3-year-old. Full information furnished on request. Herd Federal Accredited, Negative.
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FOR SALE: Registered, Accredited, Bloodtested GUERNSEY and ABERDEEN-ANGUS FEMALES AND TWO GUERNSEY BULL CALVES FROM 60-POUND COWS. FOUR ANGUS BULL CALVES. DORSET RAMS, EWES AND LAMBS. JAMES S. MORSE, LEVANNA, NEW YORK.

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COWS FOR SALE
T.B. AND BLOODTESTED HOLSTEINS AND GUERNSEYS IN CARLOAD LOTS.
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DAIRY CATTLE

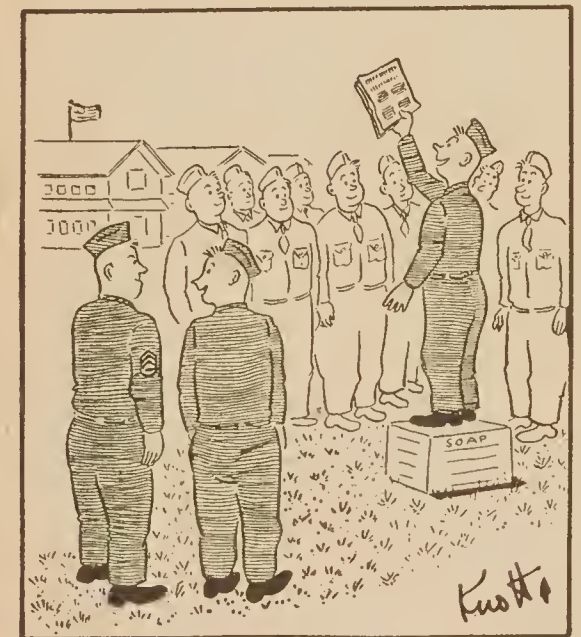
LARGE NUMBER OF DAIRY CATTLE TO CHOOSE FROM. CAREFULLY SELECTED. TERMS THAT ARE PRACTICAL AND CONVENIENT. NO DOWN PAYMENT.
STATE DAIRY CATTLE CO., Inc.
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3 miles south of Ithaca on Routes 13 and 34.
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Cattle: 500 head, fancy fresh, forward. HORSES, ALL KINDS. THE BEST IN FANCY DRAFT AND SADDLE HORSES. PRICED RIGHT.
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25 Big Heifers, mostly Holsteins, to freshen about May 1st; 50 Fall Heifers (Big), mostly Holsteins; 25 Choice Springers, Holsteins-Guernseys; 60 Choice Just Fresh and Milking Cows. **OSWALD J. WARD & SON, CANDOR, N. Y. PHONE—3H or 3Y.**

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1 REG. O.I.C. BOAR READY FOR SERVICE. SIX WEEKS OLD O.I.C. PIGS READY JUNE 15. ELIGIBLE FOR REGISTRY.
Smith Brothers, Clyde, N. Y., R.D. 3.

For Sale: Registered Hereford Pigs.
WE ARE NOW BOOKING ORDERS FOR JUNE AND JULY DELIVERY.
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PIGS READY TO SHIP. CHESTER WHITE OR BERKSHIRE-CHESTER CROSS OR THE YORKSHIRE-CHESTER CROSS. PIGS 6-7 Wks. \$8.00 ea. 8-9 Wks. \$9.00 ea. SHIP TWO OR MORE C.O.D. OR SEND MONEY ORDER.
Walter Lux, 44 Arlington Rd., Woburn, Mass., Tel. 0086

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Bred Gilt Sale August 11th 1943
40 Bred Fall Gilts 40
From Hardy Herd. Gilts weighing from 300 to 400 pounds or better and bred to our Champion boars for litters. Also 10 choice spring boar pigs. Write for catalog that will be ready August 1st.
GREENFIELD FARMS, TIFFIN, OHIO.

RUGGED PIGS!

Chester-Whites, Chester-Berkshire, Yorkshire-Chester, few Duroc Crosses.
5-6 weeks, \$10.00; 7-8 weeks, \$11.00; 9-10 weeks, \$12.00, 12 weeks, \$15.00. Bears, 100-125 lbs., \$35.00. For heavy service, \$50.00. Young boars, 3 months old, \$18.00. Please state second choice. Vaccination 85c extra if desired. Live delivery guaranteed, rest up to you.

CARL ANDERSON

Virginia Road, Concord, Massachusetts.

FEW NICE YOUNG PIGS

5 to 6 weeks old at \$11.00 each, C.O.D., F.O.B. Woburn, in lots of 2 or more. Send remittance of 25% with order, balance C.O.D. Our guarantee is safe delivery as represented. The rest is up to you.

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Russell St., Tel. 0230 Woburn, Mass.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

REGISTERED. LONG, BROAD, DEEP; MEAT TYPE, ECONOMICAL FEEDERS. WE HAVE THE BEST BLOOD LINES IN THE EAST, CONQUEST, GATES, AND SILVER TOP BREEDING. SOW AND BOAR PIGS UNRELATED, ALSO MATURE SOWS AND BOARS. THEY MAKE MONEY.

JOHN G. ENCK

Maryland, Otsego County, New York.

FOR SALE: ECHO HI PROMOTER REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE BOAR,
Sired by Century Hi Promoter. Dam—Norfolk Miss Echo; farrowed March 25, 1942. Also Boar sired by Echo Hi Promoter; dam, Silver Azalea, farrowed March 28, 1943. **LUCIAN MATTHEWS, Mannsville, N. Y.**

FOR SALE: PURE BRED DUROCS,
BEST BLOOD LINES. Correspondence invited.
WM. MORGAN, FARAWAY FARM, CROSS RIVER, N. Y. TEL. SOUTH SALEM 353.

FOR SALE: Duroc Jersey Hogs.
10 Bred Gilts, sired by 2nd prize boar N. Y. S. Fair. 10 sows by brother to Grand Champion pen of barrows at Chicago International. 5 spring gilts and 4 spring boars.
HOWARD MEYERS, EDEN, N. Y.

REGISTERED DUROCS

Two extra nice fall boars ready for service. Three and four months old pigs, either sex. Balancer and Ace of Diamonds blood lines.
F. J. Goundry, R.D. 1, Geneva, N. Y.

FOR SALE:

BRED SOWS: SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS. ALSO BLACK POLAND CHINAS. ALL PURE BRED. YOUNG PIGS AND SERVICE BOARS. INOCULATED.
C. W. HILLMAN, VINCENTOWN, New Jersey.

OFFERING CHOICE FEEDERS
CHESTER AND YORKSHIRE, OR BERKSHIRE AND CHESTER CROSSED. 6-7 WEEKS OLD \$10. EACH. CHESTER WHITES 6-7 WEEKS \$11. EACH. SHIP TWO OR MORE.
A. M. Lux Farm, Woburn, Mass.

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FOR SALE or Exchange for any kind of Livestock—1 Belgian and 2 Percheron Stallions, REGISTERED, SOUND, GENTLE AND WORKERS. FROM 4 TO 7 YEARS.
HAROLD F. CLARK, DELHI, N. Y.

DOGS

PUPPIES — ALSO SUPPLIES!
WHAT DO YOU NEED? BOOKS, COLORED PICTURES, DESCRIPTIONS, 108 RECOGNIZED BREEDS, 35c.
ROYAL KENNELS, CHAZY, N. Y.

ESKIMO SLED DOGS

Pups \$30.00 and up, delivered. Buy now and drive next winter. Send one dollar for twenty Postcard Views of Eskimo Pups, Dogs, and Teams.
Edward P. Clark, No. Woodstock, N. H.

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PUPPIES AND GROWN STOCK. THREE SAINT BERNARD MATRONS. SOME REAL BUYS. TEL. 21R2.
Mrs. Edna Gladstone, Andes, N. Y.

USED FARM EQUIPMENT

For Sale: Two Round Wood Crane Silos
WITH ROOFS AND CHUTES IN GOOD CONDITION. 14 BY 30 FEET.
H. C. CARLTON,
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WANTED— Will pay cash for a high clearance used Caterpillar tractor or a similar model formerly made by Allis Chalmers. Tell us what you have and we will come and inspect the tractor.
Kelly Brothers Nurseries, Dansville, N. Y.

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BARBED WIRE, 4 Point Heavy;
47 in. EXTRA HEAVY STOCK FENCE; 39 in. HOG FENCE; POULTRY FENCE; WELDED WIRE FENCES, AND ELECTRIC FENCE CONTROLLERS.
Arnold-Dain Corporation, NEW YORK.

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SECURELY BALED—PEANUT HULLS —SHAVINGS—SAWDUST—
IDEAL BEDDING AND LITTER FOR ANIMALS. CATTLE, DAIRY AND POULTRY FARMS. CARLOADS ONLY. PRICES ON REQUEST.
E. B. Rein Lumber Company
BY-PRODUCTS DIVISION.
TELEPHONE: MOTT HAVEN 9-0006.
384-A-East 149th St., New York, N. Y.

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RICH POULTRY FARMS

Leghorns Trapnested and Progeny Tested **Reds**
ONE OF NEW YORK STATE'S OLDEST AND—LARGEST BREEDING FARMS. 12,000 BIRDS—
Write for illustrated catalog and price list. Also describes our method of growing pullets and feeding layers.
Wallace H. Rich, Box A, Hobart, N. Y.

Babcock's Healthy Layers

W. LEGHORNS, BARRED ROCKS, R.I. REDS, NEW HAMPSHIRE, BARRED CROSS, RED-ROCK CROSS. 100% Pullorum Clean—100% Satisfaction Guaranteed. Write for attractive catalog.

BABCOCK'S HATCHERY,
501 Trumansburg Road, Ithaca, N. Y.

EGG AND APPLE FARM

COCKERELS FOR BROILERS. CERTIFIED HYBRID SEED CORN. CAYUGA SOY BEANS.
James E. Rice & Sons, Box A, Trumansburg, N. Y.

C. & G. FARMS

BREEDERS OF R.I. REDS AND RED-ROCK CROSSES. Trapnested and progeny tested for years. B.W.D. free. Satisfaction is our motto.
BOX 5, Ballston Lake, New York

LEGHORNS—NEW HAMPSHIRE

"BARRED ROCKS—CROSSES
"BRED TO LAY—LAY TO PAY"
Write for descriptive catalog and prices.
GLENWOOD FARMS, R.F.D. 3, ITHACA, N. Y.

FOR SALE — 5 PAIR INDIA BLUE PEAFOWL,
1-YEAR OLD — \$20.00 PER PAIR.
John J. COLLINS,
45 CENTRAL STREET, HUDSON, MASSACHUSETTS

POULTRY

ZIMMER'S POULTRY FARM

N. Y.-U. S. APPROVED WHITE LEGHORNS, REDS, BARRED CROSS.
They Live—They Lay—They Pay
PULLORUM FREE. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Details on request.
CHESTER G. ZIMMER, GALLUPVILLE, N. Y.

Walter Rich's Hobart Poultry Farm

LEGHORNS- EXCLUSIVELY
OUR CIRCULAR SHOWS YOU THE TYPE OF BIRD IT WILL PAY YOU TO PUT IN YOUR LAYING HOUSE NEXT FALL.
WALTER S. RICH, HOBART, N. Y.

The McGREGOR FARM

S. C. White Leghorns—50 years experience in breeding profit-producing birds. Write for free folder.
THE MCGREGOR FARM, Box A, MAINE, N. Y.

BODINE'S Pedigreed LEGHORNS

Won Central New York laying test over all breeds 1942. 3362 eggs, 3558.60 points. Please write for our 1943 price list and catalog describing our Leghorns, Reds and Cross Breeds.

Eli H. Bodine, Box 28, Chemung, N. Y.

FARMS FOR SALE

Dandy 130-Acre Farm; Equipped
Good 8 rooms, water in kitchen, furnace, 32x56 basement barn, ether buildings; about 100a for corn, potatoes, grain, etc., can be tractor worked, spring-watered pasture, wood, fruit; on gravel road, mile to village, depot or bathing, fishing creek, 10-min. run to hustling city; quick-action price \$3850. 2 horses, 6 cows, 4 heifers, 25 hens, machinery and crops thrown in; pg. 49 Big Free Catalog—Bargains 18 States.

STROUT REALTY

255-R 4th AVE., NEW YORK CITY 10, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY MILKER FOR CALIFORNIA

Machine and stripping, experienced in modern market milk dairy; single or married, small family. Wanted for modern market milk dairy, steady job. Salary \$165 and living quarters, or \$130 and found. Modern quarters. Wife can earn additional money by household work. 45 miles from San Francisco. State age, experience, references.

Write to Box 514-H,
c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, ITHACA, N. Y.

WANTED!



FARM PULPWOOD FOR VICTORY

WANTED—PULPWOOD
FINCH, PRUYN & CO., INC.
GLENS FALLS, N. Y.

WANTED—PULPWOOD
AMERICAN WOODBOARD COMPANY
SCHUYLERVILLE, N. Y.

ADVERTISING RATES—Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers—

This classified page is for the accommodation of Northeastern farmers for advertising the following classifications: LIVESTOCK—Cattle, Swine, Sheep, Horses, Dogs, Rabbits, Goats, Mink, Ferrets; FARM PRODUCE—Field Seeds, Hay and Straw, Maple Syrup, Honey, Pop Corn, Miscellaneous; POULTRY—Breeding Stock, Hatching Eggs; EMPLOYMENT—Help Wanted, Situation Wanted; FARM REAL ESTATE—Farms for Sale, Farms Wanted; USED FARM EQUIPMENT—For Sale, Wanted.

This page combines the advantage of display type advertising at farmers' classified advertising rates. Two advertising space units are offered as follows: space one inch deep one column wide at \$6.00 per issue or space one-half inch deep one column wide at \$3.00 per issue. Copy must be received at American Agriculturist, Advertising Dept., Box 514, Ithaca, N. Y., 11 days before publication date. No Baby Chick advertising accepted on this page. 1943 issue dates are as follows: Jan. 2, 16; Feb. 13, 27; Mar. 13, 27; April 10, 24; May 8, 22; June 5, 19; July 3, 17, 31; Aug. 14, 23; Sept. 11, 25; Oct. 9, 23; Nov. 6, 20; Dec. 4, 18.

With
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
Advertisers



SOYBEANS: The soybean and its products will hold a bigger place in our menus in days to come. COOPERATIVE G.L.F. FARM PRODUCTS, INC., will be glad to send you a 16-page booklet called "34 Recipes Using the New Soybean Flour and Flakes." It is written by Miss Lucile Brewer, believed by many to know more about flour than any other woman in the Northeast. Just drop your request for this booklet to Cooperative G.L.F. Farm Products, Inc., Ithaca, New York; and it will be sent to you by return mail.

POISON IVY: Ammonium sulfamate, manufactured by DUPONT, is one of the best chemicals for killing poison ivy. Tests have shown that this product applied to poison ivy growing on apple trees will kill the ivy without hurting the tree if the spray does not hit apple leaves. Ammonium sulfamate does damage grass, but the grass will recover to some extent.

FOOD: The ATLANTIC COMMISSION COMPANY, the produce buying affiliate of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, reports that cash returns to growers and shippers of fresh produce in eight eastern states totaled \$24,063,597, an increase of 49 per cent over 1941 and an all-time high. Harvey A. Baum, Vice-President and General Manager, reports that growers in northeastern states supplied an equivalent of 38,923 carloads of produce to his company.

HAY: The J. I. CASE COMPANY has a new booklet on making hay called "Green Fields Reveal New Riches." This has replaced a booklet recently mentioned in this column called "The Case System of Making Hay." The new book will be sent to any reader who sends a request to the J. I. Case Company, Racine, Wisconsin.

THE "SPARK": "The quality of feed consumed by poultry is equally as important to egg production as mere quantity," states Dr. C. I. Post, General Sales Manager of the NATIONAL OIL PRODUCTS COMPANY, Vitamin Division.

"A bird produces on the basis of the feed nutrients which she actually utilizes," says Dr. Post, "not the quantity of feed she takes in. How often have we told the story of calcium and Vitamin D—likening calcium to the gas in the tank and Vitamin D to the spark necessary to set it off—to put the gas to work. Calcium is an absolute necessity for formation of egg shell and a strong bone structure. A bird can gorge calcium until it comes out of her eyes—yet it won't do her much good unless ample Vitamin D is also present to put it to work."

Dr. Post says that he doesn't mean to imply that completeness is everything in a poultry feed. A minimum bulk must be fed and full feeding does pay up. "But," he said, "let's never forget that this full feeding must be of balanced nutrients with no vital factors missing."

NYLON: DU PONT has announced a window screen made of Nylon. At present, Nylon is used for military purposes; but after the war, these new screens will be available to householders. They can be produced in any color, will not corrode, and the screens are so flexible that they can be rolled up and down like window shades.

OIL: The "Gulf Farm Tractor Guide" is a complete manual for lubricating all makes of tractors and for their every-day care and maintenance. You can get a copy from GULF FARM AIDS, Room 3800, Gulf Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

DOWN THE Alley



By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

LIVESTOCK may be proving a detriment to this country and to the Northeast in the face of the feed shortage, but I still don't think so. Nor do I think it will be a drag on any individual livestock man. A feed pinch is here right now, to be sure, but it is a wonderful time of year to have it—makes us appreciate our pastures and take a lot better care of them.

After all, about 75% of the land in this country is untillable and must support livestock or nothing. This fact should not be forgotten when we hear talk that our cattle business should be turned over to South America as a part of the Good Neighbor Policy. Livestock takes care of a great deal of land fertility as well as land use; also it uses many byproducts, such as tankage, skim milk, whey, bran, shorts and even hay, that are worthless except as livestock feed. Then of course there are the byproducts of the animals themselves—leather, wool, fats, insulin, adrenalin, surgical sutures, etc. No, to go on an Asiatic grain diet would lose us the efficient use of our American resources. On top of all this, let us not forget that we will need meat the year after next and the year after that.

At least 90% of the corn acreage in the corn belt has been planted and is doing fine. My observations tell me that there is a very large corn planting in the Northeast this year. Of course, it is a long time to the harvest and many things can happen, including a late frost which would mean plenty of corn even with the late plantings.

All this may be wishful thinking, but who would have believed that the livestock and meat industry could have gone through the things that Washington has put them through, and still is putting them through for that matter, and yet survive. Furthermore,

prices have been pretty well established and maintained through it all. Even now, Congress rules no subsidies to processors, yet O.P.A. says "we set prices, not Congress, and our roll back prices will be maintained regardless of subsidies or Congress." Not a pretty picture considering that they were not maintaining prices even before the "roll back," and are steadily driving out of business the man who is trying to do as he is ordered. Even rationing, which we all hoped could be made to work, is becoming a farce with plenty of meat coupons in many cities but no meat.

Much livestock is wisely being allowed to take advantage of our bountiful grass crop this year. It is gaining in weight, which has been requested, and it will continue to be needed. Thinking of future price, the Toronto Livestock Market in Canada is reporting hogs selling at 15¼ to 15½, which is over a dollar higher than our hog price. They are selling lambs from \$18.50 to \$19.00, or \$4.00 to \$5.00 higher than ours, with grass cattle \$13.50 to \$14.50, which is at least as high as our cattle, quality and feed considered. This does not look as if our livestock had exactly hit an inflationary point. It also raises a question regarding our lend-lease supplies to England. We hear so much about the wonderful job England has done with its food problem, but it looks as if our farmers were doing the job and their farmers were getting the gravy. If this sort of thing would win the war, not one of us would care; but since it retards production and breaks down morale, we do care.

Flies and insects are bad this year, probably due to the wet spring. The reason for animal shelter is animal comfort, in summer as well as winter. Use sprays, lime and superphosphate freely and often around the animals and their shelters. An uneasy, fretful, fly-and-mosquito-bothered animal will not do well or be good company for you—even as you or I.

—A. A.—

PUT PEP INTO YOUR HORSES WITH SALT

In these days of gas rationing, horses are more important than ever. But, just as motor vehicles cannot operate without gas, horses cannot work without salt.

Summer is here, and Summer is a hard time on horses. They sweat copiously and with the sweat goes many ounces of the salt needed for digestion and to maintain the normal body functions.

There is an old saying—"no salt, plus no water, equals no horse," and none of us can afford to lose horses.

One of the most frequent causes of loss of weight and undue fatigue in horses is lack of recognition of needed salt requirements. In the words of bulletin 1030 of the Department of Agriculture relating to the feeding of horses, "the consumption of adequate quantities of salt by work horses will do much in preventing excessive fatigue."

Horses should be given salt at frequent regular intervals or, better still, salt should be accessible in the feed boxes, pastures and paddocks at all times," continues the report. "When salt is given regularly, only enough to meet the body requirements will be consumed. An average of about 1½ ounces daily should be allowed most horses under normal conditions. Horses doing heavy work in hot weather and those on dry feed will consume more than this quantity."

Giving horses access to salt at all times, particularly in Summer, is good farm business.—E. H. Pendleton.

—A. A.—

The best definition of a subsidy we have found is this: "A subsidy is taking more money out of one pocket than is put into the other."



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I'LL NEED THE JAM AND JELLY FOR MY FAMILY THIS WINTER!

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Mary Wyson
Forest Hill, Maryland



11 instead of 7—THE CERTO BONUS



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No. 2797—Two-piecers are very, very good and this particular one is just as smart as they come. Rayon poplin and shantung, striped cottons and percale are suggested for it. Sizes 12 to 48. Size 36, 4 yards 35-inch fabric.

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TO ORDER: Send pattern number, correct size and fifteen cents to Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Our **SUMMER FASHION BOOK** is full of wonderful ideas on summer fashions, all cheerfully illustrated in full color. New pattern designs for all ages, sizes and occasions. Price just 12c or send 25c for the **Fashion Book** and a pattern of your own choosing.

—A. A.—

TIME SAVING TIPS

Children's shoe laces have a way of losing the tab off the end. I remedied this by coating the end of the shoestring with clear nail polish one-half inch from tip. Let it dry thoroughly and it laces as easily as ever, saving much time when dressing youngsters either by yourself or them.

—Blanche Campbell.

of the shoulder straps to which the buckles are fastened into the hip pocket. Pin the straps securely to the pocket with a safety pin, and the overalls can be washed without the trouble of removing the buckles.

—Mabel F. Hill.

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If you—like so many women between the ages of 38 and 52—suffer from hot flashes, weak, nervous feelings, distress of "irregularities", are blue at times—due to the functional middle age period peculiar to women—try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—to relieve such symptoms.

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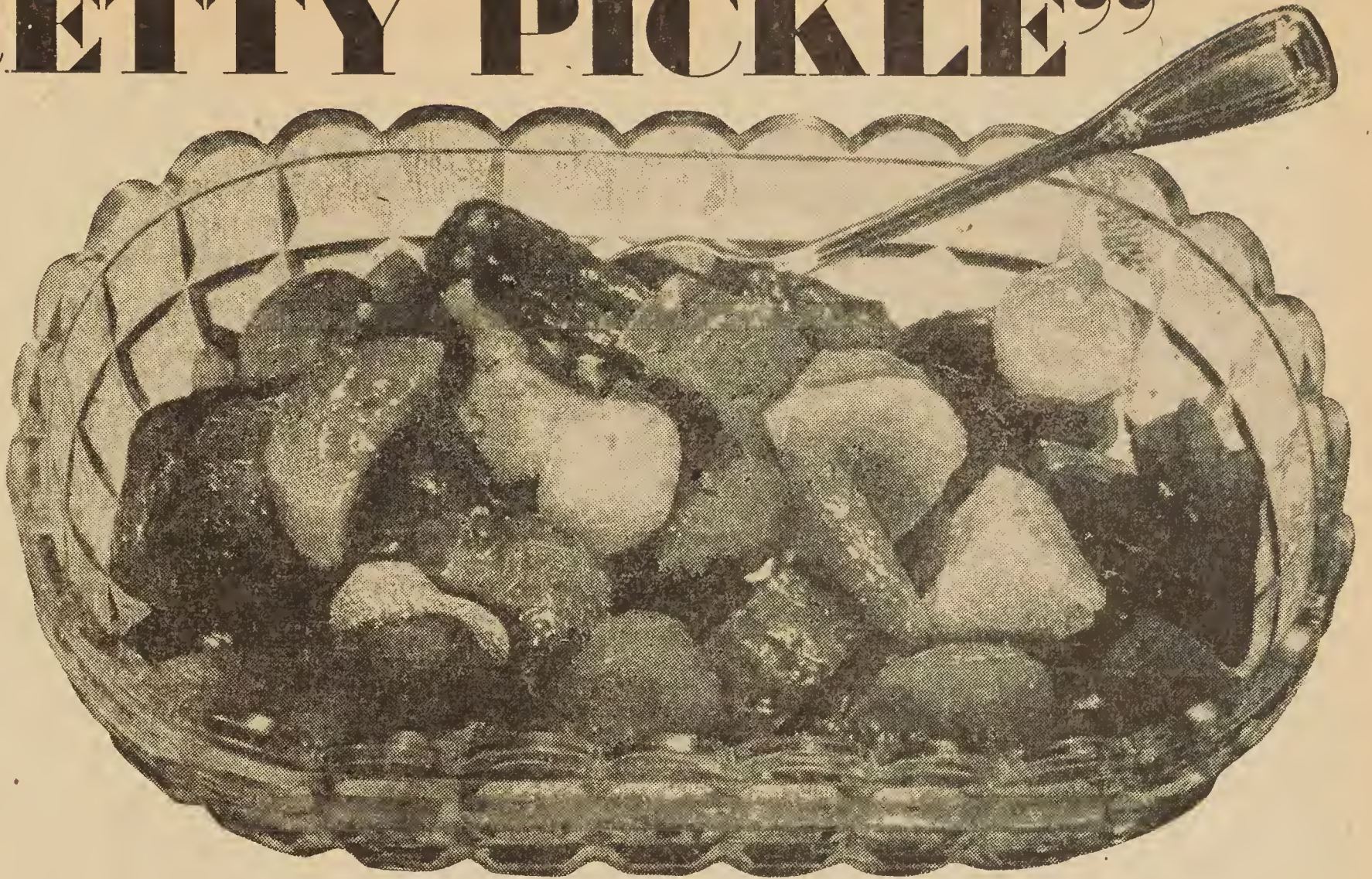
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When washing overalls, one can avoid having the buckles scrape the washing machine by slipping the ends

"A PRETTY PICKLE"

By
MRS. GRACE
WATKINS
LUCKETT



IF WE CAN curb our impatience and give pickles time to cure properly, the product is much better than those made by the quick process. The two main "cured" pickles are salt stock and dill.

Another advantage of salt stock is that the cucumbers may be put down when at the right stage, usually a very busy time, and later freshened and made into sweet, sour or mustard pickles.

LONG PROCESS PICKLES

TO MAKE SALT STOCK

Select small cucumbers all straight and firm. Wash, wipe and weigh. Pack in crock to within 4 inches of top; make a brine with $\frac{1}{4}$ pound salt to one quart water, cover cucumbers with it, filling to one inch from top. Set cover and weight on it and leave overnight. Next day put on the plate another $\frac{1}{4}$ pound salt for each original $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds cucumbers. See that the plate is slightly submerged. Repeat each week for 6 weeks, keeping jar free from scum. When fermentation stops pack in sterile jars, cover with brine, level-full. Seal. Do not try to keep indefinitely in this brine, not over two or three months.

DILL PICKLES

40 to 50 medium sized cucumbers or green tomatoes
1 ounce mixed spice
1 pound salt
 $\frac{3}{4}$ quart vinegar
10 quarts water
Dill
Grape leaves
4 tablespoons sugar

A 4 or 5 gallon crock is handy for this purpose or a water-tight keg. Place layer of grape leaves in the bottom; then layer of dill and $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of mixed spices; place layers of washed cucumbers or green tomatoes of uniform size and free from blemish to within about 3 inches of the top of the crock, add another $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of spice, layer of dill and layer of grape leaves.

Next pour over a brine made by boiling together the water, salt, vinegar and sugar. Cool brine before using—hot brine would prevent the fermentation which is desired. Cover with board or plate and weight to hold cucumbers or tomatoes under liquid. Keep at a temperature of about 86° and active fermentation will begin at once; it will cease in from 10 to 14 days. Remove any scum that forms on the top. Agreeable flavor and dark green color will tell when the pickles are properly cured.

If to be kept in the jar cover with a layer of hot paraffin to make a seal. However, it is more convenient to transfer the cured pickles to glass jars and fill with a fresh brine containing a small amount of fresh spice and dill. This brine should be boiled, cooled slightly and poured over the pickles to fill the jars which are then sealed.

For Day-by-Day Curing

1 gallon vinegar
1 cup dry mustard
1 cup salt
1 cup sugar

Stir until dissolved. Drop in cucumbers as gathered each day. Keep covered. Do not try to keep cucumbers in this liquid indefinitely, but just until they are used in other recipes.

To Freshen Salt Stock

Drain off brine and cover pickles with fresh water which feels fairly hot

to the hands. Keep at the same temperature for 6 to 12 hours, changing water once or twice and stirring frequently. Leave some salt in for flavor. Use for salt, sour or sweet pickles.

QUICK PROCESS PICKLES

MIXED PICKLES

2 large heads cauliflower
1 gallon green tomatoes
6 cucumbers
6 large onions
6 green peppers

Separate cauliflower, chop green tomatoes, onions, green peppers and cucumbers. Mix well and use enamel kettle. Put in first a layer of vegetable mixture, then a layer of salt until all ingredients are used, being sure the last layer is salt. Let stand overnight, drain; also let stand over night the pickling solution made of:

1 pint vinegar
1 pound sugar
1 tablespoon each of whole cloves, stick cinnamon, whole allspice and mace
Little red peppers if desired.

Boil spices 5 minutes with sugar and vinegar, pour over vegetables stirring well so as to mix thoroughly. Allow to stand several hours. Bring pickles

to boil and cook one-half hour. Remove spices. Then pack into sterilized jars and seal.

MUSTARD PICKLES

1 pint small cucumbers (not over 2 inches long)
1 pint large cucumbers, sliced
1 pint pickling onions
1 cup string beans cut diagonally in 1-in. pieces
1 cup small carrots
1 pint small green tomatoes cut in halves or quarters
1 pint cauliflower cut in small pieces
3 red peppers, chopped
3 green peppers, chopped
or sliced carrots

All vegetables should be tender and of first quality. Soak them in brine (1 cup salt per gallon of water) overnight. Drain and soak in clear water for 3 hours. Mix equal amounts of vinegar and water to cover vegetables. Allow vegetables to stand in this mixture for one hour and then scald them in it. Mix a dressing of $1\frac{1}{4}$ cups white sugar, 4 tablespoons flour, 4 tablespoons powdered mustard, $\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoon turmeric, 1 teaspoon celery salt, 3 pints vinegar. Mix dry ingredients and add hot vinegar slowly, stirring it to make a smooth paste. Cook over a pan of hot water until sauce

thickens.

Drain vegetables thoroughly; pour mustard dressing over hot pickles and simmer for 5 minutes. Pack into hot, clean jars and seal.

SWEET GHERKINS

2 quarts small green cucumbers
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ quarts boiling water
2 cups salt
2 quarts vinegar
1 cup white mustard seed
 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce whole cloves
 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce stick cinnamon
1 tablespoon celery seed
 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce whole allspice
2 pounds sugar

Select small cucumbers of uniform size and wash them. Dissolve salt in boiling water and pour boiling hot over the cucumbers. Let stand 24 hours. Drain and cover with boiling vinegar, let stand again for 24 hours. Drain pickles, save the vinegar and pack pickles into clean, hot jars. Add other ingredients to vinegar, heat to boiling point and pour over the pickles. Seal.

CORN RELISH

9 medium-sized ears of corn
1 small cabbage, chopped
2 medium-sized white onions, chopped
3 red peppers, seeded and chopped
2 green peppers, seeded and chopped
1 quart vinegar
1 cup sugar
1 tablespoon salt
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoons mustard
1 teaspoon turmeric

Plunge corn into boiling water for 2 minutes, dip into cold water, remove at once and cut kernels from cob; mix together vinegar, sugar and spice. Bring to boil and add the vegetables.

Boil until vegetables are tender, about 20 to 30 minutes, stirring occasionally to prevent scorching. When tender pour relish into clean, sterile, hot jars and seal.

CHILI SAUCE

36 ripe tomatoes
8 green sweet peppers
6 onions
2 cups sugar
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon pepper
2 tablespoons salt
2 tablespoons mustard
 $\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoon allspice
3 cups vinegar
1 tablespoon celery salt

Scald and peel tomatoes, cut into pieces and cook one hour. Add finely-chopped pepper and onions and cook $\frac{1}{2}$ hour more. Add sugar, seasonings and vinegar and boil about 10 minutes. Pour into sterilized jars and seal.

PICKLED PEARS

2 pounds pears
1 cup vinegar
2 cups water
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 cups sugar
2 tablespoons stick cinnamon
1 tablespoon whole cloves

Select ripe, firm fruit. Peel, cut into quarters and core. Small pears may be left whole. Boil mixed vinegar, water, sugar and spices for 5 minutes. Add drained pears and simmer until tender. Pack fruit into clean, sterile hot jars, cover with boiling syrup and seal.



WIN ON THE HOME FRONT!

No. 12—How to Keep Butter

HOW TO KEEP butter and have it still good next winter calls out old thrifty ways that may not have been practiced for years. Cornell's Dairy Department says to

start with sweet cream because it is less likely to get objectionable flavors when stored.

Pasteurize day-old sweet cream by setting the can in hot water. Stir to equalize the temperature. Raise temperature of the cream to 165° and hold there for 20 to 30 minutes. Cool and let stand 2 or 3 hours. Pasteurized cream may even be held two or three days before churning.

Churn cream at 56° to 62° in a well scalded churn. It will take about 35 to 45 minutes for butter to come. Drain milk from the butter; wash butter carefully two or three times (thorough washing has much to do with its keeping qualities), work in a woodenware bowl which has been scalded thoroughly, then cooled. Work in $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce salt per pound of butter. A temperature of 60° to 65° is best for working the butter.

To store butter, mold in pound prints, wrap in butter paper (not paraffin paper), tie, leaving a string-end to hang out of the jar. Pack closely in a sterilized crock, cover with a cool brine made of three parts water to one of salt, namely 1 pound salt to 3 pounds water, or for larger quantities 25 pounds of salt to 75 pounds water. Keep a supply of brine on hand to keep butter well covered. Weight butter to keep down. Store in a cool place.

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BARCOCK

THE other evening two good farmers from several miles away sat on my porch and visited. They very frankly said that they had driven over just for a talk. I doubt if these two sincere, practical fellows got anything from my side of the conversation.

From them I got a lot. *Were I permitted to select some high public service which I might perform I would unhesitatingly choose the privilege of reporting to the President of the United States just how these two fine citizens felt and what they said to me.*

Unfortunately no one can bring to the President of the United States what I heard and observed on my porch that evening. His office is too exalted, the pace of his appointments too swift, the attitude of those with whom he is closely associated too political for the President ever to get from the lips of farmers themselves the true picture of food production in this country.

In the meantime the rules and regulations, the price cuts and the rollbacks pour out at his direction. Sometimes I speculate how much each new questionnaire to fill out or new price cut costs in food production. *Accumulatively, I know that the total is enormous.*

When it will all end, when a positive food production program will replace it, is anybody's guess. Right now, however, from what my two visitors told me it looks as though there are going to be some very hungry people in this country before the 1944 national election. I wonder how hungry people will vote?

* * *

SPECIFICATIONS FOR HAY

Each year at about this time in haying I get my doubts about the practicability of the whole procedure. Hay is the biggest crop I grow. Together with pasture grass it is the biggest crop in the whole Northeast.

Each year beginning some time in June and lasting from then until early fall, we northeastern farmers engage in a tussle with the weather and our pocketbooks to fill our hay mows. When the contest is over we have x amount of hay in our barns of y quality. We then go down to the feed store and buy feed mixed and milled to one-tenth of a point of protein and fat, carefully regulated as to bulk and texture and guaranteed sweet and sound. This carefully graded product we haul home to feed with our unknown quality hay.

Reviewing this procedure this summer it seems to me that what we need in the Northeast are some carefully worked out specifications for the protein, fat and fibre content of a hay mow and particularly for its vitamin content.

Then I think we should forget all about what we know about making hay and particularly that we should junk—figuratively speaking of course—all our present hay making equipment. Having done this we should take our specifications for an ideal mow of hay and figure how hay which might meet these specifications may be most cheaply and efficiently harvested and cured.

Suppose for example our specifications called for x content of Vitamin A. Quite likely if we reviewed the way we are now handling hay, any competent biochemist would tell us that at this point or that by our procedure we totally destroy the Vitamin A in the crop. Or again our specifications might

call for a certain minimum percentage of protein. This probably would be a percentage we could not possibly make unless we saved all the leaves on our legumes.

Perhaps all this sounds crazy to you. If it does, blame it on the heat and the rush of the haying job.

* * *

TOO MUCH LADINO

We have now cut the fields of hay we seeded last August to brome grass, alfalfa and ladino clover. As I recall the seeding mixture we used it was 10 pounds of brome grass, 8 pounds of alfalfa and 2 pounds of ladino clover to the acre.

From just this year's observation of the crop grown from this mixture I would draw one or two conclusions. I would not cut down on the brome grass—it seems quite sparse as it is—but I am told that it should thicken up during the next two or three years. I

might cut the alfalfa to 6 pounds depending upon the price and availability of seed but certainly I shall cut the ladino seeding in half. Two pounds to the acre is more than need be sown of this tiny seed. Seeded this heavily it dominates the field.

Much as I think of ladino clover, I would rather see more brome grass and more alfalfa in the stand of hay.

From the way our August seedings came through this year we shall make some more of them this summer. Our procedure will be to plow the field as soon as we take the crop of hay off it. We will then work the field down into a good firm seed bed. Sometime between August 20 and September 1 we will drill three or four hundred pounds of superphosphate into which we have mixed ten pounds of brome grass to the acre about an inch deep. We will then cultipack the field and put on the alfalfa and ladino clover with a whirlwind seeder. After this is done we will again cultipack the other way.



After months of search we have been able to replace the polo pony Tony C whose picture has often appeared on this page. Tony not only played a good game of polo but he was a top cow pony and when requested could give a pretty good imitation of a Tennessee walking horse. Followers of events at Sunnyside may remember that he went blind in one eye and then one day when playing, whirled around and hit his head on the corner of the barn so hard that he dropped dead in his tracks. Tony's successor, TIGGER, shown above, is a

little more solid and rugged than was Tony C. In fact, he is a true quarter horse type. He can break from a standing start to terrific speed in a few jumps, stop instantly, turn on a dime and give change. He can give an equally good account of himself on a polo field or in a cow pasture. To top it all off he does a good job on a one-horse cultivator and I am sure can haul a buggy the four miles to town in jig time. Note his wide chest and powerful shoulders and his extremely well developed rear quarters.

SERVICE BUREAU

By H. L. Cosline

LIABILITY FOR ACCIDENTS

Because there will be a good many unskilled workers on farms this summer, owners are faced with a possibility of increased farm accidents. The first step to be taken is to give careful instructions to workers not skilled in farming in order to cut accidents to a minimum.

There is always a possibility that some injured employee will sue for damages. To be successful, he must show negligence on the part of the employer. That is not easy. On the other hand, the action a jury will take can never be predicted.

There are three types of insurance that may be bought. First, there is workmen's compensation. In general, farmers are not required to carry workmen's compensation insurance, and most farmers feel that the cost of it is prohibitive. However, this type of insurance protects both the employer and employee. Benefits are given to injured employees regardless of whether or not there was negligence on the part of the employer.

The second type of insurance is employers' liability. A company which sells such a policy assumes the liability in case the employee wins a suit for damages.

The third type is the ordinary accident insurance policy. Policies taken out by individuals of a farmer's family protect him; and insofar as employees carry such policies, they are given a certain amount of protection. However, the fact that an employee might carry an accident policy would in no way prevent him from bringing suit against an employer to collect damages. Accident policies cost different sums, depending primarily on the amount of coverage given.

The possibility of damage suits growing out of accidents is one more worry these days. Some farmers who employ many workers will undoubtedly take advantage of workmen's compensation insurance; but, regardless of whether or not this is done, every farmer should take every precaution to prevent accidents.

—A. A.—

INCOME TAX ANGLE

There is a provision in the Federal Income Tax Law which a farmer may not realize until he makes out his re-

turn. I refer to the fact that when animals which are raised on the farm are sold the money they bring is considered as income, and tax must be paid on it.

The logic back of this ruling is that a large part of the feed which grew these animals is produced on the farm, and what feed is purchased was deducted as an expense in previous years. On the other hand, in case of dairy cows, most farmers do not figure that they were raised primarily for sale, and they consider the producing herd is part of their capital.

Anyway, so long as the present ruling holds, the matter is worth some thought. With present income tax rates, the sale of an entire herd in any one year (if the animals were raised on the farm) is likely to add substantially to income tax payments.

—A. A.—

"SOUR" NOTES

The U. S. District Court of Hartford, Connecticut, has secured a conviction against Edward Keenan of Keenan's Music Service of Bridgeport, Connecticut. He was given six months' suspended sentence, two years on probation, and fined \$900.00. At the trial it was brought out that he induced people to send in their song poems to be set to music for a fee. It was charged that no matter how poor the poem was, he replied that it was the best he had seen, and was sure to make a hit.

In one instance a man paid \$35.00 for the music, \$40.00 for orchestration, and another sum for copies of the song. The writer was given thirty music houses to which Keenan said he had sent copies, but on writing and checking with these companies, he was told they had never heard of his song.

In the past, the Service Bureau has consistently advised readers not to pay fees for having words set to music.

—A. A.—

BIRTH CERTIFICATES

"I paid \$5.00 to the Birth Certificate Service of New York City, and they promised to have a birth certificate in a few days. It has now been three months, and I still have not received it."

We wrote the Birth Certificate Service and received no reply. We then made inquiry to the New York City Better Business Bureau. They replied that early this year, some complaints had been received, but that Mr. Frank Kelley, head of the service, had tried to adjust them. Later Mr. Kelley left New York and the Bureau has been informed that he went to St. Louis. In the meantime, the Better Business Bureau received a number of complaints from people who paid money and received no certificate. These complaints have been referred to the Post Office Department. The chances of securing return of money paid do not seem too bright.

—A. A.—

SLOW

"On November 9, 1942, a representative of the Creditor's Publicity Association called to tell me that a number of men in the community had used the services of this company; so I paid him \$35.00 for a system to collect outstanding bills. Since that time, all I have received is the assurance that the material will be mailed as soon as the printers have a war order filled. The last word was it would be available soon after April first, but I have not received it yet."

We have written the Creditors' Publicity Association, requesting the return of this money. This request has been ignored, the company stating only that they hope to be able to fill the order soon.



A LOT GOING ON IN THIS PICTURE— AND A LOT GOING ON IN INDUSTRY

It's big, dramatic. You can see it. But you can't see the idea that made it.

You can't photograph ideas. But they win wars. They make jobs. They make prosperity. They make well-being.

They used to come as a revelation once in a while, almost like a miracle to an individual. Now, there are teams that insure them.

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PHILADELPHIAN
39TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

USE TODAY'S PROFITS

* Buy U.S. War Bonds *

FOR TOMORROW'S NEEDS

Save Sugar, Use Sorghum Molasses.
We grow the finest in Kentucky. Reserve yours now, for
shipment in October. Shipped by freight, \$2.50 per gal-
lon, F.O.B. MODEL FARMS, HAWESVILLE, KY.

ORKIL TOP-O-STOVE DEHYDRATOR

Preserve vegetables and fruits for next winter with the Orkil Top-o-Stove Dehydrator. Delicious, nutritious, health-giving foods dehydrated now will feed your family when they need it most. Use it right on your kitchen stove with any kind of heat. Dehydrate beans, sweet corn, spinach, peaches, apples, pears and many other garden and orchard products. Costs only \$7.95. We send complete instructions. The right size for the average family. Made by the makers of the famous Clark Cutaway Harrow and other farm implements "since 1865".

Shipped direct, charges prepaid on receipt of your
check or money order for \$7.95. Don't delay.
DEALERS WANTED — WRITE FOR DETAILS.

ORKIL, Inc., 65 Cutaway Road, Higganum, Conn.



Claims Recently Settled By the Service Bureau

NEW YORK

Mr. Theodore Humphreys, Springwater.....	\$41.75
(Settlement on order of baby chicks)	
Mr. F. H. Higgins, Chatham Center.....	38.25
(Claim settled)	
Mrs. Ward Watrous, Mexico.....	85.44
(Money refunded on order not received)	
Mr. Fred E. Wrench, West Burlington.....	80.00
(Refund on order not received)	
Mr. LeGrand Fisher, Sidney.....	35.00
(Refund on order)	
Mr. Lawrence Davis, Madison.....	2.29
(Refund on merchandise not received)	
Mrs. William Boyce, Norfolk.....	24.95
(Refund on mail order)	
Mrs. Clinton Burlison, Guilford.....	21.43
(Settlement on claim)	
Mrs. Clarence Ludwig, Dalton.....	3.01
(Adjustment on mail order)	
Mr. Sam Anderagg, Rome.....	25.00
(Refund on chick order)	
Mr. Paul R. Carr, Friendship.....	1.55
(Refund on order not received)	
Mrs. Fred Gifford, Chittenango.....	1.52
(Part refund on bus ticket)	
Mr. George Scott, Burlington Flats.....	9.00
(Refund on chicks)	
Mrs. Frank Davies, Newfane.....	70.00
(Adjustment on order not received)	
Mrs. Alice Littlefield, Troy.....	4.08
(Adjustment on mail order)	
Morold Conley, North Java.....	3.50
(Claim settled)	
Mrs. Albert Meyers, Rome.....	32.00
(Refund on baby chicks)	
MAINE	
Mr. Arthur Allen, Woolrich.....	3.75
(Adjustment on mail order)	
PENNSYLVANIA	
Mr. Earl Warner, Montrose.....	5.36
(Hauling charges refunded)	
VERMONT	
Mrs. C. B. Vincent, Jeffersonville.....	17.90
(Refund on mail order)	



League Food Forum Opened Consumers' Eyes to

The Truth

about the Food Shortage!

*Dairy Farmers Benefit Through
Better Understanding of Farm
Problems by City People*

THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE set a precedent in its Food Forum that other producer organizations are beginning to follow. Food Forums are now being called by various organizations in different sections of the milkshed. That's as it should be. For by instituting a Food Forum to point out the true seriousness of the food situation, The League acted in the interests of all farmers. And the League's Food Forum clearly showed a way whereby all farmers can bring their serious plight to the attention of both consumers and government officials.

Milk Consumers Benefited, Too

But there was another and equally valuable result from the League's Food Forum. The hundreds of consumers and members of consumers' organizations who attended the Forum were given an entirely different view of the food situation, and of the part the farmer plays in it. They came to the Forum remembering the many news releases which create the thought that dairy farmers are receiving greatly increased profits at the expense of the consumer. They left the Forum realizing that the news releases do not tell the whole story . . . that they do not even mention the increased costs and mounting problems which dairy farmers are facing.

These city consumers went away realizing that unless immediate and effective price relief is forthcoming at once, city people will suffer severe and serious shortages of essential foods. That realization among hundreds of influential city people is a clear gain for dairy farmers. It disarms much of the unintelligent opposition to necessary price increases. It insures new pressure being brought upon official sources to change today's ruinous food policies. And it insures farmers of a fair opportunity to feed their country in its hour of greatest need.

We believe Government in dealing with Agriculture, before they adopt basic policies, should consult with the National Farm Organizations as these people are truly representative of farmers and therefore are in a position to know the best methods to use in getting the results the Government is asking for.



Published by THE THOUSANDS OF FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

JULY 31, 1943



PUBLISHED
EVERY OTHER WEEK

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

FARMS and FACTORIES

Need Each Other

The Case for Unity Between Country and City

By MORRIS SAYRE

Chairman of the National Association of Manufacturers Committee on Cooperation with Agriculture.

IN WARTIME it is brought home to us with tremendous force that national unity—unity among individuals and groups—is vitally important for the protection of our country and the success of our war effort. Ben Franklin said, "If we don't hang together, we will all hang separately," and we have only to look at Europe now to believe he was right.

Those who have been watching the course of affairs through the past ten or twenty years are impressed with the importance of national unity in peace time also. We saw France fall because of the damage done by selfish pressure groups. We have seen signs of that disaster almost on our own doorstep; and, if this generation of Americans has learned anything, it has learned that we must have more sense of responsibility to each other. To be worthy of our sacred freedom and to make democracy work, we must recognize our responsibility for a certain amount of self-discipline and unselfishness.

In an attempt to build greater unity between agriculture and industry, a program was started some five years ago in which groups of farmers and manufacturers met to-

gether, usually on the campus of a college of agriculture, to talk over their mutual problems and to develop better understanding of the issues that face both groups.

Let me repeat, the sole purpose of these gatherings is to sell the idea of unity—to help create a sense of responsibility for action, which means unity. In these meetings, the men from industry make no attempt to tell farmers how to run their business, and the farmers don't tell us how to do our job. Both groups can and do profit by knowing each

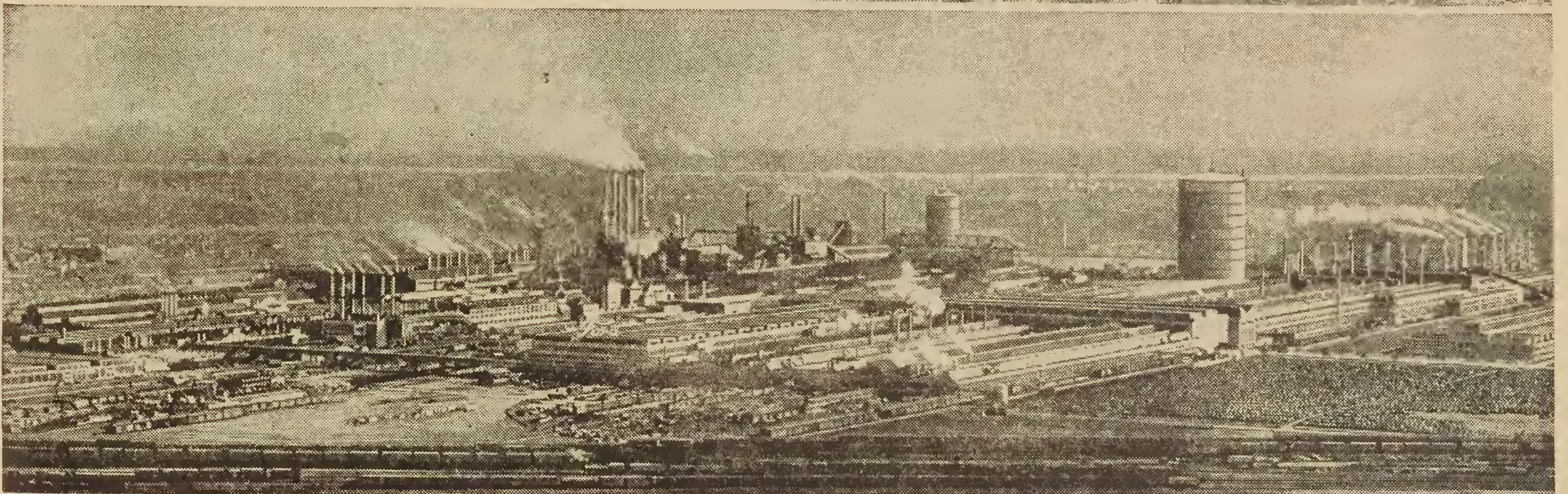
Farm and factory are the great producers. How well the war has demonstrated that! But if farmers, manufacturers and other business men are going to continue to turn out the vital products of farm and factory, they must learn better how to work together to protect their rights to produce and serve America and its people. Read Mr. Sayre's interesting article on this page.

other better; and representatives from both are glad to devote some time to that purpose alone.

When I was offered the job as chairman of the National Association of Manufacturers' Committee on Cooperation with Agriculture, I asked myself, "What does it mean? Are there any real results to be attained?" And I asked that question of other men who had taken part in the Committee's activities over the past years. I came to the firm conclusion that here was a real opportunity for service.

Plans for Better Understanding

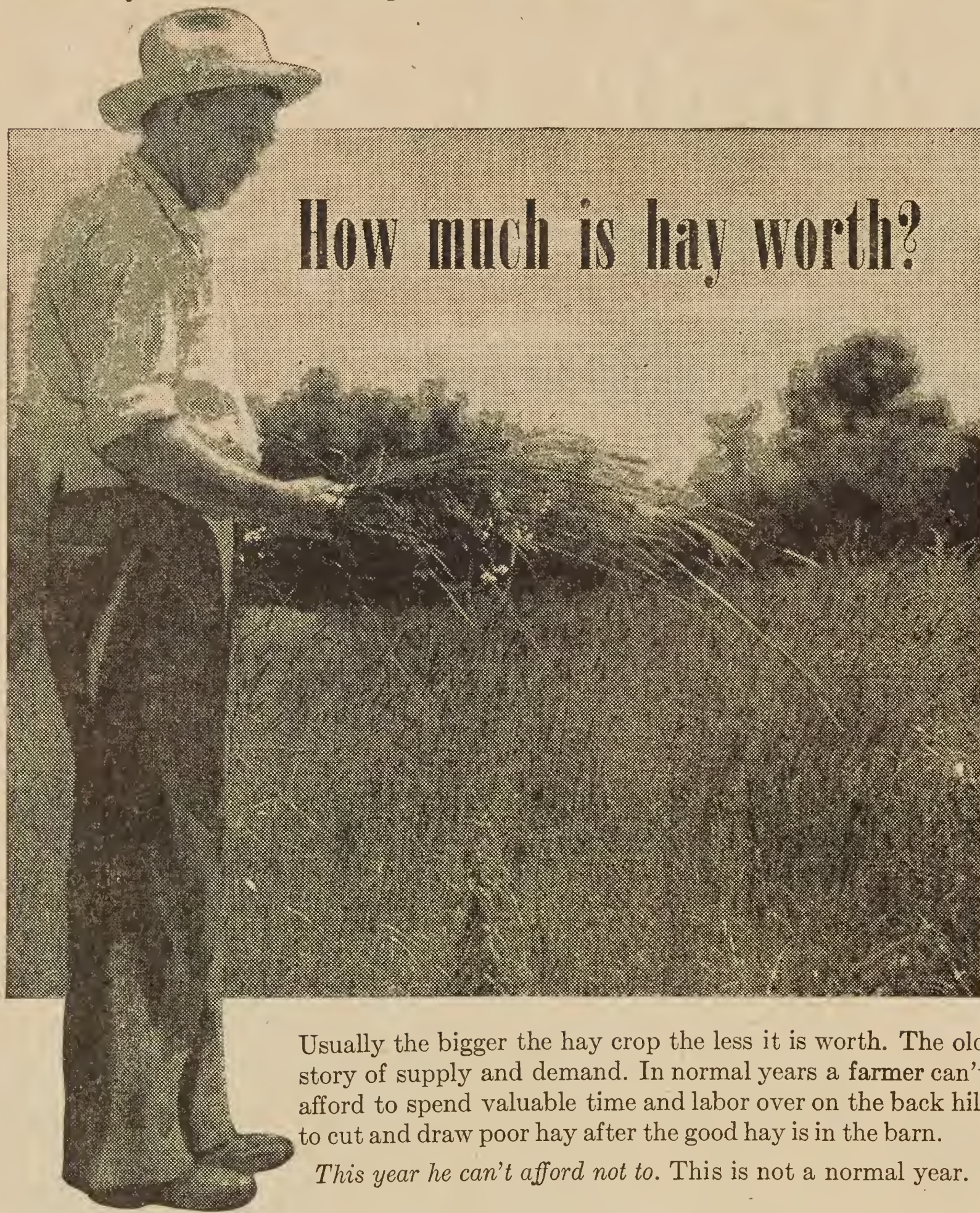
Manufacturers should know more about the farmer's problems. The Committee can help manufacturers and businessmen everywhere to obtain a more sympathetic understanding of those problems as part of the unity we must have in this Republic. I am convinced we have made some progress in that direction, and we are continuing to carry ahead. Any activity that helps men know better the mutual interest that exists between agriculture and (Please Turn to Page 9)



IN THIS ISSUE

BIG RAT KILLING CONTEST UNDER WAY, Page 3; BEAN LOANS, Page 3; PEASANTS OUT OF FARMERS, Page 4; QUESTION BOX, Page 7; THE N. E. POULTRY INDUSTRY SPEAKS, Page 8; DOWN THE ALLEY (By Doc Roberts), Page 11; ARE YOUR SHEEP PROTECTED?, Page 11; SERVE SOYBEANS, Page 12; NEW INSURANCE PROTECTION FOR N. Y. FARMERS, Page 15.

The basis of a sound business cooperative is voluntary use by fully informed patrons



How much is hay worth?

Usually the bigger the hay crop the less it is worth. The old story of supply and demand. In normal years a farmer can't afford to spend valuable time and labor over on the back hill to cut and draw poor hay after the good hay is in the barn.

This year he can't afford not to. This is not a normal year.

Hay Will Disappear Faster This Year

Grain supplies continue to decline. The short crop of small grains in the Northeast plus the countrywide shortage of livestock feeds of all kinds, will force farmers to lean more heavily on hay.

It has been estimated that almost twice as much hay can be handled by Northeastern dairy herds if they could get it and if their grain ration had to be cut down.

Any kind of hay may be in great demand next March. On many farms there won't be enough good hay to carry through the winter at an increased rate of feeding. When it's gone, another mow of *any kind* of hay will look good to the dairyman and to his herd. Poor hay is poor feed, but it will keep a dairy cow alive.

Then There's the Problem of Bedding

The bedding outlook is the worst it's been in years. Even last year many farmers just couldn't

buy good oat straw at any price, and at one time the price of bedding and the price of hay was about the same. Nobody likes to use hay for bedding, but it's a lot better than concrete and it may save a good dairy cow from a bad case of mastitis.

Better Late Than Never

It's still not too late to get all the hay on your farm. If you have more hay than you have room for in the barn, you may be able to get it in by chopping it or baling it, if you can get it done. If there isn't any more room in the barn and you have to stack the surplus, put it in one big stack rather than in several small ones. Put up some heavy poles to hold the pulley for the horse fork. Top off the stack to shed water. This keeps down loss from weathering.

Remember, if you need it, you'll need it badly. If you don't, someone else might.

What's hay worth? It's worth every hour of time it takes to get it and put it where you can either use it or sell it next spring.

PHENOTHIAZINE The most valuable drug yet found for **FOR WORMS** keeping down losses in farm animals and poultry due to worm infestations is Phenothiazine. This drug was discovered by workers of the United States Department of Agriculture and is now available through G.L.F. Service Agencies. Here are some of the ways Phenothiazine may be used.

For Sheep—G.L.F. Phenothiazine kills the nodular worm, large and small stomach worm, hook worm, bankrupt worm and large mouth bowel worm all at one dosing. No starving is necessary or even advisable. Experience has shown that 2 to 4 doses a year will control the worms in your flock very effectively.

It may be administered as a drench or powder. One pound is enough to treat 15 adult sheep or 25 to 30 lambs under 70 lbs.

For Horses—G.L.F. Phenothiazine removes large and small strongyles and also round worms from horses. For adult horses use 1½ ounces of powder or 4 ounces of drench.

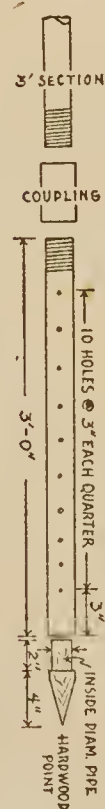
For Swine—G.L.F. Phenothiazine is effective in removing nodular worms and ascarids in swine. It is usually given in the powder form in the feed. One pound will treat 37 shoats weighing 50 to 100 lbs.

For Poultry—G.L.F. Phenothiazine removes the Cecal worm from poultry. This worm is thought to be the carrier for blackhead disease in turkeys. The dose is one level measuring tablespoonful powder for each 10 birds.

For Calves—G.L.F. Phenothiazine will remove nodular worms, hook worms, and stomach worms in calves. Generally administered as a drench, 4 ounces to each 200 pounds live weight.

★ ★ ★

GUARD HAY FROM FIRE Every year about this time somebody's barn goes up in smoke . . . spontaneous ignition may take place in a mow full of hay that was too green or too wet when it went in.



You can't tell by just looking at a mow whether it's dangerous or not, but you can tell if you use a tester like the one shown here. Such a tester is simple to make and it's worth the time spent and the worry it will save you. Just get some 3-foot lengths of ¾" pipe, perforate the bottom length and couple them together to get the desired length. Then drive a hardwood point into the lower section. There's your tester.

All you need now is a thermometer. A dairy thermometer will do—to lower into the pipe. The way to test is to drive the tester into the mow at different depths every five feet across. 170° is the danger mark. Hay is likely to ignite when it reaches a temperature between 180° and 190° but if you're going to move it out, don't wait till it hits 180° to do it.

Big Rat Killing Contest Under Way

ALREADY boys and girls all over the Northeast, backed by their fathers, mothers and friends, are laying plans to take part in the great rat-killing contest sponsored by *American Agriculturist* and many other organizations. Instructions on how to get started in this contest are outlined in a box on this page.

In addition to the many farm organizations and business concerns which are cooperating to get rid of the rats, the New York State College of Agriculture has entered the fight with the full force of its great Extension system. We hope soon to be able to announce that other northeastern state colleges will do the same. If you live in New York State, ask your County Farm Bureau Agent about the campaign.

Prizes for August

Prizes for the month of August include a first prize of \$10.00 in war saving stamps; second prize, \$5.00 in war stamps, and \$1.00 each for the next ten winners in the order of number of rats killed during the month of August by any method. Only dead rats actually seen can be counted. Candidates for these prizes must write to *American Agriculturist*, Dept. MR, Ithaca, N. Y., before September 10, stating number of rats he or she actually killed and saw dead during the month of August. Your statement must be certified to by an adult friend outside of the immediate family.

Prizes, which will be awarded later include a \$50.00 war bond to the boy or girl who conducts and describes in a letter the best rat killing and rat-proofing campaign. This prize will be awarded at the end of the contest in December. A \$25.00 war bond will be

awarded to the boy or girl who plans and carries out the best rat poisoning program. Substantial prizes are offered also to the 4-H Club, Young Farmers' Club, Juvenile Grange, or Scout Troop whose members kill the largest total number of rats during the summer and fall.

Enough small prizes are also offered so that any boy or girl who really works hard has a chance to get a prize. But it should be remembered that the purpose of the campaign is not so much to win a prize as to kill the rats, and thereby save scarce dairy and poultry feeds and we hope that older folks will cooperate with the young people in this important contest.

How to Get Rid of Rats

To get rid of rats permanently, there are two necessary jobs that must be done. First, the rats must be killed, and, second, the farm buildings must be rat-proofed so that the rats will not come back. There are several ways in which rats may be killed. The two chief ways are:

1. By poisoning.
2. By trapping.

Poisoning is the most effective way to kill the rats on a farm. This article will tell you how to use poison, but before we do that we must emphasize as strongly as we can that rat poison will kill other animals too, and therefore *poison must be handled with the greatest caution.*

For a number of years, a product called Red Squill has been used to poison rats because it would kill the rats without killing other animals, but

unfortunately on account of the war Red Squill has become scarce so we have to resort to other poisons. These include:

1. **ZINC PHOSPHIDE RODENTICIDE.**

In New York State this can be purchased from the County Farm Bureau offices for 30 cents a can. If you live outside the state, you may be able to get it from your own County Farm Bureau office, or if not you can surely get it from the Bait Mixing Station, Amherst, Massachusetts. One can will make 4 pounds of poison.
2. **BARIUM CARBONATE**

This is a heavy white mineral salt, poisonous, tasteless, odorless, slow in action, and inexpensive. It may be purchased at most drug stores. It retails for about 75 cents a pound and can be bought in smaller quantities.
3. **COMMERCIAL RAT POISONS.**

Most of these are effective. Directions for using them usually accompany them, and they may be purchased at drug stores and sometimes from farm supply houses.

The following directions for using Zinc Phosphide Rodenticide would usually apply also to other rat poisons. The main thing to remember is that *they are all deadly poisons* both to human beings and to other animals, as well as to rats. We are indebted for most of the following suggestions to Mr. William S. Heit, of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, who is stationed at the New York State College of Agriculture.

Pre-Baiting

1. Get your rats used to eating a prepared bait that they like before you mix it with poison. This will improve your results by half. Try to use at

- least three kinds of food, including one *each* of the following: Meat, fish, cereals, vegetables, fruits. For example, Mr. Heit says to use ground hamburger, canned salmon and rolled oats, chicken mash or dairy ration.
2. Expose baits in teaspoonful quantities in all places where rats may feed upon them. Place them at one time in all the buildings on the premises. Place the baits late in the day, just before dark. *Protect the baits from dogs, cats and other animals if necessary by placing them behind boxes, boards and other objects.*
 3. Next morning, note locations where baits were eaten and the amount consumed. Remove uneaten baits.
 4. If no baits are eaten readily, skip two nights and repeat with other baits until an attractive bait is found. When the attractive bait is found, skip two nights before adding the Zinc Phosphide Rodenticide.
- When pre-baiting is not possible, use poison in the baits the first night. Select at least three baits as given above. The larger the number of different foods used, the greater are the chances of good results.
- Do not use baits with a large excess of water. Baits may be moist but not watery.

Mixing the Poison

1. Mix in the open, or with the door open.
2. One can of Zinc Phosphide Rodenticide will make 4 pounds of poison bait. For smaller quantities, use 5 teaspoonfuls of Rodenticide with 1 pound of bait.
3. Gradually sift poison upon bait while stirring, and then stir thoroughly. If a dry bait is used, such as rolled oats or bread crumbs, add a small amount of peanut oil or peanut butter, or mineral oil or cottonseed oil, or bacon fat before adding poison. Zinc Phosphide Rodenticide works well in poultry mash placed in feed hoppers, but of course keep the chickens away from it.

Exposure of Bait

One teaspoonful of properly prepared bait is sufficient to kill the average rat. Put out many small baits, rather than a few large ones.

If afraid of poisoning cats or dogs, you can use baits such as chicken mash, dairy feed, and vegetables which cats and dogs will not eat.

In the next issue, we will give some directions for trapping rats. Read up the rules now. talk this campaign over at your 4-H Club, Scout, or Juvenile Grange meeting, get your parents and friends interested, and GET BUSY! Make Mr. Rat wish he had never been born. Let's save thousands of tons of scarce dairy and poultry feeds to help win the war!

How to Take Part in Rat Killing Contest

1. Read the rules
 - a. See page 1 of July 17 issue of *American Agriculturist*.
 - b. If you do not have a copy of that issue, write to *American Agriculturist*, Ithaca, N. Y., and we will send you a copy of it.
2. Get bulletins and all the other information you can get on rats.
 - a. Your State College of Agriculture may have bulletins which you can get by writing to it.
 - b. Each issue of *American Agriculturist* will have material on rat killing and rat control.
3. Talk the campaign over with your parents, with your friends, and with the leaders of your 4-H Club, Young Farmers, Juvenile Grange, or Scout organization. Try to get your organization to take part and try for one of the prizes.
4. Plan your rat campaign.
5. Arrange for poison and traps.
 - a. See bulletins.
 - b. Read each issue of *American Agriculturist*.
 - c. Get ideas from your parents and friends.
6. Go at the job.
7. Keep a careful record and description of everything you do.
8. Report results to *American Agriculturist* as instructed in the rules.

YOU ★ ★ YOUR FARM and the WAR

"ROLLBACKS"

It appears that consumers are going to pay less for fruits and vegetables, and that the producer is going to foot the bill. The Office of Price Administration has set maximum prices on fresh berries for table and home canning. Prices per pound, f.o.b. country shipping points are: red raspberries, 18c; black raspberries, 16c; boysenberries and blackberries, 15c; gooseberries, 11c.

Effective July 20, the OPA ordered a 25 per cent rollback in the price of lettuce and a 50 per cent rollback in the price of cabbage. It is probable that similar rollbacks will be put into effect on other fruits and vegetables.

MILK CANS

There is every reason for taking care of those milk cans. Purchase certificates are still necessary, and distributions in 1943 will be based on the number sold by each manufacturer during 1941 or 1942.

BEAN LOANS

The Commodity Credit Corporation has announced that loans will be made on beans stored in approved storages on farms or in warehouses. Any grower is eligible for a loan providing no deduction has been or will be made from 1943 agricultural conservation program payments because of failure to meet 90 per cent of the 1943 crop goals.

Loans will be available through December 31, and will mature on demand,

but not later than April 30, 1944. Interest is at the rate of 3 per cent. Loan rate at the farm for U. S. No. 1 beans is \$5.50 a hundred; for No. 2's, \$5.35; and for No. 3's, \$5.10. The loan program will be administered by the County Agricultural Conservation Committee. Application forms can be obtained from them.

The Food Distribution Administration will offer to purchase U. S. No. 1 dry edible beans at country shipping points at the following rates: \$7.50 a hundred on lima beans and red kidneys, and \$6.50 a hundred for other common varieties. The discount for U. S. No. 2's will be 15c a hundred.

GAS FOR FARMS

The Office of Price Administration states that farmers are entitled to first call in getting motor fuel when they have "E", "R", or bulk coupons. This means, says the statement, that if it is necessary, a dealer shall not deliver any motor fuel for automobiles other than for military or agricultural use until those needs have been satisfied.

MORE FERTILIZER

More fertilizer will be available for crops during the coming year. The past year about 10,000,000 tons of commercial fertilizer were used on U. S. farms. Next year the amount will probably be in excess of 11,000,000 tons.

There will be a big increase in nitrogen available, considerably more superphosphate, but probably some less potash. As a result, farmers can use

(Continued on Page 11)

Here Are Some of the Sponsors of the Contest

- Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange
Vermont State Farm Bureau, Inc.
Metropolitan Milk Producers Bargaining Agency, Inc.
New Jersey State Grange
Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc.
Eastern States Farmers' Exchange
New York State Farm Bureau Federation
New York State Federation of Home Bureaus
New Hampshire Farm Bureau Federation
Northeastern Poultry Producers Council
New Hampshire State Grange
Elmore Milling Company
Ralston Purina Company
New York State Grange
Connecticut State Grange
Massachusetts State Grange
New York State College of Agriculture

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

By E. R. Eastman

CARL EDWIN LADD

DR. CARL E. LADD, Dean of the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, died at his home at Freeville, New York, Friday evening, July 23, from a heart attack.

Dean Ladd was born February 25, 1888. He was a graduate of Cortland Normal School, and of Cornell University in 1912. Both his Bachelor of Science and Doctor of Philosophy degrees were received from Cornell University. He is survived by his wife and three children, Elizabeth, Carl and Robert.

Dr. Ladd was instructor in Farm Management at Cornell, Director of the New York State Schools of Agriculture at Delhi and Alfred, Specialist in Agricultural Education in the New York State Education Department, Professor of Farm Management at Cornell, Director of Extension at Cornell, Deputy Commissioner of Conservation in New York State, a member of many scientific societies, author and editor of several scientific books and bulletins, co-author with me of "Growing Up in the Horse and Buggy Days", and since 1932 Dean of the New York State College of Agriculture.

The mere outline of a man's history gives little indication of the man himself. Carl Ladd was a man of very high ability, a great educator, a competent administrator, an effective leader. But most important of all, he had the common touch. He loved people, and the many who knew Carl loved him in return.

My friendship with Carl began twenty-seven years ago, when he was Director of the State School of Agriculture at Delhi, Delaware County, and I was the Farm Bureau man in the same county. Together we rode the hills of that grand old county; together we discussed the problems and tried to do our part to help farm folks make a living and get something in the way of happiness out of country life. From that long-ago day almost to the last hour before he was stricken, we continued our talks together and teamed up in the service of farm people. That long association has been a high point in my life, a great privilege.

Carl had a beloved uncle by the name of Robert, very nearly of his own age. This uncle, like Carl, and like nearly all of his other relatives, came from a long line of farmers back to the early settlements. In one of the last chapters of "Growing Up in the Horse and Buggy Days," Carl tells about attending the funeral of this uncle, and how instead of listening to the sermon he listened to his own thoughts. I repeat here what he said, because this beautiful tribute to his uncle applies even more to Carl himself, and is far finer than anything that I can write:

"Well, Rob. . . . The casket will soon be closed. Joe and Maurice and Hart and I will lift you up and carry you out of the church on the way to the cemetery. I'm not really sad. . . . Out through the window I can see them plowing up on the old Benedict farm. That fellow is a new-comer; hasn't been here over 25 years, but he fits in and is a good farmer. Corn will be growing on that field soon. Rob, you and I are just as much a part of those hills as the corn that grows on them. We came out of them, our Grandfathers built those farms, and our sweat and blood is in that soil. You have plowed the land for thirty years and discharged your responsibility. Now it is fitting that we bury you in it so that your bones can go back to the soil from which they grew.

"Goodby, Rob, the lid is closing. I shall not see you again. I will lift my share of the casket and carry it to the church door. Your chapter is ended, but there is no end. You have discharged well your duty to the land and carried it from one generation to the next with good management and improvement while it was in your care. You have been a fine and worthy part of something that goes on and on through the centuries. The economists, Rob, would say that you produced new wealth in the form of raw materials, its sociologists would say your per-

formed your duty to society, the farmers say you left your farm better than when you took it. But, Rob, my uncle, my teacher, my friend, I'll just pay you the compliment that you would like best—you were a good farmer and a good neighbor. From these hills came your bones and body and character, and to these hills your bones shall return. They were a part of you—you are now a part of them. And Rob, you and I never talked about it, but we both felt it—this is the way we should both go. Goodby."

Well, Carl, you too had your wish, and I am glad for your sake. You died in your farm home, with great corn and hay fields growing on every side, with your own cattle that you loved in your pastures. And best of all, with the farm folks that you loved around you. But for those of us who are left, your going away leaves a hole in our lives that can never be filled.

BETTER UNDERSTANDING NEEDED

READERS of *American Agriculturist* will be impressed with Mr. Sayre's statement in the article on Page 1 of this issue that France fell because of disunity and quarrelling among different classes of her own people. It was everyone for himself and the devil take the hindmost, with the result that the devil, in the shape of Hitler, got them all.

As Mr. Sayre points out, the farmer and the city business man have much in common. It is high time therefore that each learned to work with the other to bring about a better understanding between city and country and to team up together for the good of everybody concerned.

PEASANTS OUT OF FARMERS

PLANS ARE NOW in the making in Washington which if carried through will remove every trace of farm independence and completely regiment and socialize American agriculture. These plans were conceived by young lawyers and economists in the War Production Board, then "sold" to a similar bunch of theorists in the United States Department of Agriculture.

The plans include telling the American farmer just what crops he can raise and what the acreage on each farm of these crops shall be. It is proposed that the government contract with the six million American farmers (the government, of course, like the milk dealers once did, writing all of the conditions of the contract, and the farmer none). If the farmer refuses to sign the contract, then he will be unable to get the seed, fertilizer, and other material necessary to grow his crop.

The plan also includes telling the American people what they shall eat. There will be a large reduction in the supply of red meat (livestock men take notice!) and the American diet will be restricted and standardized in the direction of cereals.

The farmer will be enticed into the trap by a promise of a guaranteed minimum price, providing of course that the farmer lives up to all of the conditions of the government-dictated contract. Under the plan, the government would get direct management of food in all of its stages, from seeding to eating. It could buy the products from the farmers and re-sell to dealers at prices fixed by the OPA. Any losses would be paid by the United States Treasury, that is, by the taxpayers. The cost, of course, would be enormous. The estimated 5 billion dollars needed for the program would be just a starter. Already a Congressional committee, headed by Senator Byrd, a Democrat, is sharply criticizing the government for its great army of government employees numbering 2,830,000, an in-

crease of over 200 per cent since the start of the war. If this scheme goes through, and it is said that it is likely to, it will take another army of government employees to administer it.

When I hear almost daily of these efforts within our government to sabotage the liberties and independence of the American farmer, as a father of boys in the Armed forces I rise to ask, What are my sons and your sons fighting for? But I am not satisfied to leave it with that question. I am asking you to get in touch with your Representative in Congress and tell him what you think about what is going on in Washington.

GOOD FARM HELP

SOME OF THE best help that farmers have been able to get both last year and this year has come from boys in agricultural high schools, 4-H Clubs, and the Boy Scouts of America.

Most of these boys are farm-minded, know how to do farm work and are doing a good job. Of course, most of them, being farm boys, are employed on their home farms, but if you are short of help there is a chance that you may be able to get one of these young men by applying to the proper source. Telephone or write to the nearest United States Employment office, or to your Farm Bureau Agent, your nearest agricultural teacher, your County 4-H Club Agent, or to a Scout executive or local troop leader. There is one or more of these in almost every village.

The Scout organization, particularly the Rural Scouting Service, as well as the 4-H Clubs and Young Farmers' leaders, has made a special effort to interest the boys in farm work.

BIG PRIZES FOR RAT KILLING

IN OUR July 17 issue on Page 1 was the announcement of one of the most important projects ever conducted by the farm organizations, the state colleges, and *American Agriculturist*—that of killing rats. You will find more information about the contest on Page 3 of this issue. Rats, as farmers know, destroy thousands of dollars worth of feed every year. Because feed is now so high in price and so difficult to get, it is more necessary than ever to kill off the rats. We can do it through this great campaign if we all take part, men and women, boys and girls.

Read up the rules of the contest, and whether you work for a prize or not, work with us to save feed from these destructive pests. There are many substantial prizes offered in this contest, but the best one will be the satisfaction of a patriotic job well done.

DON'T SUCKER SWEET CORN

FOR YEARS both commercial sweet corn growers and home gardeners have pulled the side shoots or suckers off sweet corn. But now experiments at Cornell show that all of that time-consuming work was worse than wasted, for if the corn is suckered when it is young, removal of the side shoots makes little difference one way or the other, and if the suckers are taken off later, their removal is actually harmful. The theory is that the more growth and leaves the corn presents to the air, the better it grows.

PLANT WHEAT

TIME WAS when almost every eastern farm grew enough wheat at least to supply the family with flour, with some left over to feed the livestock. Wheat growing in the East became impractical on most farms when the West was developed, but now the situation has apparently changed, because eastern feeders will be faced with the greatest feed shortage in our history.

If you possibly can, plan now to plant some wheat this fall, and if you live in a wheat-growing section, try to enlarge your acreage.

TOUGH



SOD

SYNOPSIS

Allen Clinton, a likeable "red-headed" young farmer, succeeds in his fight to organize a Farm Bureau in Lanark County, but in doing so makes a bitter enemy of Ezra Chittendon, hard-boiled boss of the county. Allen and Helen Chittendon, sweethearts since childhood, quarrel when Helen urged Allen to stop fighting her Dad.

Betty Tyler, secretly in love with Allen, gets a job as Secretary to Farm Bureau Manager Willard Green. She argues with Allen over the advisability of putting the Farm Bureau back of the TB clean-up campaign. Betty is an orphan, and the old home farm is sold at auction. Helen Chittendon seems interested in District Attorney Frank Wood. Allen's mother tells him that she has a serious heart condition.

There is talk of graft in the TB clean-up campaign. Ezra Chittendon tells District Attorney Wood that he had better investigate. Sheriff Payne inspects Allen's herd and finds that a cow which Allen had bought from Hank Wilson is a TB condemned animal with the brand covered up. Allen is placed under arrest, but immediately released on bail. At a meeting of the Farm Bureau Executive Committee, he offers to resign as President, but the Committee refuses to accept his resignation and passes a resolution affirming their belief in Allen's innocence.

CHAPTER XII — (Continued)

THAT SAME afternoon, Briarton Subordinate Grange was meeting in the Grange Hall. Preceding the meeting, men stood around in groups in the entrance hall talking in low tones. The friendly joshing atmosphere that usually prevailed before a meeting was lacking. The men's faces were strained and serious, and every time a newcomer joined a group the talk would stop short for a moment, and then start up again, always on the same subject—the TB campaign and the scandal that had arisen over it that week.

It was planned to have a short business session, followed by a Grange supper, leaving opportunity afterwards for the older folks to visit and the younger ones to dance. The attendance of old and young members was the largest it had been in months. Most of them were drawn not only by the prospect of entertainment but also by curiosity or worry—depending on how close they were to the problem—over the TB campaign and its accompanying scandal.

Among those on hand were two members whose attendance was causing no end of curiosity and speculation among the other Grangers. One was Sarah Munson, a Granger in good standing, but who had not been seen at a Grange meeting in months. The other was Helen Chittendon, who attended occasionally, usually when there was something in the way of entertainment like a dance for the young people. Also present was Betty Tyler, who had recently joined the Grange.

John Barrett, the Master, called the session to order, and after the preliminary business had been presented, he opened under the head of "New Business."

Walter Freer, a Briarton farmer, addressed the chair:

"Worthy Master, I'd like to present some resolutions that bear upon the campaign to eradicate bovine tuberculosis in this county. We are familiar with the facts; we know what has happened lately. Therefore, I am not going to enter into any lengthy argument in support of these resolutions. I just want to point out that the large majority of dairymen in this county are cooperating with the State of New York to clean up our herds. We realize that this clean-up is bringing suf-

E. R. EASTMAN

fering and loss to certain herd owners, yet if we are to continue in the dairy business, it is absolutely necessary to locate and destroy the cows afflicted with the disease.

"Now, these alleged criminal actions give those who oppose the TB clean-up more ammunition to try to stop it. We must not permit this. If there are those who have been using this TB work for personal graft they should go to jail, of course. That has nothing to do with the need of cleaning out this cattle disease. Because of this scandal, and because of the need to complete this campaign, there is need for every farmer and every one of his organizations to believe in this work, to renew their faith, and to support it. Therefore, Worthy Master, I present this resolution."

Freer then read a resolution restating the position of Briarton Grange in support of continuing the TB campaign until bovine tuberculosis was eradicated from the dairies of the county. The resolution was seconded and the Master called for debate or discussion. There was little, and when he put the resolution to a vote it was carried, but it was noted that a substantial minority refrained from voting.

Then Freer rose to present his second resolution. He said:

"Worthy Master, Brothers and Sisters. I understand that Lanark County Farm Bureau, through its Executive Committee, passed a resolution in their meeting this morning similar to the one you have just passed, renewing the determination of the Farm Bureau to continue its support of the TB campaign until it is finished in the county."

"I understand also that Mr. Allen Clinton tried to resign as President of the Farm Bureau at the Executive Committee meeting. The Committee not only refused to accept his resignation, but reaffirmed their faith in his

innocence of anything fraudulent or underhanded whatever in connection with the eradication of bovine tuberculosis. As you know, Brother Clinton is a member of this Order. No one who knows Al Clinton can have the least doubt about his honesty. We know he is innocent. This is off the record, but I personally feel this is a frame-up. I think that the cow that was found in his herd was deliberately put there by the forces who have fought the Farm Bureau and TB testing from the beginning; in fact, by the same ones who have opposed every other real progressive move that has been made in this town or county for years.

"Therefore, Ladies and Gentlemen, I believe it is time that this Grange, following the example of the Farm Bureau, affirm its faith and belief in Brother Allen Clinton, and Worthy Master, I move a resolution to that effect."

Several people around the room shouted, "Second the motion," and immediately six or eight men were on their feet clamoring to be heard. The Master had to pound several times with his gavel before he could quiet the hubbub. Then Barrett deliberately picked out a Granger who he knew operated a large dairy farm on which Ezra Chittendon had a substantial mortgage.

"Brother Harry Johnson has the floor."

Johnson said:

"Worthy Master, and Brothers and Sisters. I neither voted for nor against Brother Freer's resolution to continue the support of this Grange for the TB campaign, although I think you are fooling yourselves about the way the majority of the people now feel about it. My next-door neighbor lost every single one of his cows. He got a few dollars of salvage value, and later he will get some indemnities from the state. But it takes weeks to get this money through the State's red tape. In the meantime he has no income, and anyway when he does get his indemnities it won't be enough to put him

back in business again. He has a mortgage on his farm, so he has not only lost his dairy but whatever he has in the farm. And there goes a lifetime's work and savings for him and his wife.

"Furthermore, when they killed one of his cows that had reacted to tuberculin they found that she hadn't a sign of TB. Do you wonder that not only that man but all of his neighbors are fed up on all this TB business? In most every neighborhood in this county there are men who have had the same bad experience. So even if a bare majority were for this clean-up when it started, you can bet your last dollar that a lot more of them are against it now.

"Even at that, rather than start a row inside of our good old Grange, I sat still and said nothing just now when you passed a resolution voting to continue the support of the campaign in this county."

Then, with his voice trembling, he turned and shook his fist at Freer:

"But when you come before this Grange and try to get your brother Grangers to support a man who has been indicted of crime by a Grand Jury, that is just too much—and I'll fight it with everything I have. I move to lay the resolution on the table."

He sat down. A few started to clap, and then subsided, for all realized that here was the making of a first-class row in an organization that they all loved. Freer got the floor again:

"Worthy Master, I have no desire to do anything that will start trouble among ourselves in this Order. But when this campaign was started in this county, we voted here to support it. You cannot support an army and desert its leaders as soon as they get into a battle. All of us, including Brother Johnston, have known Al Clinton ever since he was a boy. We know he is a little red-headed at times, but no one of us has the least doubt of his integrity.

"Furthermore, this battle to clean up TB is our battle just as much as it is Clinton's. I agree absolutely with what Brother Johnson said about the hardship on a dairyman when his cows react, and he loses the dairy. We know also that the tuberculin test is not one hundred per cent perfect. It is accurate in ninety-eight per cent of the cases.

"Now, there can be no halfway business about this. Either the TB campaign is right, or it is wrong. Either it is right to sell milk that comes from diseased cows, or else it is wrong. The surgeon's knife is painful. Sometimes even that does not save a life. But we know how valuable it is in a vast majority of cases. It will mean much in the successful carrying out of this TB campaign if the Grange goes on record again, not only for it but in continued support of the man who with our County Agent has done more than anyone else to give the dairymen of the county the facts to free Lanark County from this cattle scourge. I stand by my original motion for a vote of confidence in Allen Clinton."

Freer was cheered when he sat down, and again immediately several members began to shout at the Master in an effort to get the floor. Among them, to the tremendous interest of the assembled Grangers, was Sarah Munson. Barrett gave her the floor, and in a deep low voice Sarah said calmly:

"Worthy Master, Brothers and Sisters. I have not been very good about attending Grange meetings lately, so no doubt you are surprised to see me here, and especially to hear me talk. But I had a suspicion that this TB business would be up for discussion here tonight, and I came to have my little say. I'll make it short. I don't

(Continued on Page 13)

The Song of the Lazy Farmer

NO MATTER if it's hot or cool, my neighbor's workin' like a fool, that feller's always in a sweat; you'd think a fortune he would get, a-workin' fourteen hours a day, but he don't get no union pay. He never has no time to think and so he's always on the brink of goin' busted, when a man just keeps on workin' with no plan, he wastes a lot of energy, with work to no avail, but he believes the way to till the soil is not with brains, but just with toil. His back is bowed, his shoulders bent, but in his brain there ain't a dent, it's just as good as new, for he has never used it much, by gee.

The way I make my farmin' pay is not by toilin' all the day, but when I'm sittin' in the shade a-wishin' that my hay was made, I figger out the ways I can get more work from the hired man. With his good back and my good brains, we'll get the hay in ere it rains, with him to work and me to plan, when once the hayin' has begun, we'll get it done as soon, I'll bet, as neighbor with his toil and sweat. As I live longer, why, I find, the feller that will use his mind, while he is restin' on the lawn, will beat him who relies on brawn. Then, too, you don't get tired so quick, a-thinkin', so I'll take my pick of shady places to relax, and think how I can pay my tax.



THE FARM NEWS

MILK PRICES

The metropolitan area uniform price for 3.5 milk in the 201-210 mile zone has been announced by Administrator Blanford for the month of June as \$3.03. Deliveries of milk to the metropolitan area for the month totaled 672,057,283 pounds, one-half of one per cent above deliveries in June, 1942. The increase is due to higher average deliveries by each producer and is in spite of the fact that there were 3,531 fewer dairymen shipping into New York than there were in June a year ago. Consumption of fluid milk in the New York area was 8 per cent ahead of June, 1942.

Administrator Clough of the Rochester area has announced the uniform price for June for 3.5 milk as \$3.24, with the usual differentials for butterfat.

In Buffalo, Administrator Lasher announces the uniform price of 3.5 milk for June as \$2.95. Dairymen who deliver direct to plants get an additional 15 cents.

—A. A.—

OPPOSE COMPLICATED "CEILINGS"

John Chandler, Executive Secretary of the National Apple Institute, states that apple growers will go along with a simple practical plan for ceiling prices on apples, but that they will resist any complicated rules.

The apple industry has gone on record as favoring retail ceilings on apples if any ceiling prices are to be imposed.

The National Planning Committee of the Institute has outlined the only method they believe will work—namely, one retail ceiling price for next season based on the best grade of the leading commercial variety of apples, with that ceiling established at a level high enough to insure maximum production in the most remote producing areas.

—A. A.—

APPLE MEN TO MEET

Expected to be the high spot of the International Apple Association meeting in Chicago on August 4 will be a forum on the place of the apple industry in war. Mark Buckman of Sodus, New York, will represent Northeastern growers on the forum.

—A. A.—

VEGETABLE GROWERS' VIEWPOINT

The Northeastern Vegetable and Potato Council met in New York City on July 10. A committee, consisting of George W. Porter of Massachusetts, F. Ridgely Todd of Maryland, Ray W. Wenker of Pennsylvania, Roy Porter of New York, Frank App of New Jersey, and John Christensen of Connecticut, was appointed to put into effect the following motion which was unanimously approved:

"That a committee of the Council should consider very carefully before the next meeting certain broad policies which are necessary for meeting the problems of producers in the Northeast. These policies should involve matters which affect production and marketing of ample supplies of vegetables."

It was the consensus of opinion of those present that:

1. The vegetable container situation in most areas is better than was expected because of the excellent salvage work that has been done and because crops have yielded less than was expected.

2. There are some encouraging features of the labor situation, but in some areas school children are the

major source of labor supply which will not be available after school starts

3. The recent OPA ceiling prices on lettuce and cabbage did not make provision for container costs, and this situation will encourage poor packaging and bulk sales. It is believed that the prices will not encourage production and that the requirement for marking the weight on each package will take valuable time when labor is short.

—A. A.—

FOOD OUTLOOK

The season has progressed to a point where some reasonable estimate of food production can be made. The guess is that total food production will be about average, but considerably below last year. On a nationwide basis, we have good crops of hay, potatoes and beans. Both corn and wheat, however, will yield considerably less than last year. Fruit, with the exception of grapes, is considerably below last year, and peaches are especially short. Prospects for vegetables for canning and fresh consumption are good.

On the demand side, of course, there is need for more food than can possibly be produced.

The Office of War Information says that civilians will get 8 out of every 10 pounds of butter produced in the year which began July 1. The armed forces will get 1½ pounds; the Russian Army, ½ pound. Civilians, the report continues, will get 5½ out of every 10 pounds of cheese, and 4½ cases of evaporated milk out of every 10. More than half of the expected 22,200,000 100-pound bags of beans will go to civilians, as well as nearly 70 per cent of the canned vegetables and 53 per cent of canned fruits and juices. This will mean, for the 12

months beginning July 1, about 4 per cent more canned vegetables and about 40 per cent less canned fruit than the average consumed by civilians during 1935 to 1939.

Meanwhile, labor leaders are getting uneasy, charging that the Administration has not controlled food prices and that the cost of food has increased faster than hourly wage rates of union members. Technically that is true, but the answer is that more men have been working longer hours, and food prices have not increased as rapidly as average weekly pay envelopes. However, we can look for increased efforts to raise industrial wages.

There is some evidence that both government and public are getting a better realization of the food situation, but there is still too much talk about food prices rather than food supplies. Prices that will encourage maximum food production are more important than low prices for too little food.

—A. A.—

SOLDIERS PITCH HAY

Arrangement was made with General Lunsford Oliver, Commander of the Fifth Armored Division at Pine Camp, Jefferson County, New York, whereby soldiers were given three-day passes for three week-ends to work in hay fields. Arrangements for securing this timely help were made through A. H. DeGraff, farm placement representative of the U. S. Employment Service at Watertown. Passes given were from 5:45 Friday morning to 5:45 Monday morning. Transportation was provided by the Farm Bureau, the Employment Service, and by farmers who needed the help.

—A. A.—

TRUCKS ARE ESSENTIAL

Director of Defense Transportation Eastman has called attention to the vital importance of truck transportation.

Packages for Vegetables

THERE SEEMS to be some indication that the market for used packages is softening a little. There has not been much change in prices but the reports of Jules Cherniak of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets, indicates that demand is somewhat weak in the up-state and metropolitan package markets.

This does not mean that growers should wait for lower prices to supply themselves. It is more likely to mean that farmers are slow in moving packages out to their farms. So it behooves every farmer to be looking ahead for his package requirements for the entire season, guessing his needs as well as he can.

Farseeing growers have already done this and there are a great many who have huge stock piles. It is best to have them under cover to avoid darkening and damage to the packages. Many an old hay mow is full of crates or baskets.

Now is the time to get the packages. Shipments are still coming in from out of state. About the time our growers are scrambling for packages there will be very few coming in.

He Looked Ahead

A few weeks ago I visited Joe Moiso of Vineland, New Jersey, along with Wilbur Runk, the County Agent of Cumberland County. Joe is a fine farmer, making a nice living and living a really happy life with less than six acres of crop land. Joe's barn is full of packages, most of them new. He has been to Washington Street and he figures that the extra returns from new packages more than make up the extra cost. But the point is that he has already looked after his needs. The same thing holds true for a great

many gardeners in that territory and in fact throughout the northeastern vegetable section. On a visit to Albany a few weeks ago I found the same situation, but there are also many growers who have enough to meet part of their needs and there are a good many growers who have not done much about the package situation. These folks are likely to be in trouble.

Build a Stock Pile

It would seem that there ought to be more stock piles of the kind that is maintained at the Capital District Co-operative Market at Menands, New York. Here Officer M. L. Chapin who, with two other officers, have the policing responsibility, is receiving, sorting, and, in a small way, reconditioning packages and selling them to growers. This is not a lucrative proposition, but is being done in cooperation with the market manager, F. C. Waite, as a service to growers. Grocers and jobbers bring packages back to the market and growers take them away.

I have mentioned the reports on used containers which are issued by the Bureau of Markets of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets at Albany. These are titled, "Containers for Agricultural Products, Container Clearing House Release No. —," and they appear once a week. They give range of prices of many containers, reconditioned and not, at up-state and New York City markets. Also are included notes on the general state of the market and rate of movement and sometimes information as to where things can be had. This service which has been carried on for over a year is a fine contribution to the situation and should be fully used.

—Paul Work.

tion. Says he: "I have doubted whether the contribution to the war effort is generally so well understood in the case of motor transport as in the case of other forms of transportation."

In this connection, it is estimated that 200,000 of the nation's 4,500,000 trucks have been taken off the road. In spite of this, the remainder are making 10 per cent more mileage than more trucks did last year.

—A. A.—

SAVING TIME AT MARKETS

War Emergency Bulletin No. 110, called "Wartime Practices of Regional Markets," published by the New York State College of Agriculture, gives practical suggestions for saving labor, transportation and containers at regional markets at Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse and Albany. Among the suggestions are:

1. Working hours in markets could be shortened, thus saving time of the growers.

2. Removal of restrictions against the delivery of goods trucked in from outside the state would help.

3. Small volume growers could pool loads.

4. Regulations which discourage the sale of produce not grown by the seller might be removed.

A copy of the bulletin is available from the New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, New York.

—A. A.—

FARM BRIEFS

New York State's 4-H Club enrollment for 1943 stands now at 62,404, a 75 per cent increase over the 1942 enrollment.

* * *

New York State farmers have contoured 40,000 acres of farm land and have built about 284 miles of diversion ditches. About 4,000 additional acres were strip-cropped this spring. Figures show that these conservation methods increase crop yields from 5 to 25 per cent. These methods conserve moisture and keep top soil and fertilizer from washing away.

The following thirteen counties have been organized into soil conservation districts: Schoharie, Chenango, Madison, Oneida, Seneca, Schuyler, Yates, Ontario, Livingston, Wyoming, Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Erie.

* * *

New York State's fifteen District Agricultural Engineers have helped to put over 5,000 farm machines into operating condition during the first five months of this year. They have held hundreds of meetings, and have shown at least 19,000 farmers how to do necessary repair work on machines.

* * *

On July 1 about 3,000 farm cadets from New York City were working on New York State farms. About 600 of these had some training at one of the State Schools of Agriculture, about 600 went direct from home to farms, and about 1,800 are now in sixteen camps where they live and from which they go to work on surrounding farms.

* * *

If you want to get the fundamental facts about inflation, what causes it, and how it might be stopped, send a card to the Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, New York, and ask for a copy of "Inflation Is On Our Doorstep" by F. A. Harper and W. M. Curtiss.

After debts are paid or part payments made as due, investment in War Bonds is one of the best uses for available cash.

The Question Box

LATE BLIGHT

What makes potatoes rot in the ground or after they are stored, and what can I do to stop it?

The chief cause of rotting potatoes is late blight. Last year was a bad year for this disease. You may or may not have serious trouble with it this year. The standard control measure is spraying or dusting every week or ten days with Bordeaux Mixture; but in the home garden it is difficult with the ordinary hand or knapsack sprayer to apply enough spray and to put it on with sufficient pressure to control blight in a bad year. Probably in a garden dusting gives better results.

If, in spite of your efforts, you do have a considerable amount of late blight, you can cut down the amount of rotting in storage by delaying digging until late in the fall. This gives a chance for the potatoes that are affected to rot so you can discard them and not put them in the cellar where they will start rotting among the good tubers.

—A. A.—

GROWING ONION SETS

I am growing some onions for sets. Plants are very thick in the row. Should they be thinned out?

Onions are a biennial crop. Those that are grown one year will produce seed a second year if they are set out. They will also produce eatable onions in less time than you can grow them from seed. When you are growing sets, there is no advantage of having them make any considerable growth, and one way of keeping them small is to sow them rather thickly. Another way is to plant them late in the season. Your onions may be so thick that it may be advisable to do some thinning, but do not do too much.

—A. A.—

SWEET CORN

Is there any disadvantage in planting different varieties of sweet corn close together in the garden? Will they cross?

There may be some crossing, but the effects will not be important so far as the eating quality of the corn is concerned. You could not save that corn for seed; but, as a matter of fact, most of the sweet corn now planted is crossed varieties and cannot successfully be used for seed.

—A. A.—

CALF PASTURE

Will calves born this spring grow well if turned out to pasture, or should they be kept inside?

It is pretty well agreed that cattle less than six months old will not get any great benefit from pasture. If

they are allowed to run in pasture, they should be fed just as though they were inside; and most dairymen feel that there is little advantage in putting spring calves out on pasture.

—A. A.—

STORING BUTTER

Can you tell us how to make butter which can be stored for winter use?

A very important point is that butter to store must be made from sweet cream, which means that the cream must be pasteurized by setting the cream in a container into hot water and heating it until it reaches a temperature of 165 degrees F.

This butter can be stored by packing it in earthenware or wooden tubs (earthenware is better) which have been thoroughly scalded. After the butter is put in and covered with a white cloth that has been boiled in water for a few minutes, cover the cloth with salt to a depth of 1/16 inch.

Of course, butter will always keep better under refrigeration, but by using this method it can be kept in a good cool cellar.

—A. A.—

APPLE "STICKER"

Are there satisfactory sprays for preventing apples from dropping?

There is no doubt but that these sprays are effective. They are more effective on some varieties than on others, and they have to be applied a few days before the apples begin to drop. They not only prevent losses from dropping of fruit, but they also allow more time for pickers to get the fruit off.

—A. A.—

STRAWBERRIES

Is it too late to plant strawberries?

We have always felt that early spring was the time to set out strawberries, but they can be set now although you will not get nearly as large a crop next June. The food that produces berries has to be stored in the root system during the summer. Therefore, the aim is to grow big, vigorous plants and to thin out new runners so the plants will not be so thick that they will compete with each other.

—A. A.—

PRUNING SHRUBS

When should flowering shrubs be pruned?

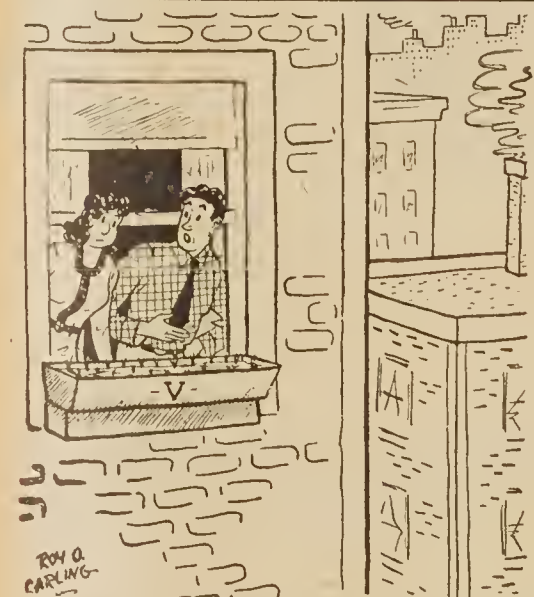
The standard advice is to prune them soon after they blossom because right after that they begin to produce new growth on which blossoms will appear next season. Rather than cutting back the ends of branches, it is better to get right down to the base and take out several of the older shoots so that the younger ones will have room to develop.

—A. A.—

STORING VEGETABLES

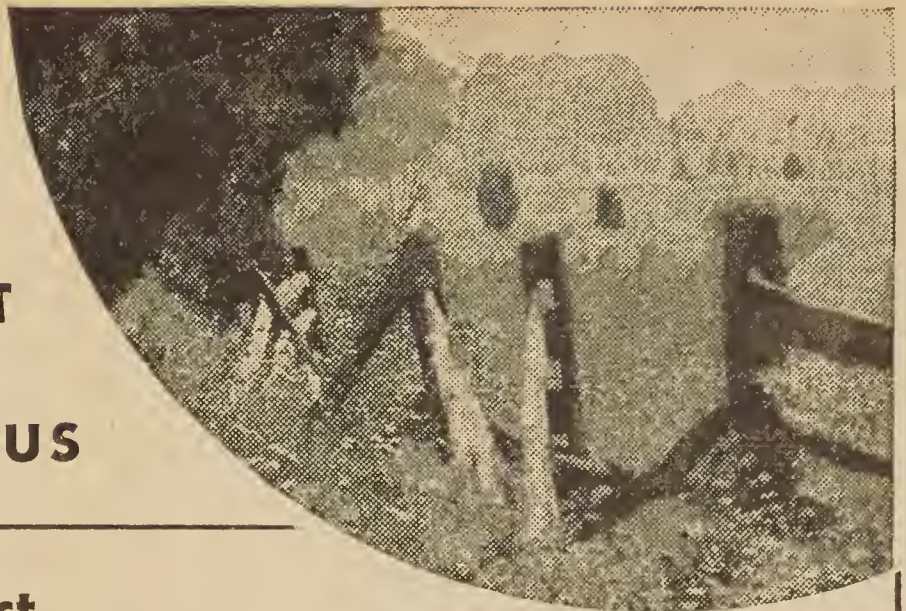
What is the best way to store vegetables for winter use?

The ideal conditions are an air that is moist and a temperature that is low but still above freezing. Vegetables such as beets, carrots and cabbage can be kept best in an outdoor storage cellar. The simplest form of this is to bury a barrel or two in a bank so that you can get at them during the winter. However, fair storage conditions can be set up by partitioning off a room in the cellar so that it will not be heated by the furnace and by furnishing some ventilation to the outside. Some gardeners report good results from storing beets and carrots in sand in barrels or other containers.



"I think we ought to wait and see how these vegetables thrive before putting all that money into canning equipment."

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Large Eng. Wh. Leg.	11.00	20.00	
Red-Rock Cross	13.00	17.00	13.00
N. Hamp. Reds (Spe.)	16.00	22.00	14.00
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BIG R.O.P. SIRE	Unsexed	Plts.	Ckls.
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New Hampshire	4.25	8.00	15.00

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The N. E. Poultry Industry Speaks

By **ANDREW CHRISTIE**
President, Poultry and Egg National Board.

ON JULY 6 the Boston press quot-
ed Ralph Anderson, head of the
Enforcement Division of the Boston
Regional Office of the OPA as follows
in regard to poultry prices:

"The poultry farmer who used to get
14c per pound at top prices now gets
twice as much or 100% profit in selling
price, although the price of grain has
gone up 8% roughly."

On July 9th the same press quoted
Henry Silverman, pricing expert of the
district OPA office as follows:

"The Massachusetts poultry farmer is
reported as receiving 27% more for his
product than he was a year ago against
an increase of only 12% in the major
feeding items."

The only answer to such irrespon-
sible statements are the facts. Here
they are so far as New England is
concerned, the picture on a nation-wide
scale being substantially the same. The
figures on fowl prices and egg prices
are from the U.S.D.A. Boston Daily
Market Report. The feed prices are
from the records of one of the largest
feed companies in New England.

The average price of fowl for the
year 1939 was 16.8c. The present OPA
price is 25c, an increase of 48.8%. The
average price for a complete egg ra-
tion in 1939 was \$43.43 per ton. The
present price of that feed is \$63, an
increase of 45%.

At this time in 1939 the price for
nearby special large brown eggs was
32c per dozen. The price now estab-
lished for these eggs is 44c, an in-
crease of 37%. The present increase
in the price of a complete egg ration
since 1939 as stated above is 45%.

One year ago special large brown
eggs were 43½c. Today the price is
48c, an increase of 10%. The price
established by the new egg order is 44c,
an increase of 1% over last year. One
year ago the price of a complete egg
ration was \$56.75 per ton. The price
today is \$63.00, an increase of 11%.

These figures show why the new egg
order with a rollback of prices to pro-
ducers of from 8-10c makes a black
market in eggs inevitable.

These figures do not take into con-
sideration the increased costs of labor
which are at least 33% higher than
they used to be. Add to these the in-
efficiency of present day type of labor
that the poultrymen are able to hire
and you have nearly 66% increase on
the cost of labor. Nor do they take
into account the increase in the other
overhead costs such as supplies and
equipment; for instance, egg cases
alone cost about one cent more for
each dozen of eggs than they did a
year ago. These costs make up at
least 40% of the poultryman's cost of
production.

The real significance of these prices,
however, is realized only as we com-
pare them with consumer incomes.
The background facts are given in the
"Marketing Situation" published by the
Bureau of Agricultural Economics for
April-May 1943. Here are three quo-
tations from this publication:

1. "Throughout the present war retail
food prices consistently have risen less
rapidly than average consumer income.
The average U. S. consumer today is able
to purchase a 'food basket' of specified

goods for a smaller share of his income
than any period of record."

2. "While average cost to consumers of
the 'food basket' in 1935-39 amounted to
22% of the total income per consumer, or
23% of 'disposable' income remaining af-
ter payment of direct personal taxes, by
the end of 1942 average consumer in-
come had so far out-distanced retail food
prices that the same 'food basket' could
be purchased for only 16% of total in-
come or 17% of disposable income."

3. "Food prices in March 1943 were 2%
lower than in 1918, while consumer in-
come was 87% higher than in 1918."

Why then the publicity which we

AROUND THE HENHOUSE

By **L. E. Weaver**

WHAT KIND OF DISINFECTANT?

The one dictionary which I consult-
ed defines the word "disinfectant" as
any preparation that destroys bacteria;
a cleanser; a purifier. Red mites cer-
tainly are not bacteria. Strictly speak-
ing, then, carbolineum or any other
preparation that is used in poultry
houses to destroy red mites and their
eggs cannot be called a disinfectant.
Actually, these preparations probably
do kill bacteria as well as red mites,
so perhaps they are disinfectants plus.

At any rate, when someone proposes
to use carbolineum on the floor and
side walls, as well as on and around
the perches, I admire his will to do a
thorough job of cleansing and purify-
ing but I question his judgment. Such
a procedure is needlessly expensive and
wasteful of time and labor.

For the final spraying of floors and
walls in brooder houses or laying pens,
one of the many coal tar disinfectants
is advisable. These are effective and
inexpensive. Normally, a 3 per cent
solution is used. This will be more
effective if hot water is used.

It is not a good policy to use this
type of disinfectant on feeders and
drinking utensils because it might be
harmful to the chickens. It is better
to use one of the non-poisonous chlo-
rine types for this purpose.

The most effective destroyer of the
oocysts of coccidiosis is boiling water.
To sterilize water and feed dishes by
immersing them in hot water is prob-
ably as effective as putting them in a
disinfectant.

Lye is often recommended for get-
ting a brooder house ready for chicks.
As an aid to cleaning the house and
loosening the dirt, it is excellent. Lye
should not be considered as a general
disinfectant, however, although it prob-
ably does kill some bacteria.

* * *

A GOOD TIME TO RID THE PLACE OF COLDS

Mr. S. took me to his poultry house.
"All these hens," said he, "will have
to be moved out to make room for the
pullets. The pullets will be ready to be
brought in about the first of Septem-
ber. My question is, should I sell these
hens now and give the laying pens a
rest before the pullets are put in?"

Mr. S. went on to explain that last
winter a respiratory disorder of some
sort broke out in the flock. It still ling-
ers. He showed me a gasping, purple-
combed bird, and we found a cheesy
plug in the upper end of her windpipe.
For the most part, the birds looked
fine. However, production is not quite
fifty per cent. Mr. S. realizes that if

see for figures showing that food
prices have increased more than wage
rates? The answer is simple. The
average consumer lives on his income,
not on his wage rate. Wage rates
stayed up during the depression. Food
prices went very low. Wage earners
had good wage rates but no work.
Farmers had plenty of work but low
prices. People had to be fed whether
they worked or not. The farmers did
the job.

But the big fact to remember is that
average consumer income has increas-
ed faster than food prices; that the
average consumer can now buy his
food "for a smaller share of his income
than any period of record," even af-
ter paying his war taxes.

Many wage earners have not had the
increases which war workers have re-
ceived, but certainly average consumer
income is a fairer figure to check with
food prices than wage rates.

pullets are put into the laying house
while any of the old stock is still there,
this disease will be carried over into
another season. He plans to get the in-
fection off the premises by getting rid
of every last old bird before bringing in
the pullets. His only question is as to
how soon it should be done.

We decided that the best procedure
will be to: (a) cull this flock to the
bone at once, and take out every bird
that is at all thin in flesh, all that have
begun to molt, those with yellow legs
(slow producers), and any others that
are questionable; (b) continue to cull
every week or two and send all the
birds to market about two weeks be-
fore the pullets are to be moved.

If the pens are then cleaned, the
floors and walls sprayed with a good
disinfectant, and the roosts and sup-
ports painted with a good mite repel-
lant, none of the infection should hang
over. Thus, Mr. S. can get 5 or 6 weeks
more of profitable production from his
old stock and still rid the place of the
respiratory disease. —L. E. Weaver.

—A. A.—

NEW BOOK

Answers to questions of small, in-
experienced poultrymen can be found
in the new book "Back Yard Poultry
Keeping", by J. C. Taylor. This book is
published by Rutgers University Press,
New Brunswick, New Jersey; and the
price is \$1.50.

Mr. Taylor is Associate Extension
Poultryman at the New Jersey Ex-
periment Station. The book covers
houses and equipment, feeding and
management, diseases and pests, and
concludes with some chapters on rais-
ing rabbits.

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U.S. APPROVED WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. G-4, VINELAND, NEW JERSEY



ELMER H. WENE

CATALOG FREE

Farms and Factories NEED EACH OTHER

(Continued from Page 1)

industry is a real contribution to the strength of the American nation because farm and factory are the country's two great producing forces.

Recently, I returned from Baton Rouge, Louisiana, where 150 representatives of agriculture and industry met for a two-day session. We didn't line up a lot of big-wigs to do the talking. Instead, a bunch of ordinary everyday working people met together in informal sessions. Everybody had his own say.

Louisiana farmers are having their troubles the same as farmers in the North. Their special problems are with rice and cotton and sugar cane, but they are concerned on other counts, too. They are not so short of labor as we are in the Northeast, but they are short of machinery.

Louisiana has embarked on a program to improve its agriculture. It has learned how to whip the cattle tick and now it can raise better cattle. It is breeding up its hogs and poultry. By the use of lime it has discovered that it can grow excellent lespedeza, and economical sources of lime have been developed. High-starch sweet potatoes promise to provide another cheap source of cattle feed.

Under the auspices of this Committee, leading industrial men from several states were able to learn firsthand about these developments. The meeting served the excellent purpose of stimulating the leaders of both agriculture and industry to back up a well-conceived and well-administered plan for self-improvement that will push the state of Louisiana forward.

In Ohio, early this spring, a two-day meeting between industrialists and farmers was devoted mainly to questions of food production, the bottlenecks and shortages. Manufacturers talked about their problems, many of which were almost identical with those of agriculture. Everybody is short of help. Everybody is short of materials. As to transportation, the railroads that haul manufacturers' goods are the same railroads that haul farm products.

Farm and Factory Have Similar Problems

In brief, these meetings served to prove again that industry and agriculture have much in common. An Ohio farmer, Walter E. McCoy, who grows corn and hogs, summed up that fact in these words:

"Farm and factory are closely connected. Unless one is prosperous the other can't be. We both have the same problems of using raw materials, labor, and machinery to make a finished product."

Basically, farmers and manufacturers have a similar outlook on taxes, on government regulations, on labor problems, and marketing, and distribution. Both believe in the same free America which gives every person the opportunity to make the most of his own talents and ability. True, each has to cope with some particular phase or phases of those general problems; but it is also true that each can do a better job of licking his own particular problems if he knows how and why the other fellow thinks and acts.

Everybody knows that industry and agriculture are tied together closely, just as Walter McCoy said. But just why is that so? Without food from the farms, everybody would go hungry. That's obvious, right now especially. And everybody knows that farmers need a lot of products that are turned out by industry. They need machinery and equipment, shoes and insecticides and radios. Each needs what the

other produces. That's interdependence, but that is not the whole story.

Farms and factories are both producers and they both need markets. Farmers can't make enough money to buy industry's products unless industry's workers can buy farmers' products at decent prices. Industry can't employ as many workers as it should, nor pay the wages it should, unless farmers can buy industry's products. Any way you look at it, industry and agriculture are Siamese twins. For each, the welfare of the other is a matter of self-interest.

A Lot of Producers and Consumers

These are inescapable facts simply because there are so many people in each group. Six million farmers and their families are a lot of customers—a lot of buyers—as well as a lot of producers. And the 10 million or more men and women who work in industry in normal times, plus their families, are a lot of customers and a lot of producers too.

It's an interesting thing about Americans. They always want to do better. Not better than the Russians or the Chinese, but better than Americans, better than themselves. Better this year than last; better in 1953 than in 1943. Good for them! They should get ahead. And they can, but they've got to do it for themselves. They can't do it by charity nor by living off the government. Government itself earns nothing.

In industry, the way to put more dollars into peoples' pockets is to produce more. Not merely more, but better and cheaper. That's just the opposite of the policy of scarcity that has been advocated and practiced on a large scale for our agriculture. But the farm policy of scarcity has now been reversed; and judging by some of the signs of the future, the change is likely to stay.

Since farm and factory are Siamese twins, let's see what it takes to make industry tick. That is a subject which does interest you and every other American, no matter how far you are from a lathe or an assembly line.

Take a man who works in an umbrella factory. Let's say he can make, in an hour's time, an umbrella that sells for a dollar. If he can improve his methods and make, in the same hour, two umbrellas that can be sold for 75c each, that represents \$1.50 for his hour's work. That also means better bargains for those who want umbrellas. It means the umbrella-maker can get a raise. It means there may be some profit for the firm that gave the umbrella-maker a job.

To step up his production to 3 umbrellas an hour, it takes better machinery and better equipment. And that takes money. But whose money?

It's a fact that most of the new capital—the new investments—in American business comes from profits of the businesses themselves. That's true of industry, and it's also true of farming. Some new investments do come from profits saved up from some other source; but the point is that profits make it possible to institute improvements in machinery and methods. These lead to lower costs of production and lower prices to consumers.

Better Business Equals More Markets

But profits lead to increased employment and increased wages. Increased wages mean increased buying power. Increased buying power means better markets for farm products and every other kind of product. Therefore, in a word, profits mean prosperity.

This is important because it means that the people, through their government, can kill the goose that lays the eggs if, for instance, they tax industry to the point where it can't save up profits to put back into business. All it takes to put the everlasting skids under our future is for a combination of businessmen or workingmen or Congressmen, or any other combination, to restrict industrial production. Taxes aren't the only threat; and let me add that business is as willing as anybody to pay all the taxes it can, right now especially. Government competition from a lot of government-owned plants is another way to strangle business and the country's future prosperity. Still another equally effective means is by hamstringing the American patent system.

By any means that restricts our total productiveness, we can rob ourselves of purchasing power and cheat 130 million Americans of the better days they have a right to expect, of the better times they want and are willing to work for.

Yes, this picture includes agriculture as well as industry. Industry can't close its eyes to agriculture's vital problems nor to plans or schemes for solving them. Again I say, farmers can't prosper unless business and industry do. Industry can't go very far unless agriculture is healthy, productive, and prosperous.

CONTEST WINNERS

In our April 24 issue we announced our "Accident Prevention" Poster Contest. The winners have been selected as follows:

First Prize of \$5.00
Mildred Sawtelle, Age 16
Dexter, Maine.

Second Prize of \$3.00
Louise Hunt, Age 13
Paines Hollow, N. Y.

Prizes of \$1.00 each
Lois Morrell, Age 11
Wolcott, N. Y.

Catherine Roth, Age 13
Corfu, N. Y.

Dorothy Steglic, Age 10
Paines Hollow, N. Y.

Robert Sommer, Age 9
Paines Hollow, N. Y.

Helen Raby, Age 10
Paines Hollow, N. Y.

Sylvia Cummings,
Rochester, N. Y.

Yes, unity between agriculture and industry is a cornerstone of our national strength and unity. And that's why I'm proud to be identified with the activity of a group of industrial men who want to know more about the problems of agriculture so that they can more intelligently assume their responsibilities in the never-ending job of building a better country, better homes, and greater opportunity for all.

SANITATION COMES FIRST IN POULTRY HEALTH

... and Here's the IDEAL DISINFECTANT and LITTER SPRAY for LAYING HOUSES!

KILLS GERMS, BUGS, PARASITES... ALL THREE!

Authorities agree that sanitation pays! So don't house your laying hens, chicks and growing birds with disease germs! Clean up and scrub laying and brooder houses thoroughly. Then, to kill the germs, disinfect houses and equipment... and spray the litter frequently... with Dr. Salsbury's Par-O-San.

Want Pullets LAYING SOONER? TRY Dr. Salsbury's AVI-TAB

Mix in mash. Contains tonics, stimulants, correctives. Helps non-infected run-down birds.



Buy from hatcheries, druggists, feed and produce dealers who display this sign. Get sound poultry health advice.

Certain Par-O-San kills coccidia, worm eggs, cold organisms, pullorum, cholera, typhoid, tuberculosis, pox, lice, mites, molds—and a host of other common enemies—on contact.

Safe Won't harm laying hens, chicks, growing birds or equipment. Won't injure cloth or metal. You can disinfect with Par-O-San frequently, while birds are in the house.

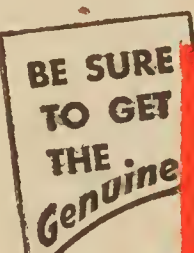
Pleasant Pleasant odor: causes no "disinfecting headaches". Won't make clothes "stink". Stainless. Non-caustic. Economical: can be diluted in oil or water as much as 1 to 100.

Authorities agree that safe and certain disinfecting helps guard birds' health for better laying. So get genuine Dr. Salsbury's PAR-O-SAN and FREE book on FARM SANITATION, today! DR. SALSBUURY'S LABORATORIES, Charles City, Iowa
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Carnation bred bulls of excellent type from high producing dams and sired by Carnation Creamline Inka May or Carnation Homestead Hazelwood, son of Governor of Carnation.
M. R. KLOCK & SON, FORT PLAIN, NEW YORK.

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Buy a young Holstein herd—a bull and two heifers, unrelated, 6 to 8 months old, good blood lines, well grown, registered and transferred, for \$500. Inspection and correspondence invited. Also service age bulls for sale.
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REGISTERED. LONG, BROAD, DEEP; MEAT TYPE. ECONOMICAL FEEDERS. WE HAVE THE BEST BLOOD LINES IN THE EAST. CONQUEST, GATES, AND SILVER TOP BREEDING. SOW AND BOAR PIGS UNRELATED. ALSO MATURE SOWS AND BOARS. THEY MAKE MONEY.

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Grain fed pigs that will weigh 200 lbs. by Jan. or Feb. Enjoy home-cured pork and sausage when you want it. Buy now while pigs are cheaper and pasture or green feed is available. Feed corn and oats also. Will ship C.O.D. or money back guarantee to arrive alive. Mostly P. Chinas and Berkshires, castrated, crated and serum only vaccinated. Pigs 6 to 8 weeks \$8., 9 to 10 weeks \$10. Shoats by truck loads \$12. to \$15., 40 to 60 lbs. Write:
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LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Aug. 4 Finger Lakes Ayrshire Club Sale, Cortland, N. Y.
Aug. 4 158th Earlville Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
Aug. 10-11 Quon-quant Stock Farm Holstein Dispersal, Whately, Mass.
Aug. 11 Lancaster County Ayrshire Club Sale, Lancaster, Pa.
Aug. 18 Maine State Guernsey Sale, Skowhegan, Maine.
Aug. 20 Sherman C. English Ayrshire Dispersal, Monroe, Maine.
Aug. 23 Louis McL. Merryman Guernsey Sale, York Fair Grounds, York, Pa.
Sept. 1 159th Earlville Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
Sept. 4 Glen Almus Ayrshire Dispersal, Geo. J. Gabuzda, Freeland, Pa.
Sept. 15-16 Dunloggin Holstein Dispersal, Ellicott City, Md.
Sept. 27 New York State Guernsey Sale, Maple Lane Farm, Kingston, N. Y.
Oct. 2 New York Ayrshire Federation Sale, Cobleskill, N. Y.
Oct. 5 Vermont Ayrshire Club Sale, Brandon.
Oct. 6 Clinton-Essex Ayrshire Club Sale.
Oct. 9 5th Annual Eastern N. Y. Holstein Sale, Rhinebeck, N. Y.
Oct. 13 Pennsylvania State Ayrshire Sale, Lancaster.

-Coming Events

Aug. 25-27 NEPPCO Wartime Exposition and Meeting, Hotel New Yorker, New York City.

The Burr O. Stewart Ayrshire Dispersal scheduled for September 29 has been cancelled due to the fact that Mr. Stewart has sold his farm and entire herd.

MAPLE SYRUP

For Sale: Pure Vermont Maple Syrup

\$3.25 PER GAL.; MAPLE SUGAR, \$2.50 FOR 5 LB. PAIL; MAPLE CREAM, 75c LB. F.O.B.

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Leghorns Trapped and Progeny Tested **Reds**

ONE OF NEW YORK STATE'S OLDEST AND LARGEST BREEDING FARMS. 12,000 BIRDS.
Write for illustrated catalog and price list. Also describes our method of growing pullets and feeding layers.

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STARTED PULLETS AND YOUNG BREEDING MALES FOR SALE.

WRITE IMMEDIATELY FOR QUOTATIONS.

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BREEDERS OF R.I. REDS AND RED-ROCK CROSSES
Trapped and progeny tested for years. B.W.D. free. Satisfaction is our motto.

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BARRED ROCKS—CROSSES
"BRED TO LAY—LAY TO PAY"
Write for descriptive catalog and prices.
GLENWOOD FARMS, ITHACA, N. Y.
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S. C. White Leghorns—50 years experience in breeding profit-producing birds. Write for free folder.
THE MCGREGOR FARM, Box A, MAINE, N. Y.

BODINE'S Pedigreed LEGHORNS

Won Central New York laying test over all breeds 1942. 3362 eggs, 3558.60 points.
Please write for our 1943 price list and catalog describing our Leghorns, Reds and Cross Breeds.

Eli H. Bodine, Box 28, Chemung, N. Y.

Babcock's Healthy Layers

W. LEGHORNS, BARRED ROCKS, R.I. REDS, NEW HAMPSHIRE, BARRED CROSS, RED-ROCK CROSS.

100% Pullorum Clean — 100% Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Write for attractive catalog.

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LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY

OUR CIRCULAR SHOWS YOU THE TYPE OF BIRD IT WILL PAY YOU TO PUT IN YOUR LAYING HOUSE NEXT FALL.

WALTER S. RICH, HOBART, N. Y.

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WANTED: 1 Corn Picker and Husker

1 GRAIN BUSTER FEED MILL WITH ADJUSTABLE KNIVES. WRITE TO

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Beautiful Modern Home; 60 Acres

Mile to depot town or pretty lake; 9 rooms, hardwood floors, bath, furnace, elec., maple shade, lawn and shrubs, garage, good 32x42 barn, spring water. 2nd barn 30x30, silo, housing for 400 hens; about 50a for crops, spring-watered 12-cow pasture, woodlot; "giveaway" at \$3500, ½ down, machinery, tools and crops thrown in; see pg. 51 Big Free Catalog—Bargains 18 States.

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200-Acre Dairy and Poultry Farm.

PRODUCTIVE LAND, GOOD BUILDINGS.

EASY TERMS.

FRED IGEL, Burlington Flats, N. Y.

FARM WANTED

LOOKING FOR GENERAL FARM

ABOUT 100 ACRES WITHIN 200 MILES OF N. Y. C. WILL PAY UP TO \$6,500.

ROBERT J. EULA

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Do You Want to Do Your Part in the Essential Health Services?

Do you like to work with people? Do you want an interesting position? A Connecticut private hospital offers these opportunities. Full maintenance is furnished, with pleasant living conditions on campus. In addition to a beginning salary of \$50. or \$60. a month while learning and gaining experience, with good promotional opportunities. Send for booklet and further information to

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ADVERTISING RATES — Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers —

This classified page is for the accommodation of Northeastern farmers for advertising the following classifications: LIVESTOCK—Cattle, Swine, Sheep, Horses, Dogs, Rabbits, Goats, Mink, Ferrets; FARM PRODUCE—Field Seeds, Hay and Straw, Maple Syrup, Honey, Pop Corn, Miscellaneous; POULTRY—Breeding Stock, Hatching Eggs; EMPLOYMENT—Help Wanted, Situation Wanted; FARM REAL ESTATE—Farms for Sale, Farms Wanted; USED FARM EQUIPMENT—For Sale, Wanted.

This page combines the advantage of display type advertising at farmers' classified advertising rates. Two advertising space units are offered as follows: space one inch deep one column wide at \$6.00 per issue or space one-half inch deep one column wide at \$3.00 per issue. Copy must be received at American Agriculturist, Advertising Dept., Box 514, Ithaca, N. Y., 11 days before publication date. No Baby Chick advertising accepted on this page. 1943 issue dates are as follows: Jan. 2, 16; Feb. 13, 27; Mar. 13, 27; April 10, 24; May 8, 22; June 5, 19; July 3, 17, 31; Aug. 14, 29; Sept. 11, 25; Oct. 9, 23; Nov. 6, 20; Dec. 4, 18.

DOWN THE



By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

I RECEIVED a very interesting letter from Vermont this week. Perhaps you would like to answer it. To quote from it:

"Why don't you tell some of the people that just because meat doesn't have a Federal stamp on it, it is not necessarily black market meat. Take our community. I bet the people in this town would have all starved to death by now if we were still waiting for some big packer to remember that we still lived here. Fortunately, we have diversified farms and can take care of ourselves. About all we can get is native beef and most of it is darn good, and I hate to read these articles telling about only the stamped meat and the rest being dead cows or horse meat."

Doesn't that sound like Vermont?

This illustrates the travesty to our common sense in the year following our greatest grain production. We are told, "no grain, or too many meat animals," yet—no meat. Here is the picture:

1. All kinds of grains are being bought and stored by most everyone.
2. The distribution of meat has changed as much as the distribution of grain, and, as the above letter indicates, so much livestock is going into meat that is not going through normal or usual distribution channels that figures as to the available supply for cities and for the government are worthless.

3. In the case of livestock, this publicity has created a scare, and coupled with bungling price manipulations is going to create a livestock liquidation. This will produce a real livestock and meat shortage before we have gone far into 1944, which in its turn may completely change the grain picture.

4. We will get this liquidation this fall, and since the ranges are in good shape this year it will produce a great many more animals in killing flesh than usual. This will give the appearance of an adequate supply of meat up until about the middle of December.

5. This will be augmented by the fact that the feeders themselves are disgusted and disgruntled over price ceilings arbitrarily placed while they had livestock on feed in both the past two years. Many will not attempt to feed at all this year.

6. With the grain shortage publicity a great many grain raisers and feeders will simply hold their grain for a prospective higher price rather than feed it.

This means that you should probably do your marketing of meat animals



Floyd H. Rogers, Jr., Cornish, New Hampshire, who is ten years old, is seriously engaged in helping to relieve the meat shortage. He owns a thoroughbred Poland China sire and two sows, and is raising five Brown Swiss steers. The boar has bred thirty-six sows under Floyd's expert supervision, and the two sows are due to farrow in August.

either early or late, and not right in the middle of the range liquidation which normally comes from about September 15 to November 15. I say this even though I doubt if there will be much of a break in price during this period because the city consumer will be able to get meat and he will buy it if given the opportunity. This latter is subject to the willingness of the OPA to let the people have it, because if they do demand lower livestock prices, then black markets will step up their operations at the lower prices and more of it will disappear even than now.

P. S. Too many people, with a sort of a wise smirk, are asking me how I like farming. Well, we have lived on that "dream" farm, now known as "Down the Alley" farm, for about six months, and I am convinced it has more headaches per square inch than any other 133 acres under God's Heaven. Frankly, I love it—darn it!

—A. A.—

"FAST MILKING"

At the present time, we are milking our herd of twenty-five Holsteins and Jerseys by machine, averaging approximately three minutes per cow, with no hand stripping. This rapid milking is accomplished by the use of "cow psychology" in conditioning the animals for milking. An individual towel, soaked in hot water and wrung dry, is used to clean and massage the udder for a period of approximately one minute. This stimulates the cow to "let down" her milk, the heat probably being as important as the massage.

Immediately upon removal of the hot towel, a few streams from each quarter are drawn into a strip cup and the milker then placed on the cow. Stripping is accomplished by a few seconds manipulation of the udder, the operator exerting a downward pull on the teat cups at the same time. Removal of the machine is followed by dipping the teats in a chlorine solution.

This procedure was undertaken at

Are Your Sheep Protected?

By JOHN P. WILLMAN

ARE YOU giving your sheep the protection they need? They need protection against three types of thieves—the human thief, the dog, and the internal parasite.

In these days of meat rationing it is quite possible that numerous cases of stealing of lambs and sheep will be reported. In fact the first case of this kind to come to the attention of the writer this year was in early June. The flock owner can do little to prevent these losses if his flock is located beyond hearing distance. He can help himself and other sheep owners by reporting promptly such losses to the representatives of the New York State Police located nearest his farm.

Dogs vs. Sheep

In spite of the fact that New York has a very good dog law there still is entirely too much loss in flocks of sheep due to dogs. These losses would decrease considerably if flock owners who have experienced losses would insist on the enforcement of the dog law. No good can come from sheep-killing dogs roaming over the countryside especially at night. In some sections of the state the dog losses are held to a minimum by the enforcement of the night quarantine. If fewer sheep and lambs are killed by dogs this summer then more meat will be available for ourselves and our allies next fall and winter.

"Worms"

The internal parasite is one of the most serious enemies of sheep in this northeastern country. Nearly all sheep are infected to some degree with in-

ternal parasites. The flock may be rather heavily infected in midsummer without the owner being aware of it. It is during the latter part of the grazing season and during the winter that the effects of worm infections are most noticeable.

—H. J. M., Alfred, New York.

—A. A.—

YOU, YOUR FARM and THE WAR

(Continued from Page 3)

fertilizer containing nitrogen on fall or spring grains. There will be two additional grades of 5% nitrogen mixed fertilizer allowed—5-10-5 and 5-10-10. The restrictions on fertilizer for cucumbers and melons have been removed, and gardeners will be glad to know that the standard Victory Garden fertilizer next year will be 5-10-5.

Some preference will still be given to the crops known as "A" crops, and it will still be necessary to fill out application forms for all fertilizers except those for Victory Gardens. The quantity of fertilizer for either "A" or "B" crops is still regulated by the amounts recommended by the Farm Bureau. However, looking ahead to 1944, the picture is greatly improved.

* * *

INFLATION

Farmers resent the charge that food prices are causing inflation. Since 1939 the national income has increased by \$49,000,000,000. Only 12 per cent of this increase has gone to agriculture. At the same time, factory wages have gone up 117 per cent.

* * *

INSURANCE

Until August 10, any soldier at home or abroad can get national service life insurance without a physical examination. After August 10, a rigid physical examination will be required.

NEED A NEW SILO THIS YEAR?

You may be able to get a UNADILLA—if you act promptly. We are authorized to make a few more silos this year.

Our war work permitting, we propose to make and ship silos in time for Fall filling. We believe extra effort on our part is our patriotic duty.

Naturally, we must serve those who apply first. If you are in need of a silo, you'll want the staunch UNADILLA, famous for its safety... convenience... dowering and base anchor features.

Wire, phone or write for prices and delivery date.

UNADILLA SILO CO.
Box B Unadilla, N.Y.

SAFE
EASY
DOOR
FRONT
LADDER

UNADILLA SILOS

EARLVILLE, MADISON CO., N. Y.

located 40 miles south of Syracuse and 30 miles southwest of Utica, N. Y.

ANOTHER BIG SALE—THE 158th

Wednesday, August 4

150 Registered Holstein CATTLE

featuring 125 fresh and close springing cows and first calf heifers. All from T.B. Accredited herds, negative to blood test, mastitis charts with milking animals.

25 CALVES

10 bulls from dams up to 902 lb. of fat. Become one of the hundreds who have bought with satisfaction and obtain more value for the money at Earlvile than you can elsewhere.

SALE STARTS AT 10 A. M.

There is no pleasure ban on driving your car to this sale. Trains will be met by request at Utica or Syracuse. TRUCKS AVAILABLE.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS,
Sales Manager and Auctioneer,
MEXICO, NEW YORK

HORSES

RIDERS AND WORK HORSES FOR SALE

Heavy draft and handyweight chunks, singles, and matched pairs, also general purpose horses. Riding horses and ponies, attractive colored palominos, sorrels, spotted, white, etc. Carload lots of whatever kinds you want. Come personally or send your order.

FRED CHANDLER, CHARITON, IOWA

DOGS

COLLIE PUPS.—Beautiful, intelligent, Males \$10.00, Females, \$5. P. McCULLOUGH, MERCER, PENNA.



ANSWER THE "ADS"

LIKE the early bird that gets the worm, you'll get the bargains if you answer the advertisements in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST promptly. Don't lay the paper aside until you have read them thoroughly. Ads. in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST are guaranteed. To get the protection of this guarantee you must say you saw the ad. in

AMERICAN
AGRICULTURIST

Serve Soybeans

By GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

BEANS have always been a great standby of American cookery, but it is only fairly recently that Americans have come to think of soybeans as human food. Yet they really rank higher in food value than our common table beans because they are richer in protein and fat, and their protein can be used to better advantage by the body than that of other beans. Then too the starch content of soybeans is only half that of other beans. Furthermore, when sprouted, soybeans are not likely to produce the intestinal fermentation which distresses many people.

Either fresh or dry soybeans provide the important minerals, calcium, phosphorus and iron; also, fresh soybeans, especially the deep green ones, are rich in Vitamin A, besides being a good source of Vitamin B¹ and riboflavin. Soybean sprouts are a good source of Vitamin C besides being crisp and waxy, even when cooked. For these many reasons, nutritionists are pushing soybeans and soybean sprouts hard as important food materials, especially under war conditions.

When considering soybeans for the table, it should be remembered that there are field and garden varieties; also that the garden varieties may be used either green or dried. Soybean sprouts can be obtained from the field varieties of soybeans, chiefly Cayuga and Seneca which are commonly grown in New York State. The garden varieties can be sprouted but since the field varieties sprout easily and are more plentiful, it would seem wasteful to use the garden varieties for that purpose. The light-tan colored beans are more attractive than the mottled or black ones when cooked.

The immature soybeans are very welcome as an early fall green vegetable. The difficulty is in shelling them. They have to be boiled about 3 minutes; then you can pop them out of the shells quite easily or pour boiling water over the beans and let them stand 5 minutes; then drain, break the pods in half crosswise and squeeze out the beans. To one pint of hulled beans add one cup boiling water, and $\frac{3}{4}$ teaspoon salt after the beans begin to boil. Avoid overcooking. Drain and season with butter or in any other manner desired. The garden type of soybeans should still be bright green in color after cooking and they will have a nutty texture, not a soft texture like green peas.

To Can Soybeans

Although either green or dried soybeans may be canned, the green ones are more satisfactory in both flavor and color. Pick over the beans, wash, blanch in boiling water for 3 to 4 minutes and drain. Fill at once into containers to about $\frac{3}{4}$ th capacity. Add $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt per pint of beans and cover to overflowing with boiling water. Partially seal and process immediately, 80 minutes in pint or 90 minutes in quart glass jars, 70 minutes in No. 2 tin cans, 85 in the No. 3 tin cans, all at 10 pounds pressure. Three hours are required if processed in the boiling water bath, time to be counted after water in the bath is actively boiling.

If dry soybeans are canned, they should be soaked overnight in a cool place, drained, blanched, packed and processed just as are the fresh beans. The flavor of dry beans is improved if a teaspoon of sugar or a tablespoon of

molasses per pint of beans is used. Either fresh or dry soybeans may have small pieces of salt pork added before processing.

The Cornell Nutrition School and the College of Home Economics have been experimenting with sprouting soybeans and recommend the following method of sprouting your own:

To Sprout Soybeans

Soak beans overnight in water with a pinch of chlorinated lime; drain off the soaking water, place the beans in a colander or a clean flower pot and keep them moist by sprinkling with water 3 to 4 times a day. Use chlorinated water for sprinkling at night—to keep down molds. Four or five days should be long enough at sprouting temperatures. Beans sprouted in the dark have the best color. They can be cooked ready to eat in 10 to 20 minutes—sprout, bean and all. You may hull them if you wish, but it is not necessary. The sprouts may be served alone as a vegetable or they can be used in casserole, salads, soups or chop suey; or, as the Chinese do it, they can be chopped and added to scrambled eggs and omelets.

The main thing to remember about bean sprouts is that they are about as perishable as meat and one should not expect to keep them on hand more than a day or two.

Specific ways of using soybean sprouts, as recommended by the College are: in salads, sauteed and in chop suey. To saute' sprouts, lightly brown sliced onion in a small amount of fat in a skillet, add the bean sprouts and a small amount of water. Cook for 10 to

15 minutes. To use in salad, slip the skins off the beans, steam the beans and sprouts for 10 minutes; chill and combine with other vegetables, add dressing and serve.

CHINESE CHOP SUEY

1 pound fresh pork tenderloin, veal cutlet or round steak	1 cup shredded celery
3 tablespoons salad oil	4 cups stock, or 4 bouillon cubes dissolved in 4 cups boiling water
1 teaspoon salt	2 cups sprouted soybeans
2 medium-sized onions, sliced	2 tablespoons corn starch
1 cup shredded green pepper (optional)	1 tablespoon cold water
1 cup ($\frac{1}{4}$ pound) sliced mushrooms (optional)	2 tablespoons soy sauce (optional)
	1 tablespoon sugar

Cut meat in 1-inch cubes or slender strips. Heat oil in heavy frying pan, add salt, and blend them well. Add onions and meat; saute' until the meat is lightly browned on all sides. Remove meat; saute' the sprouted soybeans for about 10 minutes. Add the green pepper, mushrooms, celery and stock or hot water. Cover and simmer slowly about 20 minutes. Add meat and onion. Mix cornstarch and cold water to a paste, slowly add them to mixture and stir it until well blended. Add the soybean sauce and sugar, and stir until the sugar is dissolved. Serve with boiled rice. Yield: 6 generous servings.

TO CAN SOYBEAN SPROUTS

Prepare them as for eating, blanch 3 or 4 minutes in hot water, dip in cold water and process same length of time as you would for asparagus or snap beans.

USING DRY SOYS

Recipes by "H. R."

Dry soybeans are available the year around, and can be prepared in much the same way as other dry beans or mixed with them if desired. Allow 3 cups of water to each cup of beans and soak 3 hours or overnight. Cook for $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours in the soaking water with enough water added to make three cups. Here are "H. R.'s" own ways of preparing and cooking dry soybeans:

Basic Method: Dry soys should be washed well and soaked 3 hours or overnight in cold water to cover. They

are best when cooked slowly; if oven-baked, keep the temperature even and low. The secret of good soys is to soak, simmer and use plenty of seasonings.

COUNTRY BEANS

2 pounds soybeans	$\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon pepper
$\frac{1}{2}$ pound salt pork	salt

Cook soaked beans with pork until tender, add pepper and salt to season. Taste carefully for salt as the pork contains salt.

SOY SALAD

$\frac{1}{2}$ pound soybeans	pickle
$1\frac{1}{2}$ cups diced celery	1 small minced onion
mayonnaise	lettuce
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup chopped sweet	

Cook soys slowly in salted water to barely cover. Drain and chill. Toss soys with celery, onion, pickle and mayonnaise to moisten. Serve on lettuce leaves with garnish of hard cooked egg slices.

BAKED BEANS

4 cups soys	2 teaspoons salt
$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bacon (diced)	$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon pepper
3 tablespoons brown sugar	$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon dry mustard

Simmer soaked soys 10 minutes, drain, add seasonings and boiling water to barely cover. Bake slowly until beans are done. Time depends on age of beans.

NORTHERN CHILI

1 pound soybeans	1 medium onion (minced)
1 pound ground beef	2 teaspoons salt
2 tablespoons fat	$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon pepper
1 tablespoon chili powder	2 cups stewed tomatoes

Brown meat with the onion in fat, add beans and seasonings and simmer until tender. Add more chili powder if a spicy product is liked.

SOUFFLE'

3 cups cooked mashed soybeans	1 teaspoon salt
4 egg yolks beaten well	dash of pepper
4 egg whites stiffly beaten	$\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon celery salt
	$\frac{1}{4}$ cup chopped bacon

Combine beans with crisply fried bacon, seasoning and fold in egg yolks, then egg whites. Turn into greased baking dish and place in pan of hot water. Bake 45 minutes at 350° F.

SOY PATTIES

2 cups cooked mashed beans	dash pepper
1 beaten egg	1 teaspoon salt
6 slices bacon	$\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon paprika

Mix beans with egg and seasonings, form into 6 fat cakes. Wrap each cake in a slice of bacon and place on greased baking pan. Bake at 390° F. until bacon is crisp and patties golden brown.

SAVORY SOYBEANS

2 cups cooked soybeans	2 teaspoons salt
2 cups cooked macaroni	$\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon pepper
$\frac{1}{4}$ cup ham or bacon drippings	3 cups stewed tomatoes

Mix lightly together, bring slowly to boiling point and simmer 10 minutes.

SOYBEAN CHOWDER

2 cups cooked soybeans	3 cups milk
2 cups diced potatoes	1 cup cooked peas
$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. diced salt pork	$\frac{1}{4}$ cup butter
1 medium onion minced	2 teaspoons salt
	$\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon pepper

Cook onion in diced pork until golden brown. Add potatoes, salt and boiling water to just cover. Cook until potatoes are tender. Add beans, pepper, peas and milk. Heat and serve. Butter may be omitted.

—A. A.—

CORRECTION

An important item was omitted from the Brownies with Honey recipe in our issue of June 19th. Here is the correct form:

BROWNIES—with honey (Yield 2 dozen pieces.)

1 7-oz. package semi-sweet chocolate melted	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup sifted flour
$\frac{1}{3}$ cup shortening	$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon baking powder
2 eggs, beaten	$\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt
6 tablespoons strained honey	1 teaspoon vanilla
	1 cup chopped walnut meats

Melt chocolate and shortening over hot water. Cool. Beat eggs until lemon-colored and gradually add honey. Fold in flour, baking powder and salt which have been sifted together three times. Mix in chocolate, add vanilla and nutmeats. Pour into greased, wax paper-lined 8" x 8" square pan. Bake at 375° F. 35 minutes. When slightly cooled, cut into 2" squares.

WIN ON THE HOME FRONT!

No. 13 — Cherish Those Blankets

A SHEET under the bedspread protects blankets at night when the spread is removed. This would save some washings. Careless washings destroy more blankets than actual wear does. Even the best cleaning tends to flatten the nap, which reduces the warmth of the blanket, but NEVER store spotted or dirty blankets because they attract moths.

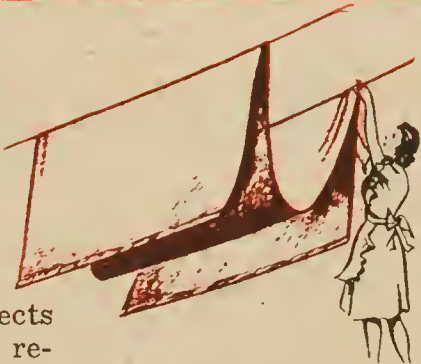
For dry cleaning, send blankets to the most reputable cleaner in your neighborhood. If washing the blankets yourself, start with soft water—but not that which has required large amounts of water softener. The safest softeners are borax and ammonia. Use lukewarm water and neutral soap, well dissolved; it is not good to rub soap directly on them—the suds should be at least an inch high.

Squeeze and swish the blankets about in the suds, but do not rub or twist; after washing the blanket in the first suds, squeeze the water out and wash in a second suds of the same temperature. If using a washing machine run as slowly as possible and not over 3 minutes for actual washing and 2 minutes for each rinse! 3 rinses are best, all of the SAME TEMPERATURE as the wash waters. This is important! Dry at same temperature or warmer—never colder.

When washing by hand, gently squeeze water out of the blankets without twisting; if using machine, loosen the rolls, fold the blanket and run evenly through the roll.

Hang blankets lengthwise on the line dividing weight evenly (2 parallel lines are better). Before thoroughly dry, change the position, hanging the blanket crosswise. Pull gently into shape at intervals while drying and shake to help raise the nap. When thoroughly dry, brush the nap with a soft brush to make more fluffy. Then pull the binding gently and press it with a moderate iron to make it smooth.

Store blankets in tightly sealed boxes with about $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. naphthalene mothballs, placed in and about each blanket. If boxes are lacking, several thicknesses of newspaper with edges folded together several times to prevent access of moths, can be made to substitute. Then store where nothing heavy will be placed on them; anything which flattens the nap makes the blanket less warm.





Clothes For the Young

No. **3573**—Scallops give added interest to this sweet dress. A printed sheer in small figures would interpret it nicely. Sizes 8 to 14. Size 12, 2½ yards 35-inch fabric with ¾ yard contrasting.

No. **2788** is an adorable little suit that is good for now and perfect for starting school. Applique is included in the pattern. Sizes 2 to 8. Size 4, 2 yards 35-inch fabric.

No. **2685**—For the many activities of young girls these days, the divided skirt is a great convenience; besides, a change of sweaters or blouses makes for variety. Sizes 8 to 14. Size 8, 3 yards 35-inch fabric.

No. **2630** is for that pretty but not-too-fancy frock. Sheer rayon or voile could be obtained in pretty prints which give softly flowing lines. Sizes

8 to 14. Size 8, 1½ yards 35-inch fabric with ½ yard for belt.

No. **2771**—No boy ever has too many pants. Make these either with long or short legs. Sizes 4 to 10. Size 4 for the long, 1½ yards 35- or 39-inch fabric; short, 1¼ yards 35-inch fabric.

No. **3577** is an adorable little frock for any little miss. Sizes 6 mos., 1, 2 and 3 years. Size 2, 1¾ yards 35-inch fabric with 2½ yards pleating.

TO ORDER: Send pattern number, correct size and 15c to Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Our new SUMMER FASHION BOOK is brimful of exciting fashions. Twenty-four pages of new patterns for all ages, sizes and occasions. Price just 12c, or send 25c for the Fashion Book and a pattern of your own choosing.

TOUGH SOD

(Continued from Page 5)
know whether your campaign is right or wrong. If there is danger of infecting children with milk from cattle with TB, that seems to be the answer. But I didn't come here to talk about that. Some of you think I am kind of a crochety old maid—and maybe I am. But I don't believe in kicking a fellow when he is down. I am no lawyer, but I think it is a principle of law and of justice that a man is innocent until he is proved guilty. I think Al Clinton is a fool for fighting sometimes, and that he barges into things that are none of his business. But I have known that boy, as you have, ever since he was a kid and I know he is honest. And if this Grange hasn't got guts enough to stand up for one of its members when he is leading a fight for what he thinks is right, whether it is or not, why then you can consider my resignation from this outfit and I'll never set foot in your hall again."

She sat down, while a hush of astonishment hung over the room.

There was some more argument, both for and against the resolution, but it was evident that the opposition had lost all its punch. Barrett finally put the resolution to vote and it was carried.

The formal session adjourned shortly afterwards, and the members went down to the big farm supper spread in the Grange dining-room in the basement of the hall. So loaded were the

tables with home cooked products of the farm and garden that there was barely room for the plates, teacups and saucers. It seemed that every woman in the Grange had vied with every other woman in the preparation of salads, cold meats, pickles, and every kind and description of pies and fat layer cakes.

But for the first time in the history of Briarton Grange, the food, no matter how attractive, seemed to be of secondary importance to the need of everyone to free his mind to his neighbor. Realizing that she had thrown the biggest bombshell that that community had had in a generation, Sarah Munson had quietly slipped away. That Ezra Chittendon's secretary would stand up and say what she had about Allen Clinton was of more interest to all the Grangers than even Allen's indictment. What would Ezra say when Helen told him? Would he fire Sarah? What had come over her anyway? Had Ezra Chittendon at last met his match? Was he able to boss everybody else and yet have somebody that had courage enough to tell him where he headed in? Maybe, several suggested, Sarah had something on Ezra. Maybe she knew too much about the inside of his business. So Ezra wouldn't fire her, and she could afford to be independent. Maybe, guessed some, Ezra is in love with Sarah and puts up with anything she says or does.

But there were others, a few close friends of Sarah, who said nothing. They knew that Sarah wasn't a crochety old maid, that she only seem-

ed that way because of a lifetime necessity of keeping in the background, first with her own father and then as Ezra's secretary. They knew, those friends of Sarah, that she was perfectly in character in defending Allen Clinton, and that she would defend even an enemy if she thought justice demanded it.

Supper over, the Grangers turned back to the big hall upstairs, where the chairs and other furniture had been shoved back against the wall ready for the dancing. Added to the original group were some others who had come in late, including Frank Wood, the District Attorney. When at last the little community orchestra struck up, one of the first couples on the floor was Frank Wood and Helen Chittendon. And again a buzz of interested, low-voiced conversation went around among the older people who had come back to watch the dancing. Certainly, that meeting had given Briarton and the whole county something to talk about for weeks.

While the first set was on the floor, Willard Green came in from working late in his office and immediately went over and asked Betty Tyler to dance with him. To his surprise and chagrin, she told him she was sorry but didn't feel like it. Shortly afterwards she left the hall and went home. As she undressed, Betty thought of all the troubles and problems started in that county in the few short months since the Farm Bureau had been organized, and she wondered if it was worth while. Still thinking of Allen, of his indictment and of all the gossip and criticism, Betty crawled into bed and cried herself to sleep.

(To be continued)

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AFTER RINSE

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BLONDES, RED HEADS
AND BRUNETTES

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HAIR AND SCALP

EFFECTIVE
IN THE HARDEST
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REMOVES DANDRUFF
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ANTISEPTICALLY
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FITCH SHAMPOO brings out the sparkle and luster of shining clean hair. That's because Fitch Shampoo is applied to the hair and scalp before any water is added, so it penetrates the tiny hair openings... carries off the dandruff, dust and dirt in its rich abundant lather. Remember—Fitch Shampoo is the ONLY shampoo in the world whose guarantee to remove dandruff with the first application bears the backing of one of the world's largest insurance firms!

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We grow the finest in Kentucky. Reserve yours now, for shipment in October. Shipped by freight, \$2.50 per gallon, F.O.B. MODEL FARMS, HAWESVILLE, KY.

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Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

FROM ANYTHING I can observe or find out, the feed supply for poultry and dairy cattle in the area in which this paper circulates is bound to become serious before next Spring.

Home-Made Adjustments

There are many adjustments which we can make here in the Northeast which will save feed. Elsewhere on this page I have reported my own decision to sell my beef cattle off grass, even if this means carrying some of them over next winter on roughage because they are not in shape to sell this Fall. Ordinarily I would feed them a couple of carloads of purchased grain.

It happens that I have already liquidated the two thousand laying hens I ordinarily keep. When I made my decision to go out of poultry, however, it was on the basis of my supply of farm labor rather than because of feed.

I had planned to get out of hogs this Fall, but an unexpectedly good corn crop, which I need hogs to help harvest, will delay this decision until next Spring.

Substitute Programs

If by next Spring I find myself down to a few dairy cattle, for which I shall need to purchase feed, and a bunch of beef cattle which I am carrying entirely on pasture and roughage, it looks to me as though I might make two moves to improve my country's food supplies:

(1) I can increase the number of dairy cows I am carrying, or at least raise more dairy heifers.

(2) I can use my better land for food crops which are suitable for direct human consumption.

Labor Determining Factor

In my case, because most of my land has been heavily manured for years, and because I have all the farm equipment I need, it will be labor and labor alone which determines the acres of cash crops I raise.

I have spelled out my own situation here, not because there is anything unique about it except that I am more flexible in my operations than an established dairy or poultry farmer can possibly be, but because I honestly believe that the kind of adjustments I have in mind are the ones which must be made by every farmer throughout the country who can possibly make them. Otherwise, it is certain that we shall not have available anywhere near enough grain to keep our best laying hens in production or our best dairy cows milking.

Actually the adjustments I have in mind-making are not nearly as necessary for me as they are for the city man and the labor union leader.

* * *

HERE IS A CHALLENGE

Mexico, New York,
July 19, 1943.

"Dear Mr. Babcock:

Your comment on hay, haying, and haying machinery, is timely. But what about the glorified cow barns we have built and are still building?

Does not the method of haying and the machinery we use fit in rather neatly with these back-breaking, time-killing, costly contraptions that we have all over the landscape?

Might it not be that our entire

method of handling livestock, hogs, horses, and cattle at any rate is more of a gesture at showmanship than comfort for the stock, labor saving, and economy for man?

It strikes me that you may have said something but it also seems to me that, 'the half has never yet been told.'

Very truly,

O. P. JORDAL."

While I don't know all which Mr. Jordal had in mind when he wrote the above card, I am challenged by his line of thought. As a matter of fact, during the last few years I have done enough experimenting with taking care of all kinds of livestock by other than orthodox methods to realize how hide-bound we all are by what we have been accustomed to in the past.

This coming winter all of the cattle we own will run loose in large pens. Except for the cows we are milking which will be fed grain at each milking time, we shall continue our successful practice followed during the past few years of feeding roughage only once a day. We will have water in all of the pens and always keep plenty of loose salt available. Pens will be kept well bedded—this will take a lot of bedding but also make a lot of manure. We will not let our cattle run out doors except for short periods when the weather is pleasant. We shall keep them indoors where they will be free to move around but protected from the elements, not so much for their health as to conserve feed.

Our sows and pigs will run right with the cattle. The sows, except at farrowing time, will get along on the cow feed they steal. The fattening pigs will be put with the cattle which are getting the most grain and will have access to partitioned-off self-feeders. Provisions will be made for plenty of fresh water for the hogs as well as the cattle and for access to salt mixed with limestone.

Our horses will winter in an open shed or part of a basement opening

to the south and will be free to run out doors.

I mention our plans for housing about 250 head of cattle, 75 hogs and a half dozen horses and mules just to bring out that even though we have the old fashioned barns which Mr. Jordal mentions we are changing our practices of housing livestock and so getting in a position to take advantage of any new ideas for barns which Mr. Jordal or some other reader of this page may wish to launch.

* * *

GRASS FAT BEEF

In order to do our part in keeping feed supplies available for milking cows, which I personally believe is the most serious food problem facing the Northeast in which a third of the population of the United States lives, we have made a decision which will probably cost us some real money—not to grain-feed any of the beef cattle we are finishing for market. Due to the excellent pastures we have had this spring, most of the two-year-olds we own are in pretty good shape right now. We may kill a few head around the first of August. The bulk of our killing animals, however, we shall keep along in the hopes that we shall have good pasture in September and early October. We will then start killing in earnest.

On the chance that our grass-fattened steers and heifers will eat well enough to be pleasing to our usual customers, we have already made the decision to keep on in the beef cattle business, but without buying grain.

We have bought one carload of 330 lb. calves which are due to arrive any day and sometime later will buy another carload.

* * *

CORN FOR HOGS

This spring, after sticking ten acres of oats into the mud, we completely abandoned our plans for 50 acres of oats and spring barley and swung over to growing a crop of corn for husking.

This is the first corn we have grown for several years and we have a wonderful crop of it. Since our silos are already full of grass silage we have no choice but to let it ripen and husk it.

In August, ten sows will farrow. We have been planning to liquidate our pigs this fall and would do so if we had to buy feed for them. However, our good corn crop may change our

plans. If it goes through the way it looks as though it would, we should have plenty of ear corn to fatten at least 75 shoats, and still have some over for our beef cattle.

Since one of our chief problems is bedding we are thinking about the following procedure in handling our corn crop. We shall cut it with a binder and set it up in rather small shocks. Then after it is pretty well dried out we shall draw it as close as possible to the barn where we shall run 120 feeder calves and our shoats. Then some time about the first of December we will set up our chopper in the barn and use it to chop several shocks of corn, ears and all, each morning. This chopped corn will fall down on a concrete feeding floor to which our shoats will have access but not the calves.

Our theory is that during the next 24 hours, the shoats will go through the chopped cornstalks and eat out the grain. The next morning the stalks which remain will be spread for bedding and a new batch of corn chopped for the hogs. Is this a cockeyed idea?

* * *

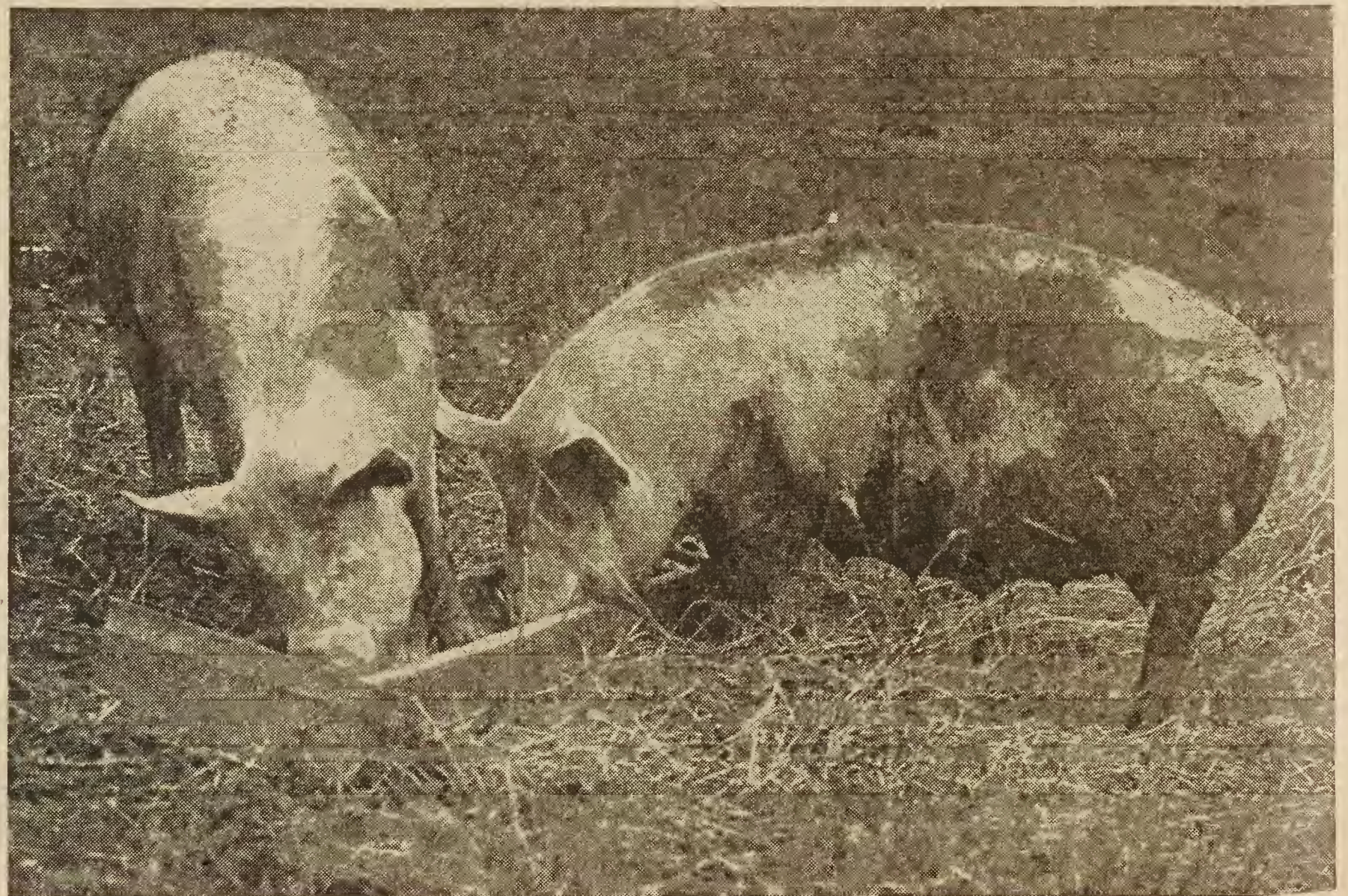
HORSE AND BUGGY DAYS

When Messrs. Ladd and Eastman wrote their "Horse and Buggy Days," I imagine they thought this period of fragrant memories "for old fellows like them" was gone forever. I doubt very much if they intended to condition the present generation in the ways of Old Dobbin and the joys of buggy riding. Yet this is what horse and buggy days may yet turn out to be.

Driving in the other morning, I passed two horse-drawn buggies and heard of a third man who was beginning to drive a horse to work. This set me thinking, and, as a result, we are starting in to break a very nice three-year-old mare to single harness as well as to saddle.

I will feel a little more comfortable with her in reserve because four miles is farther than I like to walk to town.

I am running the picture below, of a pair of purebred York sows to show their present condition. They have each had one litter and are due to farrow again in early September. Except for the grain they were fed while we took the picture, these sows have subsisted entirely on pasturage since early May, except for about a handful of grain fed them each morning so that they and their herd mates would show up to be counted.



SERVICE BUREAU

By H. L. Cosline

New Insurance Protection For New York State Farmers

A. D. GENTLE
Deputy Director, Farm Manpower Service,
Albany, New York

FOR MANY years there has been an increasing need for an insurance policy that would protect farmers against the liabilities imposed upon them by law in connection with the operation of their farms. The loss of regular farm hands because of the war has resulted in the employment of large numbers of inexperienced workers and has greatly increased the need for such protection. High minimum premiums and rates on available forms of insurance protection have been prohibitive for most farmers, especially the small ones.

Farmers' Liability Insurance including medical payments to the employee is now available to New York State farmers, except poultrymen, with reduced rates and minimum premiums. This insurance protection has been made available through the efforts of the Compensation Insurance Rating Board and the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters in co-operation with the Farm Manpower Service. In the near future it is expected that this insurance protection will be made available to other states on a national basis.

This new farmers Liability Insurance with medical payments to employees is written only in combination with Owners', Landlords' and Tenants' Liability Insurance. This insurance will protect the farmer to the extent of \$5000 per person and subject to this limit, \$10,000 per accident against legal action that may be taken to recover for damages resulting from injuries or illness, including death, of employees occurring during the course of their employment. The farmer is not only protected against damages arising out of injuries to employees but is also protected against any public damages for which he may be liable as a result of his farm operation. For example, if a farmer's livestock should cause damage to someone's property, or if a member of the public should be injured while visiting his farm, this insurance will cover any liability that may be imposed upon the farmer by law with respect to these damages. This insurance also covers payments to the farmer's help up to either \$250 or \$500 for bodily injury, sickness or disease caused by accident while on the farm or elsewhere while engaged in the employment of the farmer. The payment to the employee covers reasonable expenses of necessary medical, surgical, ambulance, hospital and professional nursing services, and in the event of death, funeral expenses, resulting from such injuries.

The premium rates are based on the farmer's payroll with a minimum premium of \$23.00 for Farmers' Liability Insurance, with \$250 medical payments, and \$25.00 minimum premium with \$500 medical payments. The rate for Farmers' Liability with \$250 medical payments is \$4.07 per \$100 of payroll and for \$500 medical payments \$4.42. The minimum premium for Owners', Landlords' and Tenants' Liability is \$5.00 plus 1½¢ per acre for all over five acres. For example, let's take a farmer with 100 acres of land and a \$1,000 payroll. His total insurance cost would be as follows:
Farmers' Liability Insurance with \$250 medical payments (10 x \$4.07 per \$100 of payroll).....\$40.70
Owners', Landlords' and Tenants'

Liability Insurance (\$5.00 for premises including first 5 acres + 1½¢ x 95) 6.43
Total\$47.13

It is interesting to note that if this farmer's total labor payroll had been only \$600 he still would not have been subject to the minimum premium which is \$23.00.

This insurance program has been approved by the New York State Insurance Department and it may be written by any company licensed to write liability insurance in New York State.

— A. A. —

REVOKED LICENSE

Some time ago, I had an automobile accident. My car was not insured, and my license was revoked. How can I get it reinstated? I live in New York State.

The Commissioner of Motor Vehicles is required by a law which became effective January 1, 1942, to suspend or revoke licenses of drivers when cars are not insured and they are in an accident which results in personal injury or causes over \$25 damage. To get the license reinstated, you have to do two things. First, show that you can pay for damage done if the driver of the other car sues and gets a judgment. You can post a bond; or, if you can get the driver of the other car involved in the accident to state in writing that it was not your fault or that he does not intend to sue, it will handle that angle.

Second, you have to show financial responsibility sufficient to cover possible future accidents. This can be done by taking out the usual liability policies on all cars you own.

When these things are done, write the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, Albany, New York, and request that your license be reinstated.

— A. A. —

DIFFICULTIES

"Recently, I ordered some plants, sending a check in payment. The check was cashed, but I have not received the plants."

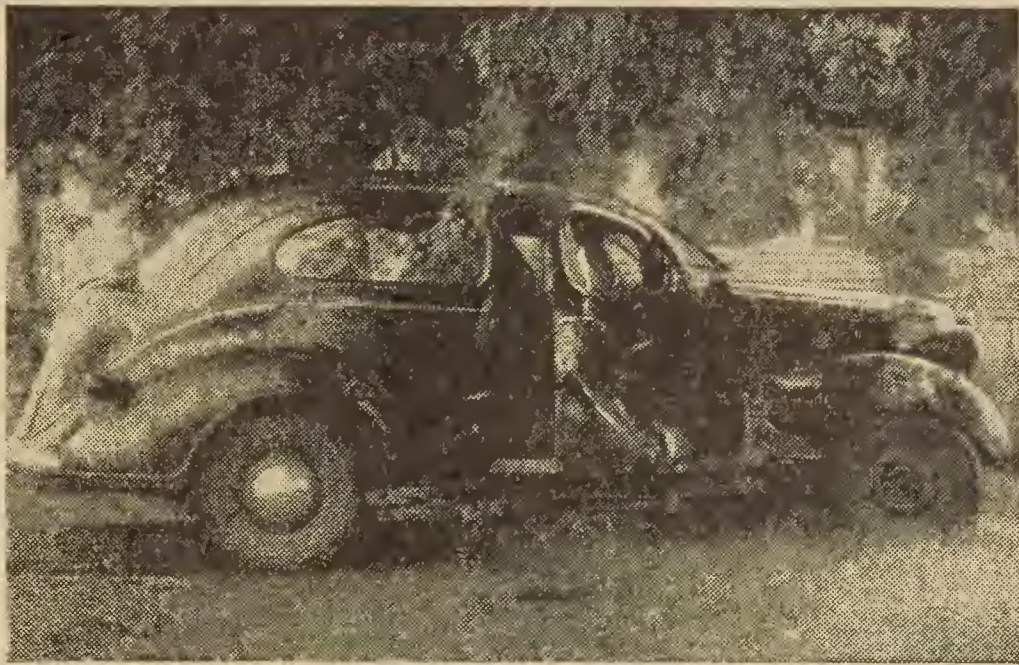
The man from whom the plants were ordered is an advertiser in *American Agriculturist*; therefore, our subscriber is protected and will not lose any money. We will see that a refund is made, or we will make a refund ourselves.

While we cannot excuse a failure to answer letters from our subscriber, we do want to point out that many commercial firms, particularly baby chick advertisers and plant advertisers, have been going through a very difficult period. They have been flooded with orders, some of which they have been unable to fill; and to make matters worse, they are operating on short help and inexperienced help. They are doing the best they can under difficult conditions. We want to repeat that no *American Agriculturist* subscriber will lose any money on an order sent to any of our subscribers.

— A. A. —

"Yesterday I received the attachment I ordered. If it had not been for your help, I guess I would never have gotten it. I know it is hard to get goods these days, but in this case, they kept telling me they had shipped it, but I did not receive it."—M. J. G.

New Jersey Housewife Struck by Train



MRS. OTTO BARTH, Three Bridges, N. J., escaped with cuts and bruises when this car was smashed by a locomotive. The car was carried nearly 200 feet. Mrs. Barth was riding with a friend — both on their way to work in a South Plainfield defense plant — when the car was struck by the passenger train. The North American Accident Insurance Co. delivered a check covering disability from this accident — to Mrs. Barth on her low cost Travel Accident policy.

Mrs. Barth writes

Mrs. Otto M Barth
Box 111 - Three Bridges
New Jersey

North American Accident Ins Co.
Ithaca, New York

Dear Sirs:

Your letter and check received, and I want you to know that I appreciate your kindness and promptness. Very many thanks indeed.

I am pleased to say that I am feeling well again, and have resumed my work.

I do hope that I will not meet with any more accidents. Again thanking you,

Very truly yours,

Sarah Barth
Sarah Barth

Keep Your Policy Renewed

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.
Oldest and Largest Exclusive Health and Accident Company in America
N. A. ASSOCIATES DEPARTMENT
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

Wise and Able LEADERSHIP

... needed now more than ever before
in the farmers' 50-year-fight for
A LIVING PRICE FOR MILK!

THE idea of forming a Dairymen's League took shape first in the mind of an Orange County farmer. No one today remembers who he was, but no matter. *He was a leader.* He assembled other wise and able leaders about him. Together these men went out and recruited still more leaders: Dairy farmers in every community of the milkshed! Dairy farmers who were conscious of the sad plight of all dairy farmers and who were energetic and resolute enough to go out and do something about it.

Why They Were Leaders

These men were leaders because they saw that all dairy farmers have common problems which could be solved only by uniting with other farmers and working together for the common good of all. Because they con-

stantly preached the gospel of cooperation! Because in summer and in winter . . . in planting time and in harvest . . . in good times and in bad . . . they never let down, never became discouraged or indifferent, never let their friends and neighbors forget that the MOST IMPORTANT JOB OF ALL is to organize, to work together, to fight as a single unit!

Energetic Leadership Pays

Today, Dairymen's League leadership is recognized as the big stabilizing force in the milkshed. It has established every sound principle of market control and stabilization. It has started every major movement to build or protect market structures. It has been in the forefront of every fight, has led every effort to get dairy groups together for the common good of all dairy farmers.

Needed Now As Never Before

Difficult times like these we are passing through call especially for leadership. Because they tax not only the nation's strength and wisdom, but throw an exceptionally heavy strain on the patience, wisdom and endurance of dairy farmers. In such times, even the wisest among us is likely to listen to schemes or remedies which he would laugh down quickly if proposed in ordinary times. We *all* need the stabilizing force of association with other dairy farmers. We need their counsel, calmness and experience which have helped us in the past. We need the strength that comes with unity. For only by wise leadership and unity can we attain the security and economic position which is our natural right. Only by aggressive action under united leadership can we, as dairy farmers, fulfill our important mission in the war effort as a whole.

We believe Government in dealing with Agriculture, before they adopt basic policies, should consult with the National Farm Organizations as these people are truly representative of farmers and therefore are in a position to know the best methods to use in getting the results the Government is asking for.



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THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

POTATOES On the *Hilltops*

By
E. R. EASTMAN



"His walls are down; their mighty stones
Are crushed to make a roadway's bones."
—Bob Adams.

I thought of Bob Adams' beautiful poem "Lilacs" the other day when I stood on the ruins of the farm home in which I was born. With me in the picture is Mr. Charles Bahny (right) who now owns our old hilltop farm and grows potatoes there to the tune of 400 bushels to the acre.

It was almost unbelievable to me to see a stand of potatoes with the tops completely covering the ground on July 27, promising yields of 400 bushels or more, to the acre, now growing in large acreages on hill lands that my father and his neighbors considered nearly worthless forty years ago. Heavy fertilization and constant spraying are the principal reasons.

ON JULY 27 I stood on the Tioga County, N. Y., hill farm on which I was born and looked out across a great field of potatoes whose tops completely covered the ground. Those potatoes will yield 400 bushels to the acre. On that same farm and soil my Dad used to think he had a wonderful crop if he got 150 bushels per acre.

We raised potatoes in five and ten acre lots when I was young, all by hand methods—the hard way. But we did learn something about their requirements, and I remember particularly my brother prophesying that some time in the distant future some of those southern New York hill tops would grow potatoes in twenty-five and fifty acre fields, and would yield so heavily that no old-timer would believe it unless he saw it with his own eyes.

Well, Brother's prophecy has come true. In the hills of Steuben County, another southern tier New York county, farmers, encouraged and helped by the State College of Agriculture, their County Agent William Stemple, and others, have developed a potato

business that is making Steuben county famous. Growers from the State of Maine, chiefly from that great potato-growing County of Aroostook, came into Steuben a few years ago to such an extent that the section where they settled and started to grow potatoes is now known as "Little Maine." These growers, together with old-time residents, have developed a great and for the most part prosperous potato business in Steuben County.

In Tioga County, a farmer by the name of Charles Bahny came to Berkshire several years ago and after talking with those who had lived in the northern Tioga hills for years, Mr. Bahny made up his mind that potatoes could be grown there on a large scale. Dan Dean, sometimes known as the Potato King, has been growing potatoes at Nichols in the southern part of Tioga County for many years. But Dan grows most of his on the river bottoms. I am talking now about the hilltops.

We used to say that on some of those old hill lands the hardpan came up to the second

rail on the fence. "That's all right," says Mr. Bahny, "but if you give me at least a foot and a half of good potato soil on top of that hardpan, that's all I ask for potatoes."

This year Mr. Bahny has some sixty acres, some of which is on good bottom land, but most of which is on the hilltops. And I tell you, it was a pleasant sight to see those barren old hills that I always thought were more or less worthless now covered with potato fields in twenty-five acre plots or more, and with the tops on the 27th of July completely covering the ground.

More recently, Mr. Frank C. Clark, who came from Connecticut and originally from Maine, has also proved that the hills of Tioga County will grow potatoes like nobody's business. This year he has 190 acres of potatoes in Connecticut, 100 (Please Turn to Page 21)

IN THIS ISSUE SEED CROP SCARCE, Page 3; MILK PRICE CEILINGS CAUSE BIG SHORTAGES, Page 4; HOME-GROWN WINTER WHEAT IS CHEAP FEED, Page 6; LEE WEAVER'S POULTRY NOTES, Page 12; LIVESTOCK CAN'T LIVE ON OPTIMISM, Page 17; ONION GROWERS DISGUSTED WITH OPA PRICE CEILINGS, Page 20; KERNELS, SCREENINGS AND CHAFF, Page 26.

The basis of a sound business cooperative is voluntary use by fully informed patrons

An Opportunity to Increase YOUR FEED SUPPLY

Plant fall grain and plant it early to—

1. Produce more digestible nutrients per acre
2. Give the seeding a better chance
3. Get some of next spring's work done this fall

MORE NUTRIENTS PER ACRE WITH WHEAT—A 20 bushel per acre yield of wheat will make 1032 pounds of total digestible nutrients. A 40 bushel per acre yield of oats will produce 915 pounds of total digestible nutrients. Most farmers can get much better than 20 bushel yields with wheat.

PLOW EARLY—Land on which you're going to plant wheat should be plowed several weeks before time to sow. This gives it a chance to settle. A well fitted, firm seed bed is necessary to give the wheat a good send-off.

PLANT EARLY—At elevations above 800 feet, plant as soon after September 1 as possible. September 15 is about right for elevations below 800 feet.

Early planting gives the wheat a chance to get well established before freezing weather. Good fall growth helps to protect against winter killing.

SOW HIGH QUALITY ADAPTED SEED—

High yielding strains of wheat adapted to conditions in the Northeast are available.

Yorkwin is best suited for milling.

Nured is a high yielding, high protein feed wheat. Ask your County Agent about the variety to plant on your farm.

USE TREATED SEED—G.L.F. seed wheat is treated for stinking smut. If your seed is not

treated, use 1½ ounces of New Improved Ceresan per bushel to protect against stinking smut.

FERTILIZE LIBERALLY—On recently manured fertile soil use 300 to 500 pounds of superphosphate per acre. On recently manured light soil use 300 to 500 pounds of 0-16-8. On other soils use 300 to 500 pounds of 4-12-4 per acre.

Use 500 pounds when the land is to be seeded.

SOW GRASSES IN THE FALL—If you're going to seed, sow timothy or other grasses in the fall. Put the legumes on with a wheelbarrow seeder next spring as soon as the snow goes off.

* * *

More Food and Feed

Following the practices listed above should help you to produce more food and feed from the land on which you grow grain. Getting some of your grain land out of the way this fall will protect you against another late spring. Getting the job done early will help to insure against winter killing.

Sowing fall grain is a good opportunity to get more food and feed from your farm.

G.L.F. PATRONAGE REFUND DECLARED

The G.L.F. Board of Directors has declared a patronage refund of approximately \$2,000,000 on the year's business ending June 30, 1943, to be paid in the form of Participation Certificates. Refunds, which represent the net earnings of G.L.F. remaining after necessary reserves have been set aside, are divided among the users according to how much they have purchased. Refunds are paid only on those commodities that have earned them. The rates are: \$2.40 a ton on formula feeds, 50c a ton on mixed fertilizer, 3% on seed, and 3% on G.L.F. mixed dusts.

In wartime it requires much more money to operate a business like G.L.F. For this reason, last year in distributing refunds the system of Participation Certificates was begun. In most cases, patrons either retained these certificates, on which interest was paid, or converted them into Common stock. In this way a great deal of the extra capital needed was furnished.

This year the system of issuing Participation Certificates will remain a part of the G.L.F. program for the same reason.

Whenever it is possible to do so, G.L.F. patrons are urged to apply their Participation Certificates toward the purchase of G.L.F. Common stock which is issued in \$5 shares.

G.L.F. patrons who would like to purchase more stock than the amount of their participation certificate can do so up to the amount of \$5,000 by sending in the difference, along with the participation certificate.

FENCE CONTROLLER STORAGE BATTERIES

Here are a few suggestions from the men in G.L.F. who handle electric fence controllers on how to get greater service and longer life out of your controller storage battery:

1. See that the battery is in a cool, shaded place, if possible.
2. Recharge at least every 90 days.
3. Later this summer, before freezing weather sets in, have the battery recharged.

RATS ARE EXPENSIVE

Each year on the average Northeastern farm rats destroy around 80 dollars worth of feed, bags, and equipment. In the course of a year, a single rat will eat enough feed to take care of two laying hens. The only way to get rid of rats is to keep at it all the time. Here are some weapons:

1. Keep 15 or 20 snap-back or No. 1 steel traps set at all times in and around your feed room and poultry house.
2. Keep your feed where the rats can't get at it. If you can't rat-proof your feed room, dump your feed into metal drums or barrels with tight-fitting covers. If you have to store your feed in bags, try to keep it up off the floor so the cats can get under and around the bags.
3. Carry on a consistent poison campaign.



Red Squill Cyanogas Rat Poison

Here are three G.L.F. products for you to use to poison the rats on your farm.

Red Squill mixed with ground meat in baits about the size of a walnut will help you get rid of the rats, without danger of poisoning the farm pets. In granaries where the cats and dogs can't get at it, use liquid arsenical poison or larvacide. Cyanogas is a good weapon to use where rats have burrows.

YOU ★ ★ YOUR FARM

and the WAR

SEED CROP SHORT

There is considerable evidence that the seed supply of many crops will be inadequate next year. Austin Carpenter, a member of the New York State Emergency Food Commission, urges farmers to watch the second growth of legumes which might produce a seed crop. He says that the outlook is for the shortest supply of legume seed in fifty years. Farmers are being advised that if they have good fields of small grains, to save part of the crop for seed.

CARS, TIRES

Reports come to us that Midwest dealers in used cars are trying to buy both cars and tires in Northeast territory. It appears that with the fewer restrictions on western motorists, they have driven their cars longer and faster, and as a result, have worn out tires and cars. It is rumored there is to be some equalization of gasoline supply between the East and the Midwest; and as a result, gas rationing in the East may be eased up slightly. Do not figure on it until you read official announcement.

Farmers who own trucks not operated on public highways are not required to have their tires on these trucks inspected. This statement comes direct from William Clark of New York City, who is Regional Manager of the O.D.T. Division of Motor Transportation.

POTATO STORAGE

Plans are being made to construct storage houses for potatoes to carry 15,000,000 bushels. At the request of the War Food Administration, the War Production Board has approved the allocation of materials for both farm and commercial storage houses. Construction must conform to the specifications on critical materials. Farmers who want to build storage houses can get in touch with their County War Board. Real question is, can and will they be built in time to store the crop.

OIL FOR HEAT

There has been a change in the regulations on the purchase of fuel oil for operating incubators, brooders or other equipment. Owners of such equipment may now get oil regardless of the date on which the equipment was acquired. A new amendment adds equipment used for raising and preparing for market crops, poultry and livestock, or other farm products, to the equipment for which oil is allowed.

BEESWAX

J. R. Hepler, of the New Hampshire College, calls attention to war need for more beeswax, stating that the price at the present time is 41½¢ a pound. The chief source of beeswax is imperfect combs in hives.

CHEAP FOOD

There remains little doubt but that the Administration is determined to keep food costs down, perhaps in an attempt to avoid more wage increase demands by labor. In war time, fewer of the things consumers buy are made; consequently, we all have to get along with less. It is impossible in war time, to increase or even maintain the standard of living of everyone. Therefore, if the pleas of labor that living costs are rising, and therefore wages must be increased, are met, it must mean that labor, by maintaining its living stand-

ard, will be able to buy more than the average citizen can; and therefore, that many of the rest of us must buy less.

Of course, the most serious angle of attempts to keep food prices down is that it discourages food production at a time when we need every bit of food that can be produced. Joseph Decatur, President of the Massachusetts Farm

Bureau Federation, and a leading vegetable grower, declares that price ceilings on lettuce and cabbage are going to discourage vegetable growing in Massachusetts. Says he, "The highest price a grower can get under O.P.A. restrictions is lower than in normal years, and the farmer's cost of production is way above what it was in normal years."

COAL

The Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation states that about 45,000 tons of nut coal will be needed next

spring to brood the 38,000,000 chicks that will be hatched in New England.

At a meeting called by Oscar Ostby of the Fuel Administrator's Office, he stated that this amount can be provided if poultrymen will put in their orders immediately and take delivery of the coal through summer and fall months.

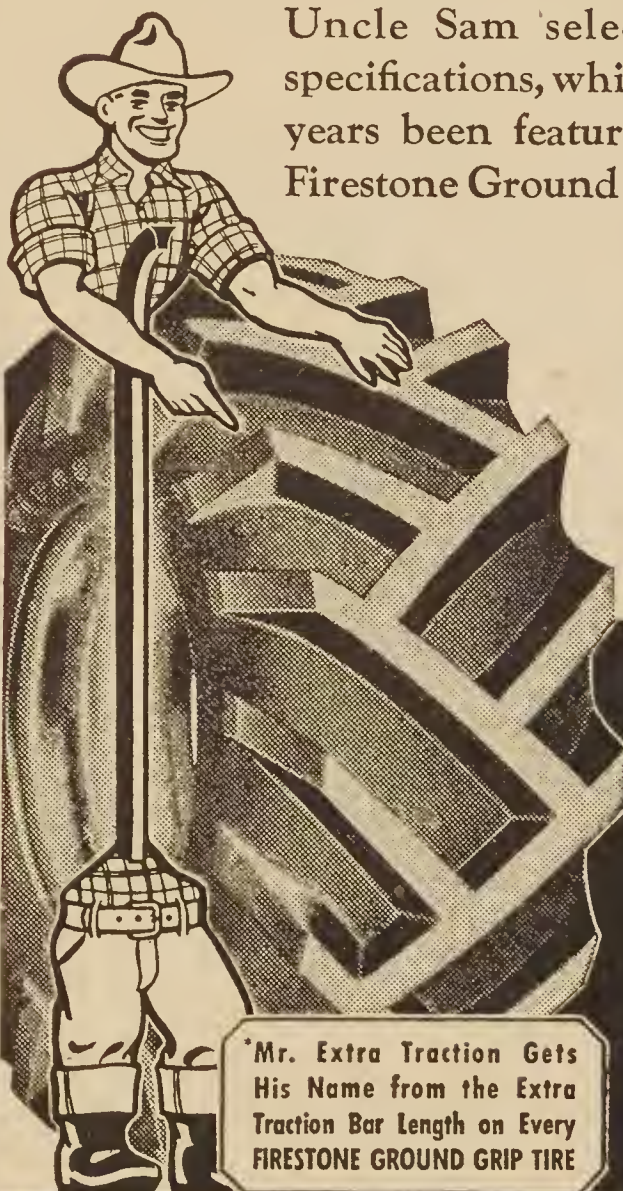
CONTAINERS

The situation on containers for fruits and vegetables is better than was expected. The regional market at Men-

(Continued on Page 16)



NEXT time you see a jeep, scout car, army truck or any other type of military vehicle, look at the tires! You will find that they have braced traction bars, that there are no open centers to cause traction leaks and that all of the traction bars are connected. With all the designs in the world to choose from, Uncle Sam selected these specifications, which have for years been featured only by Firestone Ground Grip Tires.



The new Firestone Ground Grip Tire, built with American-made synthetic rubber, is the only tractor tire made that gives you these same advantages. It is not only built in America, but also grown in America — much of the butadiene from which the synthetic rubber is made comes from alcohol made from grain and the cord body is made from American cotton. It is as much a product of the farm as of the Firestone factory.

Order your new tractor equipped with Firestone Ground Grip Tires. And if you need new tires on your present tractor, your Firestone Dealer or Firestone Store will help you make out your application for a tire rationing certificate.

Listen to the Voice of Firestone with Richard Crooks and the Firestone Symphony Orchestra, under direction of Alfred Wallenstein, Monday evenings, over N. B. C.

'Mr. Extra Traction Says: "THE TRACTOR TIRE OF TOMORROW IS HERE TODAY"'

THE New
Firestone
GROUND GRIP TIRE

Built with **AMERICAN-MADE SYNTHETIC RUBBER**

MORE FARM TRACTORS ARE EQUIPPED WITH FIRESTONE GROUND GRIP TIRES THAN WITH ANY OTHER MAKE

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

By E. R. Eastman

MILK PRICE CEILINGS CAUSE BIG SHORTAGES

THE BADLY fixed and poorly administered ceilings on milk are rapidly bringing milk marketing conditions toward chaos. There is a different price ceiling for almost every small and large city in the United States, and this situation is resulting in disastrous shortages of milk in some markets where the ceiling is so low that dealers are refusing to ship milk into them. The bright-haired theorists who never milked a cow or sold a quart of milk have put a ceiling on milk at last January's price. If the Federal Order results in a price higher than the ceiling probably the next step will be to do away with the Order. If the ceiling next January is no higher than last, how can dairymen continue to produce milk?

One of the worst shortages is rapidly developing in New York City, where because of high wages the demand has increased something like ten per cent. Mr. Fred Sexauer, President of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, recently was reported by the newspapers as trying to convince the government OPA man in New York City that if the City wanted milk the commonsense way to get it was to raise the price ceilings so it would pay to ship milk into that market. To this the government official replied that whatever else is done, the price of milk must be kept down!

I wonder how long consumers are going to allow the politicians to force on them a policy which may result in keeping the price of milk down to where no milk can be had?

The same utterly foolish price policies are reported from all over America on many other food products. Farmers' costs are rapidly increasing on one hand, while on the other hand price ceilings are unfairly keeping down prices for farm products.

Probably some price ceilings are necessary in time of war, but they should be set by practical men of experience who know the problems of the food industry from production to the consumer, and should be made flexible enough to suit changing conditions.

The whole unwise, short-sighted government food pricing policy seems to be based on the politicians' idea of making political capital with labor unions and other consumers by keeping food prices down to the point where they curtail production.

Another unwise method of tinkering with prices of food in order to keep the price down to consumers is the paying of subsidies out of the United States Treasury, this at a time when working men are getting the highest wages in history, when they have increased their purchases of food, as in the case of milk, by ten per cent, and when they are fully able and willing to pay reasonable prices for food without help from the United States Treasury and the taxpayer.

"JUST TO LIVE"

FOR SEVERAL years before the late Dean Carl Ladd bought and moved on to his large farm, he owned a little cabin camp with several acres of land not far from where he was born. The place was very secluded. On it Carl had a small garden and a large piece of woods.

When things became just too thick for him and he was badly in need of rest, he and Mrs. Ladd, or sometimes just he alone, would go up to this camp and spend a weekend. One time I asked him: "What do you do with your time up there?" I'll never forget his answer. He said: "It takes about all of my time at the camp just to live."

He went on to explain that when he was there alone, by the time he had gathered and cleaned the vegetables from the garden if it was in the summer time, cooked his own meals and washed the dishes, carried the water and split the wood, made up the bunk and swept the cabin, there wasn't much time

left. What spare time there was, he spent working in his little garden or walking in the woods.

I say I have thought of that remark many times when I think of the work farmers, and particularly farm women, have to do in preparing a meal when they don't depend on the bakery and a can opener. For example, we have been eating young roosters lately, so many, in fact, that I am reminded of earlier days when I ate so many chickens following the silo and threshing gangs that the feathers were well sprouted in my ears. It takes a lot of work to put one of those young roosters on the table ready to be eaten. After the immense amount of detailed work involved in raising them, they have to be killed, picked—which is no small chore in itself—dressed, washed through many waters, and cooked, a great many more steps and much more work than are required when the chickens are bought at the market all ready to cook.

Also, it's somewhat different preparing a mess of peas or anything else from the garden from pouring them out of a tin can! All of which accounts for the fact that most farm people work from daylight to dark, as Dean Ladd said, "just to live." But the other side of the picture is that most of us like it in spite of the hard work.

TALK WITH YOUR CONGRESSMAN

CONGRESS is now taking the longest recess it has had in two or three years and many Representatives are doing everything they can to find out what the people back home think and want.

On August 3, Congressman W. Sterling Cole of the 37th District in New York came to Ithaca, met with several groups of business men and farmers, and talked with many individuals, giving us the opportunity to tell him what we think. Arrangements were also made with Congressman Cole to meet a group of representative farmers later from his district in order to talk over with them farm problems caused by government policies.

I mention this because I hope it will be done in every congressional district, and that farmers and their leaders will take the initiative in discussing farm problems with their Representatives in Congress. That's the way democracy should work, and it is especially important right now when so many fundamental principles are at stake.

GARDEN BRAGGING

NEARLY every time I do any bragging about our big garden—there are two acres of it—my friend Paul Work, Professor of Vegetable Crops at Cornell University and garden editor of *American Agriculturist*, brings me back to earth by sending me some vegetable specimen, neatly dolled up with a pink ribbon, to prove that he can grow vegetables earlier than I can.

Nevertheless, I think I beat Paul on sweet corn this year. During the early days of May we planted five or six varieties of corn, including The Burpee, Golden Bantam, Golden Cross and Bantam Evergreen. As the old-timers used to say, I "disremember" what the other varieties are. On July 18 we had our first mess of sweet corn from The Burpee planting. It is a 75-day corn, an excellent yielder, and fair in quality.

Of course, if you live farther south or nearer the ocean, July 18 is not early for sweet corn, but I wonder how many of you in the latitude of central New York and under our conditions beat me with earlier corn this year.

My first planting is about gone now, and Golden Bantam is next in line. The best corn of all is the hybrid Golden Cross. It is a mid-season corn, a heavy yielder, with fine uniform ears. I always plan to make it our main crop for canning and freezing, but The Burpee yielded so well that there was considerable surplus, which we canned.

The increase of the corn borer and the corn ear worm in sections which have never known these pests before is just too bad. We are not afflicted with the corn borers yet, but we do have plenty of ear worms. Corn has been fortunate over the years in having comparatively few pests.

FIELD CORN

I have to brag a little, too, about a small piece of corn for husking which I have this year. This was 10 feet tall with sizeable ears on the first day of August. Can you beat it?

CUCUMBERS

How the things grow! In spite of the fact that we tried to keep them picked down to pickling size, we have had three or four bushels of big ones.

GETTING READY FOR WINTER

On our cellar shelves now are upwards of 200 cans of string beans, pickles, sweet corn, chard, beet greens and beets, besides a pretty good start on frozen stuff in our freezer, and we haven't started on tomatoes and the main crop of corn yet to come. What a lot of work, but also, what a lot of satisfaction!

HOW FAST DOES CORN GROW?

"I am making a test this year, as I have done in several previous years, to find out how fast field corn will grow per day or week after last working. Also to show effects of the condition of the soil, freedom from weeds, weather conditions, etc.

"I planted my corn this year on June 5, one month later than last year, and on July 14 three stalks measured 40½ inches high, and on July 25 they had again made a gain of 19 inches in one week. As the stalks lengthen and feeder roots reach out they grow faster, but no one knows how fast they grow each day or week until they try it out as I have done. This corn is Lancaster Surecrop and has made from first test 2½ inches in twenty-four hours to 8 and 9 inches in twenty-four hours. When it starts to ear the growth slows down.

"I hope other farmers will make this same test, for one thing to convince themselves that we are not liars. This rapid growth is very interesting to watch."

—W. Harold Nesbit, Milton, Pa.

WE'LL ALL agree with Mr. Nesbit that this was an interesting little experiment. It makes me think of the old saying of corn growers that you can almost hear corn grow on a warm summer night. We'll also agree, I think, that corn is our greatest and most remarkable American crop. Talk about King Cotton. King Corn has it beaten by a mile! And we know how important corn is in a year like this when the supply runs out.

WAR ON RATS IS PROGRESSING

THE IMPORTANCE of killing rats to save scarce dairy and poultry feeds is proved by the almost unanimous response that *American Agriculturist* has had from farm organizations and farm people in support of our campaign. Substantial prizes have been offered to encourage young people to get busy on this vital wartime job. Of course the important thing is not so much to win prizes as to kill the rats. So we hope that every farmer will encourage the young folks and take part themselves in destroying these vermin which are responsible for such a tremendous loss of grain on nearly every farm.

This issue and the two preceding issues of *American Agriculturist* give the prizes and full details about the contest.

Encourage your boy and girl to sign up and get started.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

"WELL, DOC," said the patient, "you and I have been pals since college days, and I couldn't think of insulting you by offering you money. But I've remembered you in my will."

"That's mighty fine of you," said the doctor. "And by the way, let me see that prescription again, will you? There's a little correction I want to make."

TOUGH



SOD

SYNOPSIS

Allen Clinton, a likeable "red-headed" young farmer, succeeds in his fight to organize a Farm Bureau in Lanark County, but in doing so makes a bitter enemy of Ezra Chittendon, hard-boiled boss of the county. Allen and Helen Chittendon, sweethearts since childhood, quarrel when Helen urges Allen to stop fighting her Dad.

As Farm Bureau President, Allen sees a lot of pretty Betty Tyler, the Farm Bureau stenographer, but seems to be blind to her love for him. Allen spends a busy winter organizing the Farm Bureau TB cleanup campaign, and the following March finds Lanark County farmers sharply divided on the merits of the campaign, with much talk of graft. An official investigation is instigated by Ezra Chittendon who sees a chance to revenge himself on Allen and to discredit the Farm Bureau.

Sheriff Payne on a tip from District Attorney Frank Wood (who is in love with Helen Chittendon and jealous of Allen) inspects Allen's herd and finds that a cow which Allen had bought from Hank Wilson is a TB condemned animal with the brand covered up. Allen is placed under arrest, but immediately released on bail. Both the Lanark County Farm Bureau and the Briarton Subordinate Grange pass resolutions affirming their belief in Allen's innocence.

CHAPTER XIII

ALLEN and Hank Clark were tapping the maple grove. The night before there had been a frost. Then the sun came up bright and warm, making an ideal sap day.

Both men were experts at the job. Each would bore two holes near together, drive in a couple of metal spiles, hang a bucket underneath, pause for a moment to see the new sap run down the spiles and drop rapidly into the bucket; then, if the tree was large enough, go to the other side and repeat the operation.

Pausing for a moment to rest, Hank remarked that he couldn't remember a spring since he was a small boy that he hadn't helped to make maple sugar and sirup.

"Seems like I never feel that spring is really here till we get out onto this first outdoor farm job of the season. Gosh! that sun feels good on a feller's back, don't it? I've been sheddin' clothes all the mornin'." If this keeps up, I'll have to get off these old red flannels."

"They'll be surprised all right if you take them off," said Allen. "Probably it'll be the first time this winter!"

By mid-afternoon, even though they had not finished tapping the trees, it was apparent that they were in for a big sap run. Already some of the buckets were overflowing.

"Get the team and the tank on the long sleigh, Hank," said Allen, "and we'll start gathering."

"Yeah!" said Hank. "Looks like an all-night job, don't it?"

Hank soon came back, and for the remainder of the afternoon the men were busy gathering the sap and putting it in the storage tanks at the sap house which fed into the big evaporator. Then Allen started the fires under the evaporator, and before long the sap house was filled with steam and the aroma of boiling sap.

At milking time they banked the fires temporarily, did their chores, and then Allen said:

"Hank, I'll keep it going until midnight. Then if you want to, you can relieve me and by morning we ought to have a good enough start so that if the sap runs tomorrow we can take care of it."

"All right," agreed Hank, "but it

by
E. R. EASTMAN

ain't bedtime yet, and I'll keep ye company a little while. I like to see 'er boil."

They brought in a stack of firewood from outside and piled it handy to the furnace door. Then they seated themselves on some comfortable old chairs that had been there for that purpose for years, got out their pipes, and smoked for a time without much talking. Once in a while one or the other of them got up to open the furnace doors and throw some wood on the blazing fire, or to walk back along the evaporator to see that the sap was coming in all right from the intake tank from the big pipes outside. Occasionally, Hank would take a big spoon which hung handy by, dip it into the partially evaporated sap, blow on the spoon lustily to cool it, and then drink the sap with great satisfaction. After a while Tom Mead came in.

"Saw the smoke and steam from your sap house from up my place and thought I'd stop by for a while. Always love to see the stuff boil."

Allen nodded, and Hank said:

"Jest what I was tellin' Al this afternoon. First sap run is the first real sign of spring, and gosh, how I love the stuff! Pa used to say that maple sap and sirup was the best spring tonic in the world. And he sure practiced what he preached. He'd pour sirup over every darn thing he eat, even put it on his potatoes. Always claimed if he could live through to the first sap run he knew he was good for another season."

"Guess it's pretty good medicine," agreed Tom. "Mother always used to dose us kids with a fool mixture of molasses and sulphur in the spring. 'Bout all it was, was a laxative. Maybe that's what we needed after eating salt pork and potatoes all winter without any vegetables."

"By golly, that's right," said Hank.

"I've found that it ain't safe for me to drink too much of this sap either!"

The other two laughed a little and then were silent, but Hank was not built to keep still for long.

"When I was a kid," he began again, "and I had to boil sap all night, I'd kind of get the word out to the other boys in the neighborhood, and after Pa had gone to bed we'd have a real gatherin' in the old sap house. Didn't have evaporators then. Just great big pans over an arch. No boy could come in 'less he brought somethin' to eat. Some of 'em brought apples, some of the others raided their ma's pantry and brought cookies and a pie or two maybe, an' always eggs. Then we'd dump them eggs into the big pans of boilin' sap, and boy, I've never et anythin' that beat those midnight feeds!"

"I did that, too, when I was a boy," said Tom, "but we lost about half of the eggs. Never could find them after they had been in those big boiling pans for a while."

"Well, so did we," ran on Hank, "but the boys always brought enough so we had plenty even though we couldn't find all of 'em. Some of the fellers were pretty good storytellers. A boy by the name of Hoven—gosh, he could tell the darndest ghost stories. By the time he got through with two or three, some of the boys hated to go home in the middle of the night. I remember one he told about some young fellers studying to be doctors who dug up a corpse in the graveyard—"

"Oh, my gosh," interrupted Allen. "Are you going to tell that again?"

Allen spoke so impatiently that it was apparent he wasn't fooling.

"No, you, old grouch," said Hank. "I ain't. I'm goin' to bed. Goodnight!" And he stalked out.

After he had gone, Tom said:

"Why didn't you let poor old Hank tell his story? Maybe some of his chestnuts are wormeaten, but he's a good fellow. I've often thought when I've been working with him in a gang of other men, and seen him get all of

us to laughing, that he knows better how to live than most of the rest of us do."

"That's right, he does," said Allen. "Besides that, he's a good worker. Wouldn't know how to get along without him. Guess I'm losing what little decent disposition I ever had."

"Well, you've had enough to make you. But the real test of a fellow's disposition is how he acts when he has a bellyache, whether it's mental, moral, or physical."

"Guess that's right too. Anybody can be good-natured when everything goes right. But it's funny, Tom, how things always come in a heap and go to extremes in this world. Take the weather, for example. If it starts in to be a rainy spell, it just can't seem to get off from that and it rains all the time. And then it stops raining and everything burns up before we get any more water. You know the old saying: 'All signs fail in time of drought.' That seems to be the way with us humans, too. You get a good break, and then maybe you get a dozen pieces of good luck right along, or at least you won't have any trouble. Then all of a sudden you come to another turn in the road, and the knocks come along so fast that it seems as if you just can't stand up against them."

"You can, though," said Tom, "if you remember what you've just said, that fair weather always follows foul. There always IS a turn in the road. I used to notice the same thing in card games. I used to play a little when I was younger. You get a run of bad hands, and then your luck or whatever it is changes, and you have a long run of good hands, and you come out all right if you just keep playing your bad hands as well as you can and don't get discouraged too quickly or throw them down before the turn comes."

"Another thing I've noticed, Al, is that when a fellow gets a lot of bad luck or has to face misfortune, it seems to be just natural for him to think that he's the only one in the world getting the knocks. Well, that's just about the most foolish conclusion anyone can reach. We just don't travel this Old Road without meeting plenty of grief along the way. No one escapes. What is it the Bible says, 'Man that is born of woman is of few days, and full of trouble.' We think that the other fellow has no problems, has it easier, and that his pastures are always greener than ours. We are just like the darn fool cows who leave a perfectly good clover pasture to crowd their heads and necks through a sharp barbed wire fence to eat the dusty dry grass along the road side. All of us are trying to get over the fence into greener pastures on the other side. But when we pretty nearly break our necks and do get over, we find that there are just as many or even more stones there than on our own side of the fence."

"Of course you are right, Tom. It always does me good to talk to you. And I needed it tonight. On top of everything else, Mother's sick. She hasn't said much, but I think she worried so much over this indictment that it has got her down. You know she hasn't been really well in years."

"Well, boy, that's too bad, and I don't want to preach too much tonight. But you know it's always darkest just before the dawn, and I know, and all of your friends know, that everything is going to come out all right."

Just then they heard someone running and stumbling along the path outside the sap house door. The door burst open and there stood Hank in his underclothes and shirt tail, just as he had tumbled out of bed, hair on end, with one shoe on and one off.

"Al," he shouted, breathlessly, "your mother! Your mother! Come quick. She's awful sick!"

(To be continued)

The Song of the Lazy Farmer

I MET A MAN the other day who really should be put away in some good concentration camp, he gave my belly quite a cramp. He claimed that he's a patriot 'cause he farms all the land he's got, he's careful with his gas and oil and rationing don't make him boil; his wife cans lots of stuff each year, the poor old guy was quite sincere. But when I asked him what he's done 'bout buying bonds, he said, "Not one." He argued that he does enough, and went away in quite a huff when I told him that it is great to stay at home and work till late producing food and fiber, too, but that is not enough to do.

Of course, our boys have got to eat, but still they surely will get beat if they don't get the planes and guns with which to plaster Japs and Huns. They can't throw 'taters at a tank, it takes a lot of lead to spank the Axis where it really hurts, and lead costs money in big squirts. If all of us do just one thing we'll never win this war, by jing. We've got to build those ships and planes, we must turn out more meats and grains, we have to send our boys away and work ourselves 12 hours a day. But all these things will never do unless we buy some war bonds, too. This war takes lots of cash, by gee, it has to come from you and me; there won't be peace upon the earth unless we buy our few bucks' worth.



THEY COUNT ON YOU



**YOUR FARM
EQUIPMENT
MUST NOT
FAIL THEM
OR YOU!**

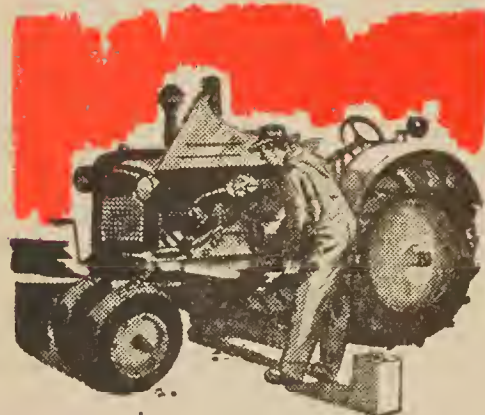
THEY know you are sweating and struggling to do one of the toughest war jobs of all.

They realize you haven't enough help...and that you can't get the new equipment you need.

But they know the stuff you are made of. They know you'd sooner split a seam than fall short of the food production needed to win the war.

So they're fighting their share of the war knowing that somehow you'll find a way to lick all the troubles you have. They and all America are betting on the American farmer. And all of us know it's the best and safest bet in the world!

"CARE SAVES WEAR"... is a slogan that will help you keep your tractor, your truck, and all of your farm machinery in the fight. To help you take the best of care of your equipment, we are ready with an outstanding line of lubricants and petroleum farm aids developed by the world's leading petroleum research laboratories. Regular use of Essoleum Lubricants, Essolube Motor Oil and our many other Esso farm products will help prevent your farm equipment from failing during these all-important days. See your Esso supplier!



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Homegrown Winter Wheat is Cheap Feed

By George Serviss

MORE WHEAT is needed. We need wheat for humans, wheat for poultry and wheat for cows. It's true that wheat stocks in the country are high, but these stocks need to be kept high to feed Europe's starving millions. What is needed now is more wheat in the farm granaries of the northeast to use in feeding livestock.

Wheat can be used as a substitute for corn or as a substitute for oats. All of the land that is suitable should be planted to wheat this fall. That does not mean that wheat should be sown on all of the cropland in the northeast for some of it is too poorly drained, or too infertile. There are also some parts of the northeast where the winter is too severe for winter wheat.

There are many reasons for growing wheat for feed, but one of the most important is that in the parts of the northeast where wheat does well digestible nutrients can be produced cheaper in it than in the other grains. In Cornell Extension Bulletin 439 is a summary of cost account studies on New York farms for a twenty-five year period. For the five-year period 1934-38, it cost New York farmers \$33 to produce a ton of digestible nutrients in wheat, \$57 in oats and \$45 in corn for grain. Since that time costs of production have gone up, but the same general relationship exists between the different grains. For cheap feed grain wheat is the crop where it can be grown.

Good Yields

In times of feed scarcity an even more pertinent reason for growing wheat is that it outyields oats when sown on good soil. For the past ten-year period in New York, winter wheat has produced an average yield of 1380 pounds of grain to the acre. During the same period the average yield of oats was 940 pounds to the acre. If we turn again to the cost account bulletin we find that on these farms, which are better than average, the margin of wheat over oats is still greater. For the 1934-38 period oats averaged 1024 pounds of grain to the acre and wheat 1620 pounds. On the basis of these figures the northeast should certainly grow more wheat. Corn is the only grain crop that consistently outyields wheat. The northeast should grow more corn, but labor is a large item in the production of corn and many farmers may not have the help to take care of any additional acreage.

One other argument for growing more winter wheat seems well worth mentioning and that is the distribution of labor. If all of the small grain acreage is sown in the spring, it is necessary to do a lot of work in a very short time if the oats or barley are planted when they should be. If part of this acreage can be sown to winter wheat in the fall, there will be less work to do in the spring.

There are even more arguments for growing wheat, but those cited should be enough to encourage farmers to grow more winter wheat where it fits into their cropping system. The next question is how to grow it.

1. If the growing season is long enough for good-yielding varieties of dent corn

to ripen for grain regularly, the chances are that winter wheat will do fairly well.

2. If the soil is sweet enough and well enough drained to produce good yields of red clover regularly, it should be satisfactory for wheat.

3. Rate of planting: Two bushels to the acre is enough.

4. The use of adapted varieties is important. In New York the recommendations are Yorkwin, Cornell 595 and Nured. The Nured is unsatisfactory for milling, but the others are excellent for the milling of pastry flour as well as feeding.

5. Time of planting: The week following the Hessian fly free date is probably best on the better soils, but the week before this is better on the poorer soils, at the higher elevations and along the northern fringe of the wheat area. In localities where the Hessian fly causes appreciable damage the fly free date should be adhered to, but in other areas it is not necessary to observe it religiously. In New York there has been little damage from Hessian fly in recent years, but there has been a large amount of winter injury as a result of wheat being sown too late.

6. Treat all seed for smut, especially if the wheat is grown for sale.

7. Plow the land as early as possible. A month before planting is much better than a week before.

8. Fertilize well. With the great need for feed grain liberal fertilization is important. In New York where the wheat does not follow a legume sod and where the land will not be manured the recommendation is 250 pounds to the acre of 4-12-4 if the wheat is not to be seeded and 500 pounds if it is to be seeded. On manured land 300 pounds of 20 per cent superphosphate or 340 pounds of 18 per cent superphosphate is ample. In other areas there may be a need for more nitrogen or potash in the fertilizer. County Agricultural Agents are always glad to advise with farmers on fertilizer problems and if there is any doubt as to what fertilizer to use they should be consulted.

—A. A.—

POTATO BLIGHT

Here is an interesting suggestion from a reader, relative to cutting down the losses from late blight on potatoes:

"If the blight gets started I would suggest mowing the piece and carrying the vines away. This has worked very well with me. The vines will die anyway, and if they are cut in time the disease will not get down into the potatoes to make them rot. Try mowing part of the piece, leaving check rows unmowed, and see the difference."

—Arthur Risley, New York.



"My axes got terrible dull durin' the year I wuz a widower."

THANKS TO AMERICAN POULTRYMEN

*There'll be EGGS
for British Breakfasts*



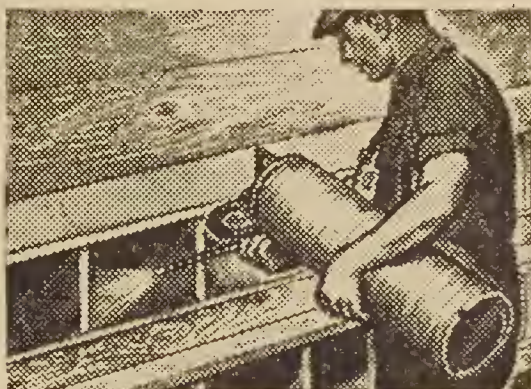
The fighting families of Britain depend on us for food . . . food that will keep the home front strong, food that will build weapons, food that will give them power for victory. Only America can supply it... You, as a poultryman, can help

do your part by producing all the eggs you can—efficiently and without waste of feed. Remember, producing food is *fighting*—whether that food goes to our gallant soldiers or to our brave allies who are fighting our common enemy!

How to get PULLETS IN THE NEST...Ready for Top Production



1. FEED TO GET SIZE. Feed your pullets all they can eat so they'll have the size, stamina and strength to do a good job when they start laying. Keep them on a good, clean range. Don't skimp on feed or your birds will skimp on eggs later.



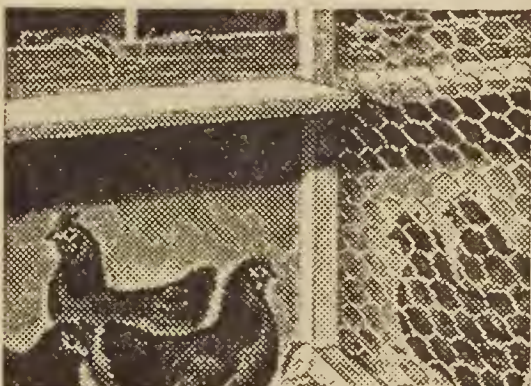
2. CLEAN LAYING HOUSE. Before you put your pullets into the laying house, clean the building thoroughly and spray with a good germ-killing disinfectant. Birds from the range are usually healthy. A clean house will help keep them that way.



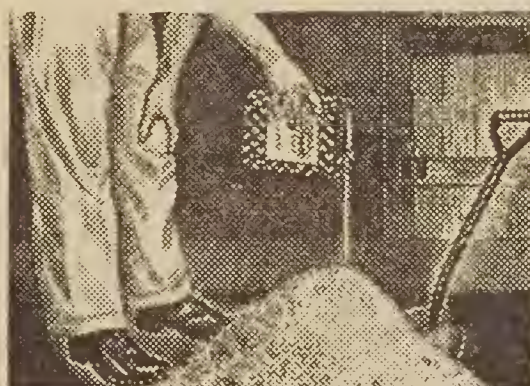
3. PROVIDE ENOUGH ROOM. Every pullet needs 3 to 4 square feet of floor space in the laying house. Make sure, too, that they have plenty of nests, roosting space, feeder space and water space. Birds must be comfortable to give top production.



4. HOUSE AT 5 TO 6 MONTHS. When your pullets are 5 to 6 months old, cull and put them into the laying house. Move the birds at night. Don't excite them, as this will only make it more difficult for them to become accustomed to their new home.



5. KEEP NEW BIRDS FROM OLD. It's a good idea to confine new birds separate from old birds, either by putting them in a separate house or by dividing pens with partitions. Young birds are timid and may not get enough food and water if kept with older birds.



6. WORM IF NECESSARY. You can help prevent worm infestation by growing your birds on clean range. If your birds have worms, treat them when you put them into the laying house. Use a worm expeller that can be mixed into the mash to save time and labor.

ON THE FARM FRONT—

Your Purina Dealer Has Volunteered For Active Duty

Thousands of poultrymen are calling upon their local Purina dealers for help in meeting today's feed and food emergency . . . Purina dealers everywhere have enlisted in a Food for Victory Crusade to help turn America's feed resources into the largest possible amount of food.

HE IS AT YOUR COMMAND AND SERVICE
Your Purina dealer will be glad to help

you fight such production saboteurs as unsanitary conditions, worms, disease and poor feeding methods. Today's job is to produce the maximum amount of food from the feed available. Regardless of what feed you use, your Purina dealer is ready to help. Call on him at the store with the Checkerboard sign and let him enroll you in the Food for Victory Crusade.



Published in the Interest of Increased Food Production by Purina Mills, makers of

PURINA CHOWS

AND SANITATION PRODUCTS

"FOOD WILL WIN THE WAR AND WRITE THE PEACE!"



I DARE YOU!

THE GENERAL REVIEWS HIS TROOPS

...not the General on the battlefield, but the home front General reviews his troops. Not the marching troops with guns on their shoulders, packs on their backs. But the ambling armies of poultry, cows, and steers, and hogs.

General Farmer, General Dairyman, General Poultryman, General Stockman daily review their troops . . . no bands, no bunting, but troops which rate high in America's military strategy.

Behind every fighting army there's another army. Generals with guns depend on Generals with Cows. Generals with Cows depend on Generals with grains, and upon Generals with feed mills. General Farmer is the man behind the man behind the guns!

General Farmer must not fail the fighting Generals in 1943. He must put his best at their disposal. Excuses don't count in a fox hole, nor anywhere along the fighting front. You can help the Generals on the firing line by sharing the best of your experience, the best of your knowledge, the best of your products to keep their fighting armies at their fighting best—by keeping your *ambling armies* at their *producing best*.

You are a part of this program because you're a vital part of America. As you fail, the Generals fail, the boys with the guns fail and die. As you succeed, the General succeeds, the fighting fronts advance and VICTORY is won.

Then when the VICTORY is won your part will be even more vital in helping win a lasting PEACE.

Never has the challenge been greater to the American Farmer to do a bigger service. Is there a man or woman on a farm in America today who fails to be quickened by the challenge of his opportunity and responsibility?

WM. H. DANFORTH
Chairman, Ralston Purina Company

EXECUTIVE OFFICES
1800 Checkerboard Square, St. Louis, Mo.



A five-cent notebook and a pencil stub are two of the most effective tools a farmer can have!

Carry these "tools" whenever you are using machinery. As you notice worn and broken parts or other items in need of replacement or repair, write them down in your notebook . . . even though they're still giving service. Then, when you order new parts—at season end, or whenever you find the time—consult

the list and order or buy everything at once. You'll save much trouble and time this way.

And, by using Gulflube, a sturdy, premium oil at a thrifty price, you're apt to shorten your repair list considerably. For Gulflube protects your engine longer, and is the finest insurance we know of against mechanical breakdowns due to lubrication failure!

INSECTS CAN seriously affect the milk production of your herd.

But Gulf Livestock Spray will kill as well as repel stable flies, sand flies, horn flies, buffalo gnats, and mosquitoes and thus help protect your stock from insect annoyance.

Due to wartime conditions, the formula has been changed. But wartime Gulf Livestock Spray contains the best ingredients now available and from an insect-killing and repelling standpoint, is as effective as the prewar Spray.

The new Gulf Livestock Spray is not quite so free from odor and taste as formerly, and reasonable care should be used when spraying it at milking time. Wartime Gulf Livestock Spray is sold on the basis of SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR YOUR MONEY BACK.

Shipments of Gulf Livestock Spray will be made to your dealer throughout the fly season. If your dealer doesn't have any in stock now, leave your order with him for early handling.



HOW TO DO IT, by R. J. S. Pigott Gulf Research & Development Company

The lubrication requirements of every internal-combustion engine are arrived at only after an intensive study by crack lubrication and automotive engineers. These men carefully study such factors as operating temperatures, type of oil-circulation system, sensitivity of the engine to carbon formation, engine speed, and clearances. This is why it is so important to use the grade of Gulflube recommended by the manufacturer for your type and model of tractor.



GULF'S FREE TRACTOR MANUAL

is a mighty important book, right now. It was compiled and edited by Gulf lubrication engineers and tractor experts and is a veritable encyclopedia of tractor maintenance and operation. It will be sent to you absolutely free if you write to: Gulf Farm Aids, Room 3800, Gulf Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. Let us know the type or types of tractor you operate, when you write.



Gulf fuels and lubricants are available at your Good Gulf Station and at Gulf distributing plants. Gulfspray, Gulf Livestock Spray, and other Gulf products for home and farm are sold at Gulf Stations, grocery, drug, hardware, variety stores . . . at milk gathering stations, and by feed stores.

BUY AN EXTRA WAR BOND THIS MONTH



OIL IS AMMUNITION—USE IT WISELY!

Visiting Vermont Gardens

By Paul Work

SELDOM have I found more pleasure in looking at gardens than during a weekend at Northfield, Vermont, in the slate and granite country, not far from Montpelier and Barre. It is beautiful country, too rugged for very

much farming but they certainly have their gardens. Yes, they are Victory Gardens, but the idea and the tradition of good gardening is of long standing. The doctors and lawyers and professors (Norwich University is there) and the workers in the granite sheds and textile mills are equally faithful in keeping the weeds



Paul Work

down and the peas and tomatoes up. Almost without exception the gardens are clean. As in most gardens there is probably more ridging and hilling than desirable, sweet corn may be pretty thick in the row and there are some newer varieties that are not too well known. But these are things to watch everywhere. There is nothing artificial about the gardening—no propaganda or ballyhoo, not even a home-hatched garden club but the folks are proud of their gardens and rightly so.

Luxuriant Peas

Never have I seen peas grow so marvelously as at Northfield. They still call them Telephones but they grow six feet high on brush or poultry wire and they make a mop a foot or 18 inches wide—full of white blossoms and big full pods. The prosperous peas of Northfield renewed in my mind a few questions about peas for market. At Ithaca we never have peas like those of Northfield or Oregon—Washington. Much of central New York does better but, even so, western peas often sell in New York City at twice the price of upstate peas. Part of this is due to difference in natural conditions, part to difference in management and care, especially in picking, grading, handling and shipping. The nub of the matter is that there are probably many places in New England and New York where fancy peas could be grown economically and marketed successfully. How peas grow in gardens furnishes a good clue. Then we need some careful study of the climates and soils plus some controlled research projects.

There are probably a good many

places tucked away in unsuspected corners where other quality vegetables could be developed at a profit. Langdon of New York, Prout of Maine, Richards of Massachusetts, Gilbert Watts in Pennsylvania have all done it.

* * *

OHIO VEGETABLE CO-OPS

Just back from a trip, I have been impressed with the way vegetable growers in some places are using the cooperative idea to increase returns, to save labor and to cut costs. I am also impressed with the large number of groups that are missing a bet. Cincinnati and Louisville growers have two marketing associations apiece, all four "in the black" and serving their 650 members very well. Three of them use wholesale produce houses as selling agents. Growers bring in the goods to be packed and sold, and go back to the farm where their labor is so greatly needed. Three of them have facilities for sorting, brushing and packing potatoes. They charge a fair rate for the service and pool returns. One association is set up to pack tomatoes, simply but efficiently, an operation that is suspended for the duration but which worked well and will likely be resumed.

Eastern vegetable growers are co-operating but not enough.

* * *

ROADSIDE SALES

Walter Hopkins, Jr., who is vice-president of the Boston Market Gardeners Association, is a successful roadsider, even in these gas-less times. He grows about 40 acres of vegetables and has recently abandoned his wholesale outlets. He does not have to have display signs—his people know him and they come back. There are over 20 crops on his list and he irrigates for yield, quality and timely maturity. He sells only produce of his own growing, is closed Sundays and plays no favorites.

The equipment of the place was impressive, not elaborate or costly but practical and time-saving. A rotary brush washer is used for the bunched roots and a dry brusher shines the tomatoes in fine shape before they pass to a belt from which they are packed in layers in square braid baskets. An ice-cooled room is a great balance wheel between supply from the fields and demand at the stand. On summer Saturdays, sweet corn is picked every hour on the hour—or in between—so that if it is not sweet at the table, it is not Walter Hopkins' fault. The stand is simple, with banked tables, a canvas awning in front and two blackboards to show prices.



Most of the New England gardeners, whether commercial or Victory, know Paul Dempsey of the Waltham Field Station in Massachusetts. He is author of one of the best of the Victory Garden books, "Grow Your Own Vegetables," Houghton Mifflin. Paul is not a swivel-chair gardener, as the pictures show. His garden is large and varied and thrifty, and weeds are scarce. He had tomatoes July 13th, sweet corn by July 20th. Pole beans were 10 feet high when I was there July 14th.

"Where Will I Stand, After This War?"

"The big job is to win the war and get the boys home. But afterwards—will I be ready for Peace, when it comes? Will my family be on solid ground, or will I have got myself into deep water somehow?"

Questions like these face all of us as we are swept along by the wild forces of war. We are laying the ground work right now for our security after war. Let us plan wisely.

This year most farmers will work harder than ever before in their lives. The national farm income will soar to a record-high level. It is war income, and history shows that *war prosperity is temporary*. War profits must be handled with care!

In the farmer's pattern for Peace, these are sound rules to follow:

Buy War Bonds. Buy them for the duration, and to hold. They are our best investment in America's future and our own future.

Pay Off Indebtedness. Be free of old obligations—ready for the needs of a post-war world.

Avoid Land Speculation. Beware of the gamble that may lead to grief, as it led so many farm families into years of trouble after the last war. Already there are signs that this hard chapter in farm history is repeating itself. Buy only land you can use and pay for.

Grade Up Your Livestock. Take this opportunity to cull out scrub and low-grade animals. Replace the culls with better stock, through breeding, and by use of better sires. Fewer and better animals are more profitable than many mongrels. Scrub cows and hogs demand about as much feed, shelter, and fencing as the best of stock, and take work and time that you can use more profitably. Improve your herds and flocks now and lay the foundation for prosperity in the years to come.

★ ★

In the 112-year history of INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER, five wars have interrupted the march of American farming. Each was followed by wonderful progress. When this global conflict ends, Harvester will have its own tremendous problems, just as in wartime:

Today we work for Victory, building weapons for the fighting front and for the food front. But we are also able to give some thought to designing new power and equipment, making post-war plans for farming. We pledge to work out our program for Peace *with the farmer's best interests always in mind*. The management and employes of International Harvester look forward to the day when they can devote all their energies again to the service of this nation at peace.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

America's Leading Manufacturer of Food Production Equipment

Grandfather used a HARDER thresher



Father used a HARDER silo

Mother used a HARDER refrigerator



After Victory You and Your Family CAN ENJOY THE CONVENIENCE OF A

HARDER

HOME FREEZER



FRESH strawberries for Christmas . . . fresh meats any day in the year . . . fruits and vegetables for any meal with all the appetizing goodness and health-giving vitamins they contained the day they were picked right from your own garden.

These are some of the benefits you will get with a HARDER Home Freezer.

Shown above is our *Freedom* model—a carefully designed, economical, long-lasting 12-cubic-foot capacity freezer with eight convenient compartments for different kinds of food. It is designed especially for the typical farm or small town family that believes in good eating the year around.

Other HARDER Home Freezers will follow—and they'll all be available as soon as the war is over or as soon as needed materials of high quality are available in sufficient amounts to put the freezers into line production.

Right now HARDER—one of the oldest names in refrigeration and a company that has done its bit to help win four wars—has its production line going night and day turning out materials of war to speed victory.

A postcard will bring you Free a 48-page, illustrated booklet on Home Freezing of Farm Products



HARDER Refrigerator Corporation
A Good Name Since 1859
COBLESKILL, NEW YORK

★ ★ ★ BUY WAR BONDS — SPEED VICTORY ★ ★ ★

KILL RATS— WIN PRIZES!

IF YOU are a farm or village boy or girl living anywhere in the north-eastern states, you may be missing a great opportunity to win a prize and to help win the war. Hundreds of boys and girls already have entered the great *American Agriculturist-Farm Organizations'* campaign to eliminate rats and save thousands of dollars of feed when it is so hard to get.

Now is the time to get started in this contest, and there are plenty of prizes and opportunity for anyone who really wants to help. In a box on this page we are reprinting the rules of the contest. On this page also is a sample blank to fill out and send in, stating that you are taking part.

In our July 17 issue we announced the contest in detail. In the next issue (July 31) we gave information on some ways of poisoning rats. In this issue we are going to talk about trapping, but before we turn to that subject, here's a word more about another way of poisoning rats, called fumigation. There is a chemical called cyanogas which you can get at most drug or farm supply stores. Many farm boys have used it to kill woodchucks. It will kill rats if placed in rat burrows that are reasonably airtight, but it is highly dangerous and will kill other animals too if the fumes get to them.

So, if you use cyanogas or other fumigants, be sure to talk with your father or an adult friend about it beforehand.

How to Trap Rats

Now about trapping. Traps have some advantages over poison. They are perfectly safe to use, the rats can be counted and destroyed so that they will not crawl away and die under buildings and cause an unpleasant smell.

The best and simplest form of rat trap is the spring or snap-back trap which you have all seen and used. Usually the trouble in using the spring traps is that **WE DO NOT USE ENOUGH OF THEM**. Often two or three are used when maybe ten or fifteen ought to be used.

Another common mistake is not placing the spring traps where they are most likely to catch the rats. Mr. William S. Heit of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, who is stationed at the New York State College of Agriculture, knows a lot about the habits of rats and how to get rid of them. Mr. Heit says that a properly **PLACED** trap is more important than a properly **BAITED** trap. Rats in a room run along the walls; they don't cut the corners. They pass behind anything set or leaning against the wall. So it is possible to fix up a good runway for rats and then after they get used to it, put the traps in the runway in such a way that the rats cannot get over without crossing the trap. Placed in such a manner it is not necessary to bait the traps.

One trouble with spring traps is that the trigger is not large enough. To make it larger, cut a square of corrugated cardboard about 3 inches on the side or just as much as the snapping surface of the trap. Forcibly shove the metal trigger of the trap between the two thicknesses of cardboard to make a trap with a large square trigger.

If you want to bait a trap, change

SUMMARY OF RULES

1. Any farm or village boy or girl between the ages of 11 and 17 inclusive may take part.
 2. Adults are urged to cooperate. It is to every farmer's interest to get rid of rats.
 3. Prizes for August are:
First: \$10 in war savings stamps.
Second: \$5 in war stamps.
Third: \$1 each for the next ten winners in the order of the number of rats killed during the month of August by any method. Only dead rats actually seen can be counted.
 4. Candidates for these prizes must write to *American Agriculturist*, Department R, Ithaca, New York, before September 10, stating the number of rats he or she actually killed and saw dead during the month of August. Your statement must be certified to by an adult friend outside of the immediate family.
 5. Similar monthly prizes will be offered for the most rats killed during the months of September, October, and November.
 6. A grand prize of a \$50 war bond will be given to the boy or girl who conducts and describes in a letter the best rat-killing and rat-proofing campaign conducted between August 1 and the end of the contest, which will be about the middle of December. This prize will be awarded at the end of the contest about December 15.
 7. A \$25 war bond will be awarded to the boy or girl who carries out the best rat poisoning campaign during the summer and fall.
 8. Substantial prizes are offered also to the 4-H Club, Young Farmers Club, Juvenile Grange, or Scout Troop whose members kill the largest total number of rats during the summer and fall.
 9. Many small prizes are also offered, so any boy or girl who really works has a chance to get a prize.
- But the chief purpose is not to win prizes. It is to **KILL RATS** and **SAVE** scarce dairy and poultry feeds.

the bait—fish, or cheese, a slice of bacon, or bacon-scented oatmeal. Don't allow the baits to become rancid, and don't let dead rats decay in the traps. If they do, scald the traps before using them again.

Mr. Heit says don't worry about human odor on traps. They live with us and are used to our odors, but they fear our tricks.

Another good rat trap is a drowning trap. Fill a barrel or drum within a foot of the top with some kind of poultry feed and place a leaning board against it for rats to run up. After they have had several days to get used to feeding in the barrel, take out the feed, and fill the barrel to the same level with water, and place over it mash to float on the surface of the water. Replace the leaning board. Waxed paper with numerous X slits in it spread over the surface of the water will help heavier grains to float.

Remember, now, the contest is on for August as well as the grand contest for the whole fall. Read the rules, the two preceding issues of *American Agriculturist*, get bulletins, study up, talk with your folks, send your name to *American Agriculturist*, Dept. R, Ithaca, N. Y., and get busy. Every rat you kill saves feed and helps to win the war.

How You Can Take Part in the Rat-Killing Contest

1. Read the rules: See Page 1 of the July 17 issue of *American Agriculturist*.

(Continued on Page 14)

American Agriculturist, Dept. R,
Savings Bank Bldg. Ithaca, N. Y.

I want to enter the *American Agriculturist* Rat-Killing Contest, and I expect to try for the August cash prizes and other prizes offered.

Name Age

(Print plainly)

Address



Over There
it's on every
soldier's tongue...

**Industry is helping win the war...
industry must help build a peacetime world**

After the war is decisively won...
what kind of world is essential for a just and durable peace?

This question is being asked today everywhere in the world. No expert is needed to tell you the answer.

It must be a world as peaceful and neighborly as your own town; a world in which decent people can bring up their children decently. It must be a busy world where factories and farms are working and where there are jobs for all.

How can such a world be brought into being? The surest way is to think and talk about it. Full and complete discussions on the porches of this country, over its fences, in churches, schools, clubs, and always at meals—that is how the terms of A JUST AND DURABLE PEACE can be formulated.

In your discussions keep in mind this fact; your terms of peace must be such that the people of other lands can agree with them. There must be provision in your plans for sustained production and for consumption of that production.

Only a world peace that squares with the conscience of men of good will can be just. Only a just peace can endure.

THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY, INC.
Subsidiary of The International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited
New York, N. Y.



Over Here
it's the topic
of the day



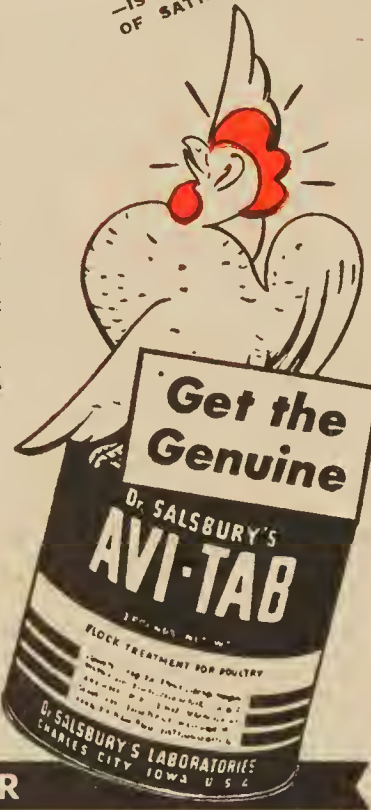
WANT your pullets to win this year's egg production race? Try giving them the benefits of genuine Dr. Salsbury's Avi-Tab. Nine special drugs give Avi-Tab its "lift" . . . tonics, stimulants, correctives. That's what it takes to stimulate appetites and promote greater activity!

Genuine Avi-Tab also contains needed trace minerals, plus ingredients which inhibit growth of many molds. Many users report excellent results against digestive tract mycosis . . . that run-down flocks "come 'round" in better shape.

You want healthy pullets headed for the laying house regularly, not sluggish birds. Give them an Avi-Tab "preparedness push" . . . Mix Avi-Tab in their feed for ten days each month.

THANKS TO
DR. SALSBUURY'S
AVI-TAB

THE NAME-DR. SALSBUURY
—IS YOUR ASSURANCE
OF SATISFACTION



Sanitation Comes First in Poultry Health!

DISINFECT LAYING HOUSES with Dr. Salsbury's PAR-O-SAN



Before housing pullets, spray laying houses with this new and different disinfectant and litter spray. Kills common disease germs, bugs, parasites on contact, even coccidia, round and tapeworm eggs. Won't harm birds. Non-caustic. Stainless. Pleasant odor, won't give eggs that "dippy" smell.

See your hatchery, druggist, feed or produce dealer who displays this sign.

DR. SALSBUURY'S LABORATORIES, Charles City, Ia.
A Nation-wide Poultry Health Service

Dr. Salsbury's

AVI-TAB

THE Ideal FLOCK CONDITIONER

BABY CHICKS

Chester Valley Chix VIM-VIGOR-VITALITY

CASH OR C.O.D.	Non-Sexed Pullets Chks.		
Special Mated Hanson Str.	100	100	100
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS	\$11.00	\$20.00	\$6.00
Large English S. C. White Leghorns	10.00	18.00	6.00
Bar. Rocks, R. I. Reds	14.00	18.00	14.00
White Rocks	15.00	20.00	15.00
Red-Rock Cross & Rock-Red Cross	14.00	18.00	14.00
New Hamp. Reds, SPECIAL AAA	17.00	22.00	15.00
H. Mix \$13.-100. All Breeders Blood Tested. Post-Paid. Sexing guar. 95% accurate. Order direct from adv. or write for our NEW 1943 Catalog & Price List. Hatches Monday & Thursday of each week. Chester Valley Hatchery, Box A, McAllisterville, Pa.			

ULSH FARMS CHICKS

All Breeders carefully culled & Blood Tested. Order direct from ad. or write for our new catalog. Satisfaction and safe arrival guaranteed.			
Shipments Mon. & Thurs.—	Unsex'd Pul'ts	C'h'ls	
Will Ship C.O.D.	100	100	100
White and Brown Leghorns	\$10.00	\$18.00	\$6.00
Black or Buff Leg., Anconas	11.00	19.00	6.00
Bar., White and Buff Rocks	15.00	20.00	18.00
Rhode Island Reds, Red-Rocks	15.00	20.00	18.00
New Hamp. & Rock-Red Cross	16.00	22.00	18.00
Heavy Assorted	13.00	18.00	15.00
Light Assorted	9.00	17.00	6.00
Sexing guaranteed 95% correct			Our 22nd year.
ULSH POULTRY FARM, Box A, Port Trevorton, Pa.			

Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS

Hatches Tues. & Thur. Order from ad or write for actual photo Cat. ORDER IN ADVANCE if Possible. Cash or C.O.D.			
Non-Sexed Pullets Cockerels			
Hanson or Large Type	per 100	per 100	per 100
English S. C. W. Leghorns	\$10.00	\$18.00	\$5.00
Black or White Minorcas	10.00	18.00	5.00
B.&W. Rox, R. I. Reds, W.Wy.	14.00	17.00	14.00
Red-Rock or Rock-Red Cross	14.00	17.00	14.00
N. HAMP. REDS (AAA SUP.)	18.00	23.00	14.00
H. Mix, \$13. HEAVY BROILER CHIX, no sex guar., \$12.00. Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D., 100% live del. Post Pd. AMER. SEXOIS ONLY, 95% Accuracy. C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY, Box A, McAllisterville, Pa.			

Smith's QUALITY CHICKS ELECTRICALLY HATCHED

Hatches Mon. & Thur. Order from ad or write for Catalog. 100% live del. We NON-SEX PLTS. CKLS. Pay Postage. Cash or C.O.D.			
100 100 100			
Hanson Strain Wh. Leghorns	\$12.00	\$22.00	\$3.00
Large Type White Leghorns	10.00	20.00	3.00
Bar. Rocks & R. I. Reds	12.00	16.00	11.00
New Hampshire Reds	14.00	18.00	11.00
Rock-Red Cross	12.00	16.00	11.00
White Rox	13.00	17.00	11.00
H. Mix, \$10. H. Mix, no sex guar., \$9. Breeders Blood Tested for B.W.D. Amer. Sexors only. 95% accuracy. Smith's Electric Hatchery, Box A, Cocolamus, Pa.			

New WAR TIME MONEY SAVING PLAN WENE R.O.P. CHICKS

In Addition to LOW MONEY-SAVING PRICES
More 2-to-5-yr.-old HEN BREEDERS mated to 200-314 Egg R.O.P. Sires than any other New Jersey plant. R.O.P.-male-mated Leghorns, Rocks, New Hampshire, R. I. Reds. Sold on 14-day replacement guarantee. BLOODTESTED. HATCHES YEAR 'ROUND. Capacity 1,800,000 Eggs. Popular purebreds or crossbreeds. Write today for FREE CATALOG.
U.S. APPROVED
WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. H-4, VINELAND, NEW JERSEY
CATALOG FREE

Gossip From the Baby Chick Convention

By L. E. Weaver

ONCE EACH YEAR poultry people get together from all over the United States and Canada. They call the three day get-together the annual convention of the International Baby Chick Association, but neither the discussions nor the exhibits are confined to baby chicks. This year the convention was held in Chicago and I was there. I am going to report only a few of the many interesting things I saw or heard.

Nothing for Sale

In other years the men who make and sell the large incubators used by hatcheries and commercial poultrymen have had extensive exhibits of their machines, and have sold many. This year the salesmen were there, but they were taking no orders. Only a few machines were exhibited. Materials for building incubators are not available. So it went with egg graders, egg cleaners, candlers and other equipment that requires metal. An exception was brooding, feeding and watering utensils. Brooders and feeders are being made of wood and wood substitutes bound with metal. Most of this new material looked serviceable. Waterers are being made of glass and earthenware which makes them heavier, but as long as they are not broken they beat metal waterers in several ways. They are rustless, easier to keep clean, no corrosion from sour milk or acid. I expect to see these new sizes and new designs continue in use after metal again is available.

Baby chick shipping boxes were displayed by many companies. New sizes and designs for started chicks and turkey poults now are available for summer use. These can be ventilated much more than the cold weather boxes. Boxes for started pullets are provided with places for feed and cups for watering. Orders were taken for many chick boxes.

Remedies

As usual all the old line poultry remedy concerns were there with their full line of remedies and literature. I made a special point of talking with the man in charge of each exhibit. In past years there has been some feeling that a lot of money has been taken from poultrymen for worthless, so-called remedies. This feeling has been changing in recent years.

Years ago we had the same suspicious feeling about commercial feeds for poultry. Because a few unscrupulous concerns loaded their feeds with waste material the entire feed industry was brought under suspicion. Fortunately, that situation has been cleared up to the great advantage of everyone concerned.

Is it possible that remedy concerns can likewise come out from under the cloud? I think it is possible; in fact my brief interviews at the convention left me with an impression that for the most part they already are out.

Everyone agrees that poultrymen need disinfectants, lice and mite destroyers, round worm expellers, vaccines for tracheitis and fowl pox, antigens for pullorum testing.

The remedy companies do a real service in supplying these. The usefulness of some other remedies is still questioned by many experimenters. Because the public asks for these things and is going to buy them somewhere, the salesmen say in effect, "We carry a line too, but we don't push it."

We need more research in poultry diseases and their control, more and better education along this line. I am

hoping for results from Cliff Carpenter's health campaign that is now off to a good start.

Poultry Health Campaign

Every time a growing chick or a laying hen dies, all the feed that was used for growth by that bird becomes a loss. It has been wasted. Therefore, anything that helps to keep chickens alive and healthy and productive is a distinct contribution to the war effort. Because this fact is so obvious and so important at this time when feed is at a great premium, a group of men experienced and trained in poultry disease work, with Cliff Carpenter as Chairman, have worked out three programs aimed at reducing the losses among poultry. They do not expect to see disease entirely prevented. I am not a member of the committee but I sat in and listened to their discussions at the I.B.C.A. Convention. I became enthusiastic about the possibilities.

All the practical suggestions that a large committee could think of for conserving laying hens have been listed and illustrated in an attractive leaflet. Another leaflet does the same for turkey conservation, and a third one for chicks and pullets. These are being distributed to all poultry keepers. If your copies don't reach you soon write me in care of *American Agriculturist*, Ithaca, N. Y., and I will see that you get them.

* * *

ONE WAY TO SAVE LABOR

A poultryman in Wayne County has a long, one story poultry house that is divided into a number of pens by wire partitions. When it comes to culling the hens and to consolidating the selected hens into smaller units in order to make room for new pullets, these pens are mighty convenient. It must be admitted, however, that by removing the partitions and allowing the birds to run in larger flocks, one person can take care of more birds.

This man has contrived to gain the labor-saving advantages of larger flocks without losing the advantages of smaller pens. He does this by hinging the partitions to the ceiling. They are swung up and fastened well out of the way until he wants smaller pens. Then, by unhooking one side and swinging them down into position, he rather quickly converts his large pens into a series of smaller ones.

* * *

A NEW PULLET FLOCK

About a year ago we cleaned the top floor of our three deck poultry house, disinfected it, covered the floor a foot deep with oat straw, and installed a flock of cross-bred pullets. At that time I told of soaking the floor with used crankcase oil in hopes that it would be easier to clean next time. The experiment wasn't very successful. This time we didn't bother to oil the floor.

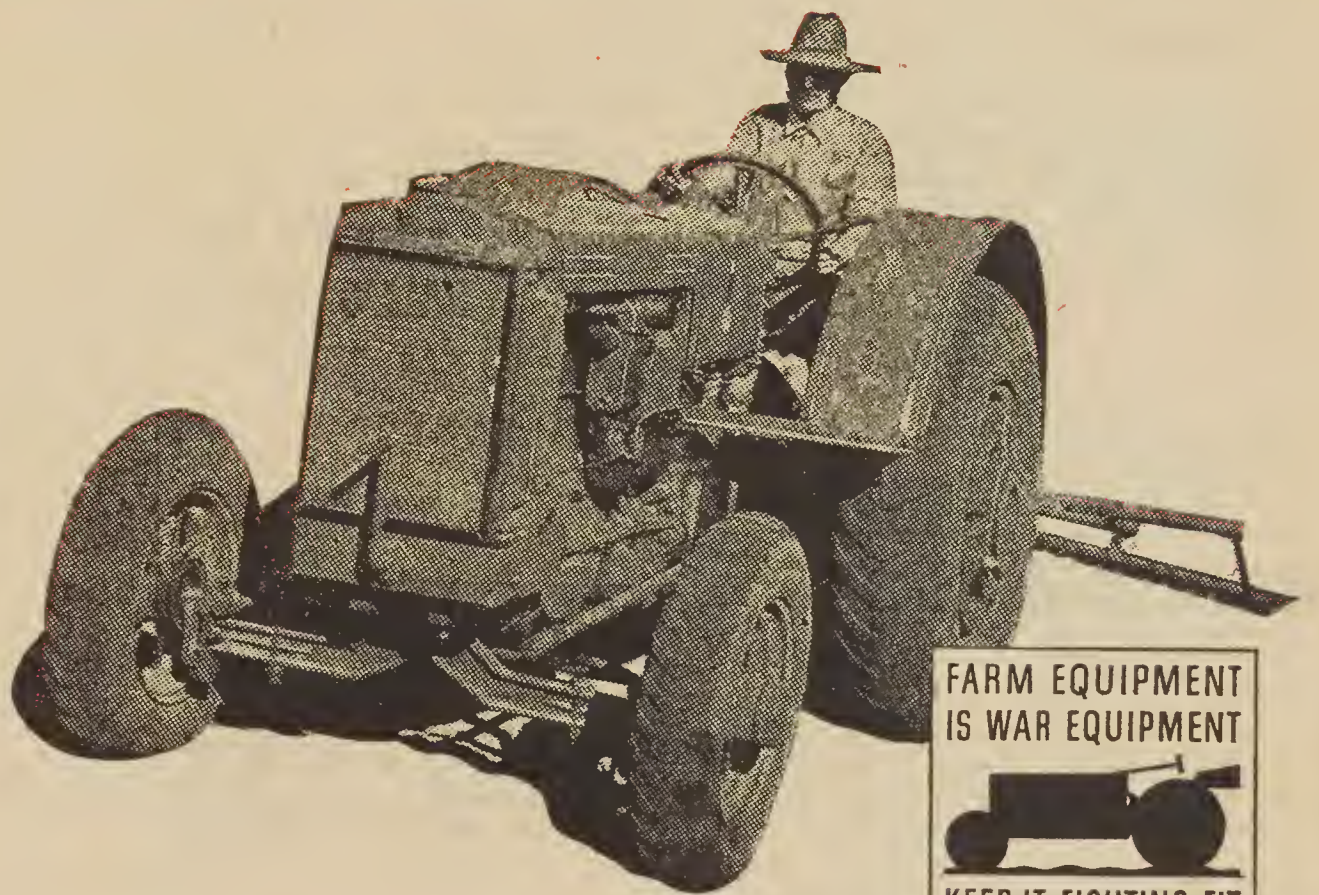
The built-up litter worked out well. During the winter we cleaned out several times around the water trough where the litter became wet and packed down, but all around the rest of the room the litter was so deep and dry that the hens rolled and dusted in it every day. Nonetheless, when we cleaned off that top mulch we found plenty of spots where manure and litter stuck to the floor like so many layers of paint. We have some old, torn

(Continued on Page 14)



An ounce of foresight can save a ton of food . . .

PREVENT EQUIPMENT BREAKDOWNS NOW!



FARM EQUIPMENT
IS WAR EQUIPMENT

KEEP IT FIGHTING-FIT

THERE'S no need to tell you that tons of sorely needed food can spoil, if farm equipment should take a lot of time out for repairs at the wrong moment.

But it won't hurt to remind you that you can prevent a lot of trouble by using a little foresight. And with your crops so important today, it's mighty smart not to wait for a breakdown to happen.

Do this: Look over all your power equipment carefully. See what's badly worn—and put in your order for a replacement part *at once*. Install it as soon as you get it—before the old part lets go at a bad time. Make sure all moving parts are well lubricated and running freely. Fix all temporary, "baling-wire" repairs for good.

And check each engine—the heart of your machines—carefully. Give 'em what they need—valve and carbon jobs, new rings, or bearing-

tightening. Give them protection against heat and wear with Veedol Tractor Oil. Veedol is the finest type of lubricant you can buy, because it's made from 100% Pennsylvania crude. *And it's good for 150 hours of hard work between changes.*

VEEDOL 150-Hour Tractor Oil **SAVES FUEL** by reducing power blow-by. **SAVES TIME** by avoiding breakdown delays. **SAVES REPAIRS** through greater heat-and-wear resistance. **SAVES OIL**—good for 150 hours between changes in gasoline-engined tractors; cuts oil

consumption in all tractors regardless of fuel used. **SAVES TRACTORS**—assures long, economical service.

FREE! The full story of tractor care is told in our free booklet, "Lost! One pound of metal dust!" Complete explanation and prevention of common tractor failures. Send today for your free copy to: Tide Water Associated Oil Company, Sales Dept., Room 626, 17 Battery Place, New York 4, N. Y.

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100% PENNSYLVANIA . . . "A BETTER TRACTOR OIL BY THE CLOCK"

150-HOUR VEEDOL

OIL IS AMMUNITION . . . USE IT WISELY

BUY
WAR BONDS
AND
STAMPS
TODAY

WORMING NON-SHOCK FOR NON-STOP GROWTH!

DR. SALSBUARY'S ROTA-CAPS DON'T SET BACK GROWING BIRDS

Only Rota-Caps contain Rotamine, Dr. Salsbury's exclusive drug discovery. Thorough but gentle worming action gets those damaging intestinal capillaria worms, large roundworms, and tapeworms (heads and all), as listed on the label. Rota-Caps don't make birds sick, there's no toxic after-shock.

Genuine Dr. Salsbury's Rota-Caps are easy to give, cost no more, don't set back growing birds, don't knock egg production. Get Rota-Caps at your Dr. Salsbury dealer's. If there's no dealer near you, order from Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, Charles City, Ia.

LOW PRICES: Adult Size: 100 caps, \$1.35; 200 caps, \$2.50; 500 caps, \$5.00. Pullet Size: 100 caps, 90c; 300 caps, \$2.50.

As a flock treatment for large roundworms, use Dr. Salsbury's AVI-TON.

BE SURE TO GET THE GENUINE

Dr. Salsbury's ROTA-CAPS FOR CHICKENS AND TURKEYS

A NEW PULLET FLOCK

(Continued from Page 12)

burlap sacks that are kept for such emergencies. We dipped them in water, spread them on the floor, turned on the hose to wet them down well and left them until next morning. That loosened everything. A hoe and more hosing and a stiff broom finished the job of cleaning. When it was dry we sprayed everything well with a 2 per cent cresol spray.

Now we have the floor covered with redwood shavings. They come in bales and cost about half what straw would cost. That pen has a most pleasant odor now. I wish it might last when the pullets are put in.

The new pullets are New Hampshires. They were hatched in February and have been grown exactly as I would have ordered. No old birds on the place to give them leukosis or other contagious diseases; plenty of room on a range where there had been no stock last year. And their mothers were hens, not first year breeders. I shall be glad to see that third floor in use once more. It has not been efficient management to have it vacant the past two months.

* * *

CORN NOT ESSENTIAL

If all the potatoes in the country were piled up here in the Northeast, and midwest folk could not get any at all, I am sure they would not starve, nor even go hungry. People CAN live and enjoy life without potatoes.

Neither do hens have to have corn in order to live and lay well. Just because corn has been easy to get and

lower in cost than other grains, and hens like it, we have made it the "staff of life" for poultry. But now we can't get it. So what? Well, we will just go right ahead producing eggs. We will feed the grains we CAN get, wheat, barley, oats; possibly buckwheat. All these are good feeds for laying hens, and all are still to be had. There is one little catch to this; none of these grains carry much vitamin A. Corn does. So we will all be wise to cure some second cutting alfalfa or clover to feed the layers, and add a little vitamin A to their ration in this way. Grass silage will also help.

The next question is sure to be, "In what proportions should the wheat, barley and oats be fed?" The answer will depend on how much you have to pay. Today wheat is quoted at \$45 a ton, barley \$55, and oats \$59. At those prices one should feed only wheat. When the cost of digestible nutrients is somewhere near the same in barley or oats they can be included to good advantage, but you can't afford to buy and feed them at the prices shown above.

—L. E. Weaver.

—A. A.—

KILL RATS— WIN PRIZES—

(Continued from Page 10)

ist, Page 3 of the July 31 issue, and rules in box on this page.

2. Write your State College of Agriculture for bulletins on rat elimination and control, and read every issue of *American Agriculturist* on ways of killing and controlling rats and for news on the progress of our great campaign.

3. Send in your name to *American Agriculturist*, Department R, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York, simply stating that you are taking part either in the August or other monthly contests or in the grand campaign or all of them.

4. Talk with your parents and other adult friends and with leaders of your 4-H Club, Young Farmers Club, Juvenile Grange, or Scout organization, or Farm Bureau, and try to get your organization to take part and try for one of the prizes.

5. Plan your campaign. Keep a careful record and description of everything you do, and at the end of each month report your results to *American Agriculturist*, Department R, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.

Sponsors of the Contest

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange; Vermont State Farm Bureau, Inc.; Metropolitan Milk Producers Bargaining Agency, Inc.; New Jersey State Grange; Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc.; Eastern States Farmers' Exchange; New York State Farm Bureau Federation.

New York State Federation of Home Bureaus; New Hampshire Farm Bureau Federation; Northeastern Poultry Producers Council; New Hampshire State Grange; Elmore Milling Company; Ralston Purina Company.

New York State Grange; Connecticut State Grange; Massachusetts State Grange; New York State College of Agriculture; Connecticut Milk Producers' Association; Vermont State Grange.



SILOS: Manufacturers of silos in 1943 have been restricted as have been the producers of so many other items which dairymen have tried to buy and found lacking. The last release or liberalization of quantity came in the early days of July. This is a rather late day but silo manufacturers will strive to do all they can to produce silos early enough for erection and fall filling.

Some of these silo manufacturers have been drawn into producing items for war purposes which may hinder them in producing enough, and early enough, for this year. Also, it is not yet entirely clear how much of, and how quickly, the materials that go into silos can be acquired for manufacture but silo manufacturers will doubtless endeavor to do their best to serve their customers for in a real sense, their effort in this direction is a patriotic duty to help farmers maintain a high rate of production of food.

* * *

IDEAS: The MASSEY-HARRIS COMPANY of Racine, Wisconsin, has published a contest booklet giving many suggestions received in their recent farm Idea Contest. The winner of the contest was Mrs. Raymond Koch, R.D. 3, Bangor, Pennsylvania. The booklet has been sent to all contestants, and will be sent to any reader of *American Agriculturist* who sends a request to the address given above. The booklet is entitled "We Are O.K., America."

* * *

READY: DEERE AND COMPANY, Moline, Illinois, in a recent statement about the farm machinery situation, bring out these points:

1. The War Production Board decided that the maximum amount of steel to be used for farm equipment in 1943 would be 23 per cent of the amount used in 1940 or 1941, whichever was greater.

2. Since October 19, 1942, the War Production Board through amendments has sanctioned the building of some additional equipment, bringing the total up to approximately 50 per cent of the 1940 or 1941 production. However, permission to build is only the beginning of a process involving the purchase and securing of materials, manufacture, and distribution.

3. There have been rumors that farm equipment manufacturers have converted factories almost entirely to the production of war materials. So far as the John Deere organization, and doubtless others as well, are concerned, this is not true. The factories are ready to build farm machinery on short notice when raw materials are available.

4. Deere and Company are proud of their record in building war materials. They state that their past and future are linked firmly with agriculture, and that it is their purpose to do everything they can to deliver John Deere implements to American farmers.



John Chandler (left), of Sterling Junction, Mass., president of the New York and New England Apple Institute, hands the institute's annual Golden Apple Advertising Award to Harvey A. Baum, head of A & P Food Stores' produce-buying operations, in a ceremony at a luncheon of the Sales Executives Club of New York. It is the second year in a row that A & P has won the trophy offered for the single piece of advertising judged most effective in stimulating the sale of apples in New York and New England.

CLEAR SPRING CHICKS

95% Guar. Pullets, 100% Live Delivery. 1943 CAT. FREE. Non-Sexed Pullets Chks.

Large Type Leghorns	Per 100	Per 100	Per 100
Sired White Leghorns	\$12.00	\$20.00	\$6.00
Large Type Leghorns	11.00	18.00	6.00
Black Minorcas	12.00	22.00	8.00
Barred Rocks	14.00	17.00	15.00
White Rocks	15.00	17.00	15.00
R. I. Reds	15.00	20.00	15.00
New Hampshire Reds	16.00	20.00	15.00
Red-Rock Cross	15.00	18.00	15.00

Mixed, No sex or Breed guarantee. \$12.00 per 100. We have been satisfying a steady list of prosperous poultrymen for years. All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. Parcel Post Prepaid.

CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY,
F. B. LEISTER, Owner, Box 51, McAlisterville, Pa.

NACE'S QUALITY CHICKS

We pay postage. Safe delivery guaranteed.

HANSON OR ENGLISH LARGE TYPE WHITE LEGHORNS	Unsexed	Plts.	Chks.
R. O. P. Sired	10.00	18.00	\$5.00
S. C. Everpay Br. Leghorns	10.00	18.00	5.00
Bar. & White Rocks	12.00	15.00	11.00
N. H. & R. I. Reds	14.00	17.00	10.00
Heavy Mixed	10.00	15.00	9.00

From Free range flocks. Sexed Pullets Guar. 95% accurate. Order from ad or write for Catalog.

J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
BOX A, RICHFIELD, PENNSYLVANIA

HILLSIDE HATCHERY

Hatches Mon. & Thur. 100 100 100
100% live del. Postpaid. Str. Plts. Chks.
R.O.P. Sired Wh. Leg. \$12.00 \$22.00 \$4.00
Large Eng. Wh. Leg. 11.00 20.00
Red-Rock Cross 13.00 17.00 13.00
N. Hamp. Reds (Spe.) 16.00 22.00 14.00
R. & W. Rks. R. I. Reds 13.00 17.00 13.00
Heavy Mixed 12.50 12.50

Pullets Guar. 95% accurate. Terms: Cash or C.O.D. Write the Old Reliable Plant for Free Catalog giving full details of our flocks. All Breeders Bloodtested.

T. J. EHRENZELLER, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

Twenty-Six years of Breeding & Hatching Experience Assures you the highest quality. Breeders Tested. Postage Paid. Catalog FREE. Live Delivery.

Pullets Guar. 95% Accurate	Per 100	100	100
BIG R.O.P. Sired	Unsexed	Plts.	Chks.
WHITE LEGHORNS	\$10.00	\$18.00	\$5.00
White and Barred Rocks	14.00	15.00	

New Hampshires

CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM,
Wm. Nace, (Prop.), Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

Large, vigorous, New Hampshire Pullets, carefully selected
14 weeks old, from pullorum clean New Hampshire-U. S. Approved source. Excellent laying strain; mature early; efficient feed users. Very high livability. Price \$1.95 each express collect. Terms cash with order.
Supply won't last long so order now.

COOK'S POULTRY FARM, R. 4, Cornwall Bridge, Conn.

ROSELAWN Write for FREE CIRCULAR. Low Prices Day Old and Started Chicks.
ROSELAWN CHICK FARM, Dept. A, McAlisterville, Pa.

YOU PROFIT when you buy HALL'S CHICKS

All chicks from 100% Pullorum Free Flocks by Official State Test.

Scientific Methods of Breeding and Hatching give you the GREATEST CHICK VALUE FOR YOUR CHICK MONEY.

Send for our Free Catalog.

HALL BROTHERS HATCHERY, Inc.
Box 59, Wallingford, Conn.

HALL'S CHICKS

Sunnybrook Chicks

PROFIT-BRED FROM PROVEN STRAINS

NEW HAMPSHIRE, LEGHORNS, R. I. REDS BARRED AND WHITE ROCKS, CROSS BREDS

Pullorum tested since 1921. Bred for low mortality, early maturity, high aver. production. Also sexed pullets 95% acc. guar.

PULLETS 10,000 six weeks **ALSO FALL**
Ready for Shipment to Ready-to-Lay **CHICKS**
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FOR TOMORROW'S NEEDS

The Question Box

FERTILIZER OUTLOOK

What are the prospects for commercial fertilizers for 1944?

It seems certain that American farmers will have more nitrogen and more phosphorus available next year, but there may be less potash. If this proves to be the case, it would seem best, rather than to use a fertilizer containing less potash than you feel is needed, to use a fertilizer with the right formula for your needs, but to use less of it per acre. Transportation enters into the situation and it will be a good idea to get what fertilizer you need on the farm as early as possible. The same applies to lime. There has been some easing of restrictions on the use of nitrogen. It will be allowed on grain, and the nitrogen in the Victory garden fertilizer will be increased from 3% to 5%. There is a considerable supply of ammonium nitrate available.

It is still necessary to make an application for fertilizer, but we understand that the proposal to require a third copy of the application has been abandoned, and that the application has been simplified. Frankly, we cannot see that the filling out of this application serves any purpose. The crops are still divided into "A" and "B" crops, the "A" list including the crops most wanted and, theoretically at least, getting the preference when it comes to fertilizer. The rate of application on crops is limited to the amount recommended by your state college.

—A. A.—

GRASS MIXTURE

I live in St. Lawrence County, New York. I want to put in a grass mixture containing brome grass, some perennial legume during August. Soil is sandy. Can you suggest what mixture I should use and what fertilizer I should apply?

In this part of New York State (Ithaca), August seedings of alfalfa and grass usually come through the winter satisfactorily. As far north as you are, I am inclined to think that it is a debatable question whether you should sow it this August or wait until next spring. If I seeded a mixture this summer, I would certainly do it as soon as possible. If your land is uniformly well adapted to alfalfa, I doubt if there will be any particular advantage to including the Ladino clover unless you are going to use the field for pasture part of the time. If you are going to pasture it, I think the addition of Ladino will be well worth while, but I think you will find one pound of seed ample.

It is rather difficult to distribute smooth brome grass seed unless it is mixed with oats and drilled. You will not want to use the oats this summer. You can probably do a fair job with a Cyclone seeder if no wind is blowing. Brome grass seed is awfully light and very difficult to distribute evenly. In view of the fact that you have a sandy soil, I would suggest that you use about 500 pounds to the acre of an 0-14-14 fertilizer.

The number of years that Ladino clover will persist will depend, to a large extent, on management and how well you take care of its fertility requirements. It should be top-dressed with manure lightly about every other year, and it will be better if you can add about 50 pounds of 20 per cent superphosphate to each load. If the field is overgrazed you are quite likely to get winterkilling in years when there is poor snow cover. If the field is not pastured at all, but just used for hay, the alfalfa and smooth brome grass will tend to crowd out the Ladino, if your land is really well adapted to alfalfa. If it is not uniformly well adapted to alfalfa, Ladino should

persist for a period of three years or more in the spots where there is not a heavy growth of alfalfa and brome grass. Normally, smooth brome grass does not make a very dense stand in the first year, but it is a creeping plant and usually by the third year there is an excellent stand. In one instance that I know of Ladino has persisted as long as 7 years, but its usual life, under average farm conditions, has been from 3 to 5 years.—George Serviss.

—A. A.—

BETTER PASTURES

What steps can we take this fall to insure better pastures next summer?

September is recognized as an excellent time for putting superphosphate on pastures. The recommended rate is at least 500 lbs. to the acre every 3 to 5 years. The use of superphosphate, and lime where it's needed, encourages the growth of clover, but it takes a little time to see the results. If you can manage it, a light application of manure in addition to the superphosphate, sometime during the winter, will show quick results.

—A. A.—

NITROGEN FOR TREES

If I can get some ammonium nitrate this fall, and cannot buy nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia, will it be advisable to put the ammonium nitrate on the apple orchard this fall?

We do not know of any experience of putting on ammonium nitrate in the fall. However, good results have been reported from the fall use of other nitrogen carriers, and we see no reason why the fall use of ammonium nitrate would not be equally satisfactory.

—A. A.—

PIGS LOWER

How do you explain the drop in the price of young pigs?

This was undoubtedly caused by the realization that the feed supply is going to be short. Early this spring many people who never kept a pig bought, or tried to buy one, in order to do their part in increasing the supply of meat. When the feed shortage situation was brought out in the open, a lot of people who planned to grow a pig changed their minds.

—A. A.—

HORMONE SPRAY

Will there be plenty of hormone spray for apples this fall?

It is expected that the supply will be adequate. With the shortage in labor, the use of such a spray will enable you to extend the picking season on varieties that drop readily.

—A. A.—

CORN SMUT

The sweet corn in my garden has a lot of smut. What can I do about it?

There isn't much that can be done to help this year's crop. The smut is not harmful to humans, but it does cut production. You should cut out the masses of smut and destroy them before they become mature; otherwise the garden may become so infested that you will have difficulty in growing sweet corn.

—A. A.—

BAG TROUBLE

A year ago I had trouble with some superphosphate. The bags did not hold up. If I get fertilizer early this year, am I likely to have the same trouble?

We understand that the situation that caused this trouble has been corrected by adding a small amount of lime to the superphosphate, and that there is little danger that you will have a repetition of the experience.

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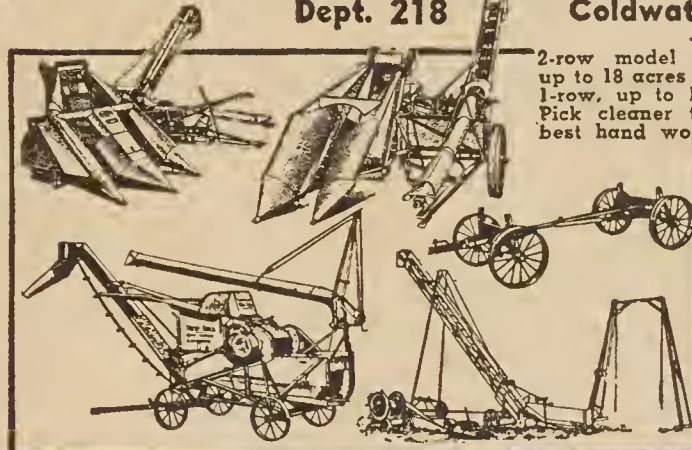
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Our war work permitting, we propose to make and ship silos in time for Fall filling. We believe extra effort on our part is our patriotic duty.

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It means carrying a steady stream of fighting men — 2,000,000 of them a month in special trains and cars.

This takes half of all the sleeping cars and a third of all the coaches.

With what equipment is left the railroads must move other service men traveling under orders or on furlough, and all civilians.

All told, the railroads are carrying nearly 4 times the passenger traffic of 1939.

That's why trains are often crowded — why travel is sometimes uncomfortable and not up to the high standards of prewar days.

The railroads are, of course, going to keep on giving right of way to wartime needs.

You can help, by traveling on less crowded days and trains — by traveling light and by canceling reservations promptly if your plans are changed.

We're sure that's what you want — and we're sure that you'll cheerfully put up with any inconvenience which "doing first things first" may cause you.

AMERICAN RAILROADS
ALL UNITED FOR VICTORY

Give Cows a Chance

THE COUNTY veterinarian stopped in to blood-test my two cows, both recently freshened. He remarked that it was unusual to see cows freshen in such excellent condition. I told him that these cows are kept for family use only, not as a business, and that possibly farmers who kept cows for a living could not afford to grain them as heavily as I do all the time—milking or dry.

He startled me with the violence of his reply; "Great Heavens, they can't afford not to!"

I have studied cows for thirteen years and have learned just how much can be gained by feeding according to the recommendations of experiment stations, namely, feeding some grain to dry stock and feeding milk cows at the rate of one pound of grain to four pounds of milk for Holsteins, one to three for Jerseys and Guernseys.

Feed Them—It is surprising that some farmers expect cows to maintain heavy production on what they can eat in the pasture. Their reasoning is that the Lord put the cows on earth and supplied grass for them. Why feed more than the Lord intended? That is all right as far as it goes but it doesn't go far enough. The Lord put the cows on earth and supplied them with the milk to feed their offspring, but at a few weeks of age the calves begin to eat grass and slack off on the milk and about this time nature tells the cow to wean her calf. Milking a cow steadily for ten months in a year is the idea of man, not of the Lord.

Figure it this way: A cow is dry, and due to freshen in six weeks. Her appetite is nothing compared to what it will be in eight or ten weeks, when she is producing thirty or forty pounds of milk a day. She drops her calf and immediately her milk department goes into action. Within a week or so she's giving twenty to thirty pounds of milk a day but she hasn't yet accustomed her system to taking in and digesting the large quantity of feed necessary to produce all this milk. She makes up the deficit in raw material from her own body. If she is thin she will get thinner and as her appetite improves

she will put some of the additional feed into milk but a lot must go to replenishing the flesh which she absorbed. Result: It is impossible for her to produce the amount of milk which her machinery is capable of putting out. She remains thin all summer and repeats the cycle with her next calf.

From Fat to Milk — Now supposing this same cow is given a generous feed of grain every day while she is dry. She is adding a few ounces a day to the weight of her calf instead of manufacturing milk, so this grain will go largely into fat on her ribs and back. She freshens and gives more milk than she is able to supply raw material for so she makes up the deficit from her own back. But this time the fat is there and as her appetite catches up to her needs, she merely gets back to normal instead of getting thin and from that point on is able to keep normal on a normal intake of feed. On a steady diet of grain from this point on the cow can put her milk-making machinery to work at its full capacity and still maintain her normal body weight.

My neighbors tell me I'm going to burn up my cows. Probably this is true, but it will take twelve or fifteen years to do it. They tell me it makes expensive milk. Does it, when I get much more out of two cows in a year than any of them do out of three or four? I think not. Many times I have bought cows which on test before purchasing gave a maximum thirty pounds a day and couldn't keep it up, but which were easily brought up to well over forty pounds per day in their next lactation period by proper feeding.

I feel that to be worth keeping, a cow must produce better than forty pounds of milk, testing at least 4% butterfat, a day when fresh, dropping to not less than ten pounds a day at the end of ten to ten and a half months. This means that she will give at least 7500 lbs. of milk and 300 lbs. of butterfat for the year. Any good cow can be made to do this and any cow which can't is a liability rather than an asset. Give your cows a chance to show what they can do!

—Donald Rushmore.

YOU, YOUR FARM AND THE WAR

(Continued from Page 3)

and's is doing an excellent job of collecting, repairing and selling used containers. The biggest loss of these containers seems to be in smaller cities where there is no definite plan for collecting them and getting them back to producers.

The producer of fruits and vegetables who begins now to look ahead to next year will be the one who will get the containers. Get your order in early, collect all the used containers you can, and get them stored on the farm as soon as you can. There are a number of small concerns that have been making some boxes, but they do not have large storage facilities, so they need to dispose of them rather promptly. Fortunately, markets are accepting unusual containers very well and are not cutting prices on the fruits and vegetables if they are of good quality.

* * *

RELIEF MILK OUT

For some time, school children in various cities have been able to buy milk for a penny a glass; some paying for it, while in other cases, Parent-Teachers' Associations paid for the milk of children who could not afford to buy it even at the reduced price. Dairymen delivering to markets under milk orders, contributed their part through a reduction in price of milk known as, "Relief Milk". This milk was

priced at 57c a hundred below the regular Class 1 price. The difference between the penny a glass and the price the farmer received was made up by a Government subsidy.

Effective August 1, the pricing of Class I milk in the Metropolitan area for relief purposes, at .57 below the regular Class I price, was suspended. In 1942, 83,000,000 lbs. of milk was so priced. The program was the cause of some disagreement and, under present conditions, farmers will approve its suspension.

Probably the plan for providing milk to school children at low cost will be continued, at least in some cases, the only difference being that the Government subsidy will have to be larger to make up the full Class I price.

Cheese Subsidies

Some farmers who are delivering milk to cheese factories are asking whether or not they are receiving a cheese subsidy. The answer is that cheese factories are not required to qualify for the subsidy but, if they do, they must pay the subsidy to dairymen, either in a special check, or along with the regular payment with the amount of the subsidy indicated. Cheese subsidy money and reports are handled by the Dairy Products Marketing Association, 110 N. Franklin St., Chicago.

Livestock Can't Live On Optimism! *By H. L. Cosline*

SEVERAL TIMES in the past two weeks I have heard farmers say "I don't believe this feed situation is going to be as bad as it's been painted." Doubtless such wishful thinking is based on a man's experience in still being able to buy feed when he asks for it. Let's look at a few facts and figures to see how much basis there is for such optimism.

This country has the heaviest livestock population in its history.

We have 127,000,000 hogs, 21% more than a year ago, and 74% more than the 10-year average from 1932 to 1941. U. S. farmers own 355,000,000 laying hens, 14% more than last year and 33% more than the 10-year average. They are raising 729,000,000 young chickens, 20% above last year and 39% more than the 10-year average. The increase in dairy cows has been about normal. The U. S. dairy cow population now is 26,900,000, 2% more than last year, and 6% more than the average for the years 1932 to 1941, but this increase has been the result of a steady trend upward for some years. The country's population of beef cattle is 51,200,000, 5% more than last year and 19% above the 10-year average.

Adding up these figures we find that, based on their need for food, we have 11% more animals than last year and 21% above what we might call normal, namely the period from 1932 to 1941. What's more, unless we have some liquidation of livestock, we may expect a livestock population on January 1, 1944, which is 30% above normal.

Less Feed Available

To feed them at normal rates, it doesn't take much figuring to see that we would need to have at least 11% more feed than last year. Have we got it, or will we have it? *The answer is no.*

Added to these facts, the relation of feed prices to meat, milk and eggs has been so that livestock owners have fed more generously than they usually do. In fact, farmers were asked to increase their herds and flocks and to feed them heavily in order to produce more food!

What about the feed supply for the coming year? Corn is the backbone of livestock rations. Last year, on October 1, the 1942 crop, plus the carry-over, was 3,667,000,000 bushels. Based on the latest crop report, this year's corn crop will be considerably below last year's, and because more animals have eaten more corn, the carry-over will be less. As a result, the supply of corn on October 1, 1943, is likely to be 3,120,000,000 bushels, not 11% above a year ago but 15% less.

Turning to oats, the supply on October 1 will be considerably lower than last year.

A Universal Food

Wheat is primarily a food for humans, but in the first three months of the feeding year, that is, from October to December, 1942, the animal population ate 36,000,000 bushels of government held feed wheat that was released; the next quarter, January 1 to April 1, 65,000,000 bushels; the next three months, bringing us up to July 1, 137,000,000 bushels. To continue to feed our animals up to October 1, and to make up the lack of other feeds available, we will need to feed 200,000,000 bushels of wheat. There is no question but that we will have the wheat, but there is a real question as to the wisdom of feeding it to livestock. More people can be fed from the wheat itself than on the livestock

products it will produce.

Figures given do not tell the entire story. Feed must be transported at a time when we have fewer boats and freight cars than we need, and feed must be processed and delivered to farms when there's a shortage of men competent to do the work.

Looking at the situation from an impersonal point of view, there is but one answer: our livestock population should be reduced at least to the 1942 level. This liquidation should be done in an orderly manner, so that livestock owners will be hurt as little as possible. It's very human, however, for every individual to postpone that liquidation until it's absolutely necessary. The human way to do would be to postpone any such action, but if that procedure is followed we will find the feed bins entirely empty before harvest time next summer.

There is little profit in asking who is responsible for the situation, except as it may help to correct past mistakes. Farmers were urged to increase production of livestock products, and prices were fixed at levels that encouraged heavy feed consumption. Up to date there has been little evidence of any change in Administration policy which would encourage any decrease in livestock numbers or which would, in fact, discourage continued expansion. There is a growing feeling among farmers that those who determine food policies in Washington have failed to consult and to follow the advice of men who know most about food production and marketing.

What to Do

From the point of view of what would be best to further the war effort, it is logical that the heavy grain-consuming animals should be liquidated first and fastest. That means hogs and hens rather than cows. However, at present prices of corn and hogs, it is more profitable for mid-western farmers to feed corn to hogs than to sell it. Careful estimates show that we're going to have enough hogs to eat all the corn we produce, leaving little or none for the cows, the hens, or for industrial uses.

So far as northeastern dairymen are concerned, here are a few things that can be done: (1) Feed more hay. We have a good hay crop. Cows will eat more hay if they are fed three times a day rather than once or twice. (2) It may be wise to feed ensilage sparingly and save some for next spring and summer. (3) Pastures can be top-dressed this fall to give better feed next spring. (4) The best possible management can be used in feeding grain. Most dairy rations are heavier than they were in normal times, and if you are feeding cows by measure you are undoubtedly giving them more pounds than you used to. Usually you can produce more milk by giving less grain to the poorer cows and more grain to the best cows.

For Poultrymen

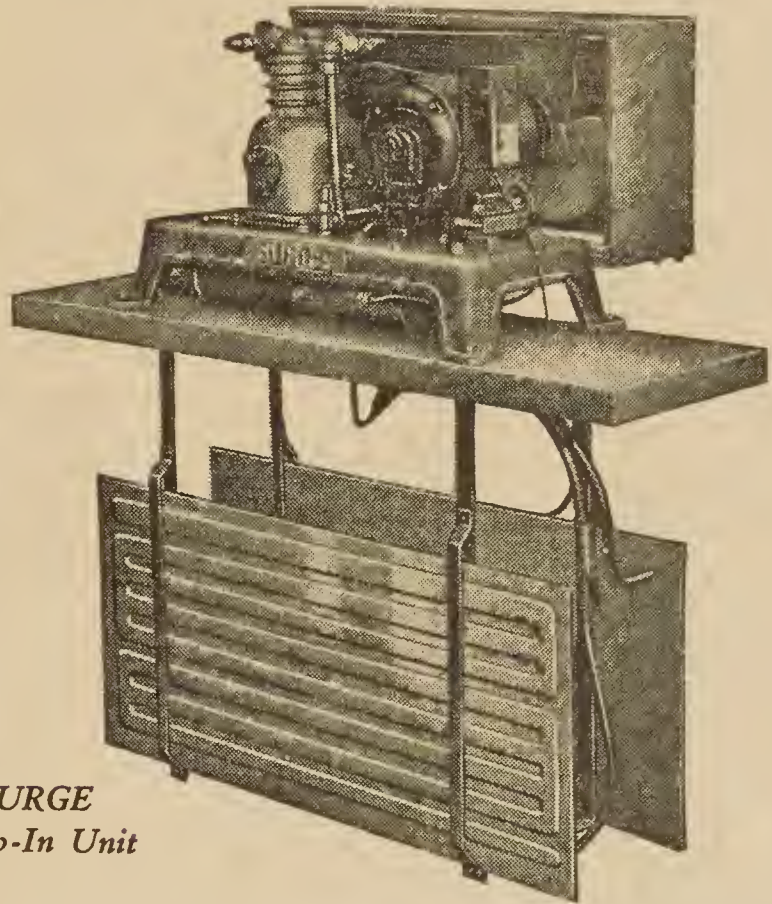
Here are a few things that the poultrymen can do. They have been mentioned before, but they will bear repetition:

- (1) Feed more scratch grains, up to 60% of the total ration.
- (2) Cull the old hens closely. Sell them all, if you have enough good pullets to fill your houses.
- (3) Cull the pullets by discarding the small individuals and those that mature slowly.
- (4) If you haven't already done it,

(Continued on Page 19)



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FEW NICE YOUNG PIGS

6 to 8 weeks old at \$8.00 each, C.O.D., F.O.B. Woburn, in lots of 2 or more. Send remittance of 25% with order, balance C.O.D. Our guarantee is safe delivery as represented. The rest is up to you.

JOHN J. SCANNELL

Russell St., Tel. 0230 Woburn, Mass.

PIGS READY TO SHIP, CHESTER WHITE OR BERKSHIRE-CHESTER CROSS OR THE YORK-SHIRE-CHESTER CROSS. PIGS 6-7 Wks. \$8.00 ea. 8-9 Wks. \$9.00 ea. SHIP TWO OR MORE C.O.D. OR SEND MONEY ORDER.

Walter Lux, 44 Arlington Rd., Woburn, Mass., Tel. 0086

FOR SALE: PURE BRED DUROCS,

BEST BLOOD LINES.

Correspondence Invited.

WM. MORGAN, FARAWAY FARM,

CROSS RIVER, N. Y. TEL. SOUTH SALEM 953.

Pedigreed Chester Whites

SOWS, BOARS AND PIGS, ALL AGES.

WORLD'S BEST BLOOD. MUST PLEASE.

C. E. CASSEL & SON, Hershey, Penna.

HEREFORD HOGS

Pure bred and registered. Every pig on our farm sired by a Grand Champion Boar. Some sired by the World's Champion Boar, "Dream Boy."

HALL BROS. FARMS, BATH, N. Y.

OFFERING CHOICE FEEDERS

CHESTER AND YORKSHIRE, OR BERKSHIRE AND CHESTER CROSSED. 6-7 WEEKS OLD \$10. EACH. CHESTER WHITES 6-7 WEEKS \$11. EACH. SHIP TWO OR MORE.

A. M. Lux Farm, Woburn, Mass.

BUY PIGS FOR MEAT TO EAT

OR SELL.

Grain fed pigs that will weigh 200 lbs. by Jan. or Feb. Enjoy home-cured pork and sausage when you want it. Buy now while pigs are cheaper and pasture or green feed is available. Feed corn and oats also. Will ship C.O.D. or money back guarantee to arrive alive. Mostly P. Chinas and Berkshires, castrated, crated and serum only vaccinated. Pigs 6 to 8 weeks \$8., 9 to 10 weeks \$10. Shoats by truck loads \$12. to \$15., 40 to 60 lbs. Write:
C. Stanley Short, Cheswold, Delaware

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

Four yearling sows, pigs just taken away, averaged nine per litter, good breeding, \$75.00 each. Spring pigs all sold. Taking orders on July and August pigs to be delivered later. A few bred gilts for Sept. and Oct. Have pigs farrowed every month in year. Let me know what you exhibit of sow and eight pigs at the Model Farm in Bronx Zoo. A sample of our stock.

JOHN G. ENCK

MARYLAND, OTSEGO COUNTY, NEW YORK.

For Victory Buy War
Stamps or Bonds

SHEEP

FOR SALE: REGISTERED

Shropshire Ewes and Yearling Rams.

Border Collie Pups.

WILLIAM P. CORRIGAN, R. D. No. 4, AUBURN, N. Y.

HAMPSHIRE SHEEP

SELLING OFF OUR FLOCK OF 90 REGISTERED HAMPS. YOUR CHANCE TO GET STARTED WITH HAMPS.

FOREST FARMS, WEBSTER, N. Y.

TIME WELL SPENT

Time taken to read the advertisements in **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST** is time well spent—for there is no better way to keep well informed on new things on the market, what to buy at what price and where to go to get what you want. When you answer an "ad", be sure to mention the name of

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

DOGS

PUPPIES—ALSO SUPPLIES!

WHAT DO YOU NEED? BOOKS, COLORED PICTURES, DESCRIPTIONS, 108 RECOGNIZED BREEDS, 35c.

ROYAL KENNELS, CHAZY, N. Y.

Ped. Smooth Fox Terrier Pups

NELSON'S POULTRY FARM

GROVE CITY, PENNSYLVANIA

PUREBRED OLD-FASHIONED ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS
For driving livestock.

Miss Julia Hillman, Vincentown, N. J.

KEEGAN KENNELS, REGISTERED,
SACO, MAINE. OFFERING PEDIGREED BOXER, PUG, PYRENEES, ST. BERNARD, COCKER, DACHSHUND, CHOW, POMERANIAN PUPPIES.

Also Will Buy Puppies by Litters.

WANTED—TRAINED COWDOG

Prefer one from Rochester or Geneva vicinity.

HARRY TWITCHELL, Rushville, N. Y.

RABBITS

CHINCHILLA RABBITS

Breeders supplied; bulletin and literature, dime; with rabbit guide, 25c.

M. HARTMAN, NEW CITY, N. Y.

POULTRY

RICH POULTRY FARMS

Leghorns Trapped and Progeny Tested **Reds**
ONE OF NEW YORK STATE'S OLDEST AND—
LARGEST BREEDING FARMS. 12,000 BIRDS—

Write for illustrated catalog and price list. Also describes our method of growing pullets and feeding layers.

Wallace H. Rich, Box A, Hobart, N. Y.

EGG AND APPLE FARM

STARTED PULLETS AND YOUNG BREEDING MALES FOR SALE.

WRITE IMMEDIATELY FOR QUOTATIONS.

James E. Rice & Sons, Box A, Trumansburg, N. Y.

Babcock's Healthy Layers

W. LEGHORNS, BARRED ROCKS, R.I. REDS, NEW HAMPSHIRE, BARRED CROSS, RED-ROCK CROSS.

100% Pullorum Clean—100% Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Write for attractive catalog.

BABCOCK'S HATCHERY,

501 Trumansburg Road, Ithaca, N. Y.

C. & G. FARMS

BREEDERS OF R.I. REDS AND RED-ROCK CROSSES

Trapped and progeny tested for years. B.W.D. free.

Satisfaction is our motto.

BOX 5, Ballston Lake, New York

LEGHORNS—NEW HAMPSHIRE

BARRED ROCKS—CROSSES

"BRED TO LAY—LAY TO PAY"

Write for descriptive catalog and prices.

GLENWOOD FARMS, ITHACA, N. Y.

The McGREGOR FARM

S. C. White Leghorns—50 years experience in breeding profit-producing birds. Write for free folder.

THE McGREGOR FARM, Box A, MAINE, N. Y.

Walter Rich's Hobart Poultry Farm

LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY

OUR CIRCULAR SHOWS YOU THE TYPE OF BIRD IT WILL PAY YOU TO PUT IN YOUR LAYING HOUSE NEXT FALL.

WALTER S. RICH, HOBART, N. Y.

BODINE'S Pedigreed LEGHORNS

Won Central New York laying test over all breeds 1942. 3362 eggs, 3558.60 points.

Please write for our 1943 price list and catalog describing our Leghorns, Reds and Cross Breeds.

Eli H. Bodine, Box 28, Chemung, N. Y.

POULTRY

ZIMMER'S POULTRY FARM

N. Y.-U. S. APPROVED WHITE LEGHORNS, REDS, BARRED CROSS.

They Live—They Lay—They Pay

PULLORUM FREE. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Details on request.

CHESTER G. ZIMMER

BOX C, GALLUPVILLE, N. Y.

USED FARM EQUIPMENT

WANTED: 1 Corn Picker and Husker

1 GRAIN BUSTER FEED MILL WITH ADJUST. ABLE KNIVES. WRITE TO

JOHN O'NEILL, R.D. 3, TROY, N. Y.

SEEDS

CERTIFIED CORNELL No. 595

A NEW WHITE VARIETY. SUPERIOR TO YORK-WIN IN STIFFNESS OF STRAW AND MORE RESISTANT TO LOOSE SMUT. BEST FOR MILLING.

CERTIFIED NURED WHEAT

HEAVIEST YIELDING RED VARIETY. BEST FOR FEEDING.

SEND FOR PRICES.

Harwood Martin, Honeoye Falls, N. Y.

FOR SALE: 300 bu. Wong Winter Barley and 500 bu. POLISH WINTER BARLEY. Grown from certified seed and yielding 2400 lb. per acre in 1943. In your bags at A. A. GRINNELL CO. ELEVATOR AT ELBA, N. Y. Prices on request.

J. A. POPE, BATAVIA, NEW YORK

FARMS FOR SALE

198 ACRES IN ONTARIO CO.

GENERAL FARMING, ALL CONVENIENCES.

UNFAILING WATER, WITH OR WITHOUT STOCK, CROPS OR TOOLS.

Box 194, R.D. 2, Clifton Springs, N. Y.

Equipped State Highway Farm

Beautifully shade-sheltered dwelling, 9 rms. and enclosed porch, water in kitchen, elec., lovely view, barn 30 x 42, cemented basement, hip roof, other bldgs.; short walk to school, store, depot village handy; 34a for corn, potatoes, berries, truck crops, etc.; 47a creek-watered pasture and wood, apples, plums; owner's incapacitation necessitates quick sale, \$3850, 7 cows, calf, 2 hogs, poultry, machinery, tools & crops included; part down; pg. 30 Big Free Catalog—Bargains 18 States.

STROUT REALTY,

255-R 4th AVE., NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

FOR SALE—

200-Acre Dairy and Poultry Farm.

PRODUCTIVE LAND, GOOD BUILDINGS.

EASY TERMS.

FRED IGEL, Burlington Flats, N. Y.

FOR SALE: 160 ACRE FARM.

40 Acres Tillage, rest in pasture and wood lot. Carries 30 head of cattle and pair of horses. All tractor work, ½ mile from R.R. and milk station. Town water and electricity. On hard surface road. All tools included. Farm now cutting 60 tons of hay.

WAYNE CAMPBELL, ENFIELD, NEW HAMPSHIRE

MISCELLANEOUS

Rein's Processed Quality Products

SECURELY BALED—PEANUT HULLS

—SHAVINGS—SAWDUST—

IDEAL BEDDING AND LITTER FOR ANIMALS.

CATTLE, DAIRY AND POULTRY FARMS.

CARLOADS ONLY. PRICES ON REQUEST.

E. B. Rein Lumber Company

BY-PRODUCTS DIVISION.

TELEPHONE: MOTT HAVEN 9-0006.

384-A-East 149th St., New York, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

FARMHAND—SINGLE

On modern dairy farm. Year-round employment. Draft deferment probable. Best food, room and shower. Every second Sunday off. \$60.00 per month and up. State age, height, weight, religion, education, experience. P. O. BOX 1032, TRENTON, NEW JERSEY.

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED: Farm Manager's Job,

or either a completely or partially stocked and equipped farm to operate on shares. I have worked on the farm I am now on for three years in a very responsible position and will use the man I work for as a reference. I am a graduate of Cornell Agricultural College. I have had considerable experience with poultry, hogs, beef and dairy cattle and vegetable production. I have operated most types of farm machinery and can repair them. I will be available on or before Oct. 1st, 1943. Prompt action is necessary.

WRITE BOX No. 514-W, c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, ITHACA, N. Y.

ADVERTISING RATES—Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers—

This classified page is for the accommodation of Northeastern farmers for advertising the following classifications: LIVESTOCK—Cattle, Swine, Sheep, Horses, Dogs, Rabbits, Goats, Mink, Ferrets; FARM PRODUCE—Field Seeds, Hay and Straw, Maple Syrup, Honey, Pop Corn, Miscellaneous; POULTRY—Breeding Stock, Hatching Eggs; EMPLOYMENT—Help Wanted; FARM REAL ESTATE—Farms for Sale, Farms Wanted; USED FARM EQUIPMENT—For Sale, Wanted.

This page combines the advantage of display type advertising at farmers' classified advertising rates. Two advertising space units are offered as follows: space one inch deep one column wide at \$6.00 per issue or space one-half inch deep one column wide at \$3.00 per issue. Copy must be received at American Agriculturist, Advertising Dept., Box 514, Ithaca, N. Y., 11 days before publication date. No Baby Chick advertising accepted on this page. 1943 issue dates are as follows: Jan. 2, 16; Feb. 13, 27; Mar. 13, 27; April 10, 24; May 8, 22; June 5, 19; July 3, 17, 31; Aug. 14, 28; Sept. 11, 25; Oct. 9, 23; Nov. 6, 20; Dec. 4, 18.



By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

REPORTING from New England: Hay is "stout." It is even heavier than last year, and in spite of the rainy season almost everyone reports that its quality is exceptionally good. There is a great deal of it yet standing this last of July, in fact more than I have ever seen before. The season is mostly to blame, and it is still raining up here about every other day. Lack of labor is a very great contributing factor, and since no one seems to be expanding his livestock numbers, a good deal of this hay simply will not be cut. Too bad.

Many of these communities are furnishing live animals for their own meat almost entirely. This may prove more or less of a blessing. In the first place, it is taking out a great many of the poorer producing, inferior, grade animals. Because of the extreme shortage of labor it is giving the men in this position the opportunity to improve their herds and flocks, even though they are cutting down. A good many are replacing with purebreds on a basis of about one for two of their grade animals. Quite generally the feeling seems to be that for a long time to come these superior animals will be in demand both for home replacement and for export after the war. I think they're right.

Perhaps the greatest benefit derived from present conditions to these communities in the long pull is the local morale it is creating. Local meat and food committees are quite generally giving killing permits and quotas to local retail butchers. They are doing this on the theory that since these animals are to be slaughtered anyway, they might just as well help home industry as go to the city. Further, they figure that by making these meats available at home, they are not drawing meat away from regular channels which supply the armed forces, and also are helping to control black markets. This is a far cry from the present Washington concept of central bureaucratic control with all its errors and expense.

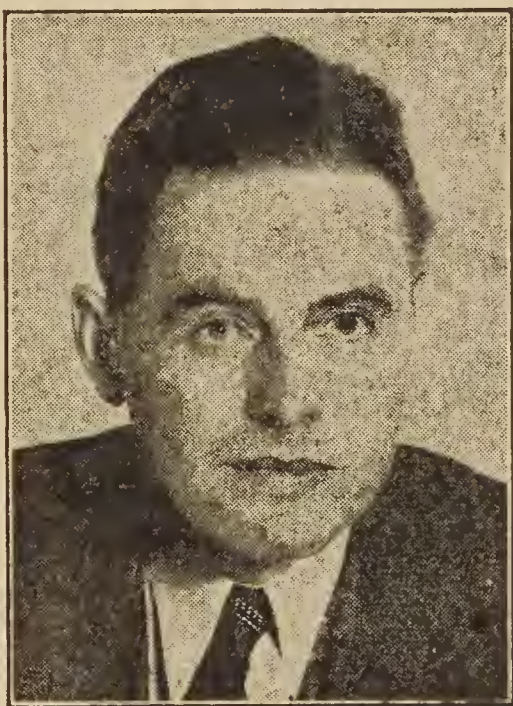
I like the way these New England people take care of their livestock, and the way they really expect them to pay for their "keep." Men that are using their horses these hot days are giving them twice or three times as much salt as usual and thus keeping away from a lot of digestive disorders caused by dehydration through sweating. Most of these men have some government wheat, but they are not feeding any of it to their horses and only in small amounts with other grains to their cattle. Generally all of their livestock is turned out for the night, even if only into the barnyard. Their animals simply are not fed and handled with a slap and a dash; they have the time, or make it, to see that they are comfortable.

Perhaps all these things that are

happening to us are creating a community self-sufficiency and reviving the feeling that through home industry we can very well support and take care of ourselves. That seems to be what it is doing in New England anyway.

—A. A.—

Myers Acting Dean of New York State College



W. I. Myers, acting Dean of the New York State College of Agriculture.

Cornell University's President Day has named W. I. (Bill) Myers as acting Dean of the New York State College of Agriculture, succeeding Carl Ladd whose death occurred July 23. Dr. Myers will serve until a permanent Dean is named by the Trustees of Cornell when they meet October 16.

Dr. Myers is a graduate of Elmira High School, received his B.S. degree from Cornell in 1914, and his Doctor's degree in 1918. With the exception of six years in Washington with the Farm Credit Administration, five years of which he was Governor succeeding Henry Morgenthau, Jr., he has been at Cornell. Following the death of George F. Warren, Dr. Myers was named head of the Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management. He is a member of the Federal Reserve Board, in the Northeastern district, and has served as Chairman of the Land Committee of the National Resource Planning Board. "Bill" Myers is known personally by thousands of Northeastern farmers.

—A. A.—

LIVESTOCK CAN'T LIVE ON OPTIMISM!

(Continued from Page 17)

sow a good poultry-pasture mixture on good land for use next spring.

(5) Save some of your best clover or alfalfa hay for the hens. It will come in handy as alfalfa meal gets short.

(6) Plan to improve your stock. The better the hens, the more efficient use they will make of feed, and the better shape you will be in to weather a possible storm when the war is over.

This talk about a short supply of feed is no pipe dream.

The shortage is not caused by hoarding. It's not something someone thought up to add to your worries. It is the result of a tremendous expansion in livestock plus exceptionally heavy feeding. As an individual, you may not be forced to sell animals or birds right now, but you should know the facts, make such adjustments as can be made now, and make your farm plans for 1944 on the basis of available facts and figures.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The figures quoted were furnished by L. C. Cunningham of the New York State College of Agriculture.)

—A. A.—

CORRECTION—In the last issue, the date of the Maine State Guernsey Sale was reported incorrectly. It is to be held August 21.

"My 13 Year Old Boy Milks Entire Herd of 36 Cows!"



MR. A. R. NESBIT, Route 3, Winona, Minnesota, writes: "Our milker is certainly a labor saver. My 13 year old boy milks the entire herd of 36 cows with our Hinman. We are getting along without any hired help at present which we couldn't do without our Hinman Milker."

Mr. Nesbit is representative of hundreds of dairy farmers who have turned the milking over to boys and girls. With the help of a Hinman Low-Vacuum Milker, the youngsters are doing a fine job. For the Hinman is easy to handle, easy to dump and easy to clean.

Cows like the Hinman, too. The low-vacuum is gentle and soothing, but at the same time milks fast and clean. One unit milks up to 15 cows per hour. Many farmers have written that milk production increased when they changed to a Hinman.

THE HINMAN IS SAFE! Positive proof of Hinman's superiority is the fact that 11 recent Grand Champions, whose owners can't afford to give them anything but the very best, are all milked regularly with a Hinman.

HINMAN MILKING MACHINE CO., INC.
Oneida, N. Y.

HINMAN LOW-VACUUM MILKER

You May Have to Wait for Your Hinman

The demand for Hinman Low-Vacuum Milkers far exceeds production. Please be patient if you can't get a Hinman as quickly as you would like.



CATTLE

GREYSTONE DISPERSAL

BERNARD GOLDSTEIN, Owner.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1943

At owner's farm 7 miles north of Pine Plains, 5 miles south of Copake, Columbia County, N. Y.

75 Head of Holstein Cattle

part purebreds and part grades including 20 first calf heifers due by November 1. This is one of Columbia County's good herds with good CTA records up to over 500 lb. of fat. Herd T.B. Accredited and blood tested, calves officially vaccinated. 2 teams of grey matched horses weighing between 2800 and 3000 lb. Plan to attend. SALE STARTS AT 11 A. M. IN A BIG TENT.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS,

Sales Manager & Auctioneer, Mexico, N. Y.

WALGROVE FARMS DISPERSAL

REGISTERED JERSEYS

Consisting of cows with records, open and bred heifers from tested dams, herd bulls.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 11th

BEGINNING AT NOON.

1 mile west of Washingtonville, N. Y., on Route 208, 50 miles north of New York City. Adirondack Transit Bus from New York City stops at farm.

WILL MEET ERIE RR. TRAINS AT GOSHEN, N. Y., OR N. Y. CENTRAL TRAINS AT NEWBURGH ON REQUEST.

54 Cows averaged 426.3 lbs. fat in D.H.I.A. 1942. Bangs Approved Certificate No. 2585. Tuberculin Certificate No. 511353.

FOR CATALOG VISIT THE FARM OR WRITE TO **CHESTER FOLCK,**

Sales Manager, Springfield, Ohio.

The Maine State Guernsey Sale

THE DATE—AUGUST 21, 1943.

THE PLACE—SKOWHEGAN FAIR GROUNDS.

Featuring high quality heifers and cows close to freshening, also several selected bull calves.

FOR CATALOGUE WRITE

MRS. E. M. HILLMAN

784 Broadway, Bangor, Maine.

SAY that you saw the product advertised in **American Agriculturist** when calling on your local dealer

DOGS

COLLIE PUPS.—Beautiful, intelligent. Males \$10.00, Females, \$5. P. McCULLOUGH, MERCER, PENNA.

HORSES

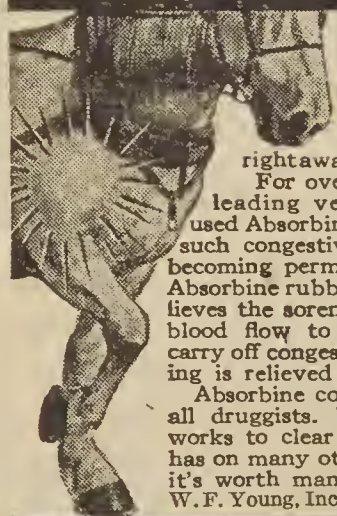
RIDERS AND WORK HORSES FOR SALE

Heavy draft and handyweight chunks, singles, and matched pairs, also general purpose horses. Riding horses and ponies, attractive colored palamios, sorrels, spotted, white, etc. Carload lots of whatever kinds you want. Come personally or send your order.

FRED CHANDLER, CHARITON, IOWA

Relieve SORE SHOULDERS

Keep horse at work



● To keep bruises, strains, swellings from causing expensive "lay-ups" attend to them rightaway with Absorbine. For over 50 years many leading veterinarians have used Absorbine to help prevent such congestive troubles from becoming permanent afflictions. Absorbine rubbed on swelling relieves the soreness. By speeding blood flow to injury, it helps carry off congestion. Often swelling is relieved in a few hours! Absorbine costs only \$2.50 at all druggists. When Absorbine works to clear up injury, as it has on many others, you'll agree it's worth many times its cost. W. F. Young, Inc., Springfield, Mass.

ABSORBINE

Hoof Rot, Thrush, Bruises, Calk Wounds



APPLY Dr. Naylor's LINITE—a thorough treatment for stubborn conditions. Antiseptic poultice liniment—easy to apply, prompt in action. For horses and cows. Per bottle, \$1.00. At dealers or by mail postpaid. H. W. Naylor Co., Morris, N. Y.

Dr. Naylor's LINITE

Onion Growers Disgusted With OPA Price Ceilings—Demand Removal of Inexperienced Officials

By L. B. Sheffington

ONION GROWERS of New York State are fighting mad. They turned out in force at Syracuse after a call to discuss current conditions affecting their business. Unanimously they expressed their ideas about the OPA and suggested ways to end black markets and injustices. They directed that resolutions on this subject be sent to officials concerned and took steps to form a permanent organization of onion growers in the state.

J. Fenn Smith of Canastota, elected chairman of the meeting, said present marketing conditions had become so deplorable that growers "hoped something could be done." He described the situation which had created black markets because existing regulations do not protect either producer or consumer. Anthony J. Waldo, former president of the New York State Vegetable Growers' Association, elected secretary, described "what happened a few weeks ago just as New York lettuce was coming into the market. Colorado and California dumped their lettuce on the market. Under price ceilings handlers were guaranteed a profit, while New York growers had to send checks to make up the deficit in freight charges on their shipments. Benefits did not go to consumers. At the time your lettuce was not worth freight charges consumers were paying 15 cents a head for lettuce."

Pricing Method Wrong

Ceiling prices that have been placed on onions were described by various speakers as ridiculous and showing the incompetency of OPA officials. Waldo pointed out that the only fair method of pricing onions to growers was on a per-acre basis. To illustrate this, he said that the 1941 crop averaged 500 bags per acre and sold for \$1 per bag.

With half of that crop this year, he said the OPA placed the July ceiling at the farm at \$1.75. This meant that 250 bags would bring \$437.50, or \$62.50 less per acre this year. In spite of this 13 per cent reduction in income per acre, he said, an average of costs in the Canastota area indicated that farmers' costs have increased 107 per cent.

Among cost increases listed by Waldo were: Fertilizer, 30 per cent;

bags, 42 per cent; labor, 54 per cent; materials, 45 per cent; crates, 50 per cent; tools and machinery when obtainable, 45 per cent. "As a result, the farmer has 50 per cent less purchasing power from onions in 1943 than in 1941," he said.

Cost figures from the various areas are to be compiled and sent to OPA and other agencies.

Smith said crop reports indicated that in the North the onion crop will be 60 per cent of last year. "A year ago there were no onions for civilian use in the latter months. The government took 2,000 cars for dehydrating for the armed forces and this year will take double that."

While no one admitted selling onions outside of regular markets, there was general feeling present that practically all available onions are being moved in the black market. Growers said they did not wish to do business this way, but unless the mess was cleaned up the part of the crop that would be available for civilians would be sold at exorbitant prices, without benefit to producers and penalizing consumers.

Would Drop Incompetents

The first resolution adopted asked Justice James F. Byrnes, director of the Office of War Mobilization, to make a survey and eliminate from OPA all officials not having experience. It was stated that Congress made this mandatory in voting funds, but that only a few changes have been made. Copies of the resolutions were sent to Prentiss Brown, OPA administrator; Marvin Jones, war food administrator; Governor Dewey, the State Emergency Food Commission, senators and congressmen.

The second resolution urged that price ceilings be fixed at only one level, the retail store. The resolution stated that if this was done, ceilings could be enforced and consumers protected. It was further stated that "we do not believe it was the intent of Congress to guarantee a profit and income margin to terminal receivers. No guarantee is given to producers and they are not protected." Such receivers are allowed to add 40 cents to the cost of a 50-pound bag, plus all other

costs, and handlers can add definite markups.

The third resolution asked for immediate rescinding of the ceiling prices at the grower level issued by OPA. This started at \$1.75 in July, dropped to \$1.70 in August, \$1.55 in September and \$1.50 in October. Growers thought this was "cockeyed" and opposed any lowering of prices as the season advances and costs piled up. They said if this policy was continued the market would be bare of onions except what moved in the black market.

The consensus was that if farm ceilings were placed at a reasonable level the black market could be eliminated and prices reduced to consumers.

Hobart R. Avery of Elba was named chairman of a committee to conduct local meetings to name delegates to effect a permanent state organization.

* * *

Seed Potato Growers May Get Break

Certified potato seed growers were promised a far different price policy than last season by Leo V. Card, senior marketing specialist of the WFA, at the annual meeting of the New York Seed Improvement Cooperative Association at Geneva. He offered a "proposed" set of standards for two grades of potato seed, Certified and War Approved. The former would have a ceiling \$1.50 per 100 pounds higher than the ceiling on table stock in state of origin, and the secondary grade would have a ceiling 50 cents above table stock.

Bruce P. Jones of Hall, association president, and other growers indicated that the proposals were in line with recommendations that had been made. Card said the proposals have been compiled after inviting suggestions from various parts of the country. He indicated that while the proposals were tentative, they had been approved unofficially by the OPA.

At the beginning of the past season no differential was allowed on certified stock, until finally OPA allowed 75 cents per 100 pounds. This was unsatisfactory. Even with this year's potato crop indicated to be larger than a year ago, it is felt that it is not large enough to meet all demands and that larger production will be needed next year. This is believed to be back of the move of the WFA in offering seed growers some inducement to hold their crop for seed purposes.

Card also said the government may operate a "seed bank" by buying seed stock. Under such a program he said the table stock ceiling would be the floor under seed stock.

* * *

Beneway Heads Institute

Frank W. Beneway of Ontario, chairman of the Wayne County Farm Bureau and a Master Farmer, is the new president of the New York and New England Apple Institute. At the annual meeting in Worcester, Mass., a cash balance of \$11,125 was reported, with all bills paid. This means that in a short space of about five years the institute not only wiped out a deficit of about \$8,500, but was able to expand its work and increase its staff.

Organized eight years ago to promote, merchandize, publicize and advertise Northeastern apples, the institute has seen its field of operations enlarged and changed. With the advent of war a whole new set of problems arose. The institute has been fighting to pro-

tect the interests of apple growers in opposing unfair regulations wherever applied.

President Beneway warns that post-war slumps may again create an entire new set of problems, so the directors voted to create a reserve fund.

John Chandler of Sterling Junction, Mass., was praised for the leadership he gave the institute as president during the past four years. Recently he was "drafted" to act as war-time secretary of the National Apple Institute with headquarters in Washington. James W. Elton of Hampton Falls, N. H., was elected vice-president. Charles B. Young of Wallingford, Conn., secretary; Theodore H. Oxholm of Esopus, N. Y., treasurer, and C. H. Gowdy of Greenwich, Conn., assistant treasurer, were re-elected.

No Surplus Apples

Frank Beneway and George Bradley of Appleton, with Mark E. Buckman of Sodus, as alternate, are a committee to represent Western New York apple growers before the OPA in matters relating to price ceilings on apples for processing. At a meeting of growers in Rochester, growers decided they would prefer not to have ceilings, but that if such were imposed they should permit a return of \$3 per 100 pounds to growers for apples moving into processing channels.

—A. A.—

DUMOND NAMES ASSISTANTS

C. C. Dumond, New York State Commissioner of Agriculture, has named two assistant Commissioners, Earl Foster, and E. V. Moore.

For some years, Earl Foster was County Agent of Oneida County, and more recently served as Executive Secretary of the New York State Emergency Food Commission. Mr. Foster was born in Onondaga County, and graduated from the New York State School of Agriculture in 1926.

Dr. E. V. Moore, a son of Dr. V. M. Moore, former Dean of the New York State College of Veterinary Medicine, will replace C. P. Norgord, who recently resigned. For some years, Dr. Moore has been practicing veterinary medicine in Cortland in partnership with Dr. John McAuliff.

—A. A.—

LEAGUE TO HOLD FOOD FORUM AT SYRACUSE

The food forum sponsored by the Dairymen's League in New York City on June 15 and 16 was so successful that a similar forum is being arranged in Syracuse on August 31. There will be sessions in the morning, afternoon and evening. League President Sexauer will open the forum. Among others who have accepted invitations to speak are: Dr. W. I. Myers, H. M. Stanley, L. J. Taber, Mrs. F. H. Potter, Commissioner C. C. DuMond, Don Ward and Dr. Leland Spencer.

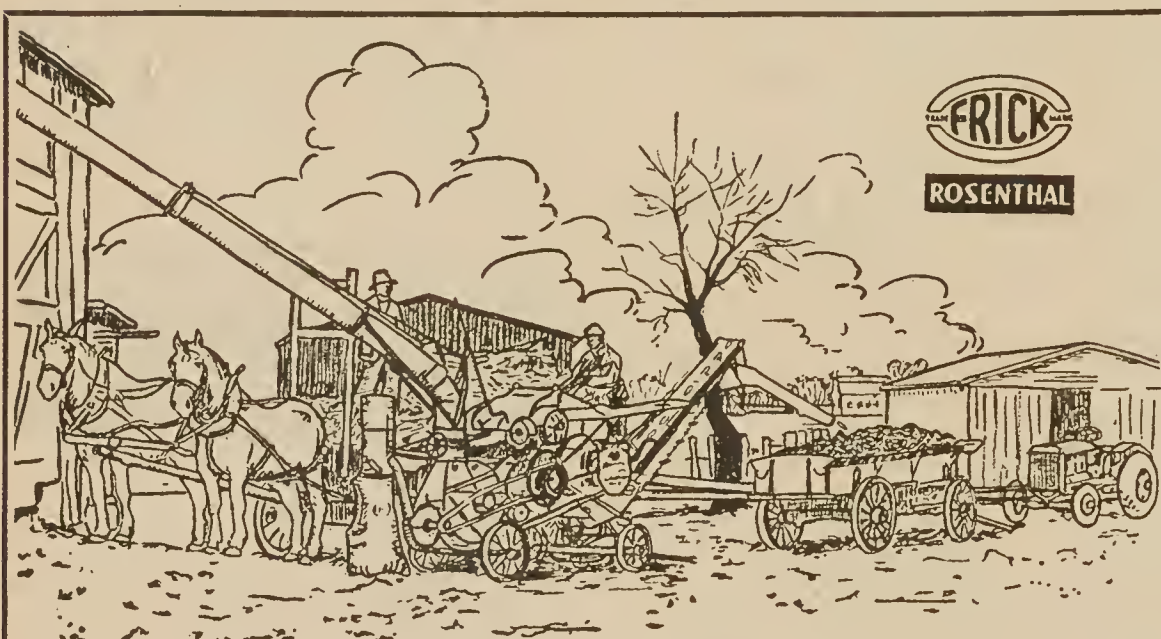
Frank Gannett, publisher of the Gannett Newspapers, has announced that a national food conference will be held in Chicago on September 9 and 10.

—A. A.—

NORWICH, N. Y., GETS PRODUCTION CREDIT BRANCH

The Farmers Production Credit Association of Sidney have recently opened a branch office at 21 East Park Place, Norwich, N. Y., according to an announcement made by George Evans, Secretary-Treasurer of the Association. Mr. B. A. George is in charge.

The Norwich office will be the third branch that the Sidney office has established. A branch office is located at Cooperstown, N. Y., for Otsego County farmers, and another office is located at Delhi, N. Y., for the convenience of the Delaware farmers.



Get a Corn Husker-Shredder Now!

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Potatoes on the Hilltops

(Continued from Page 1)

acres in Steuben County, and 250 acres in Richford in the hills of northern Tioga. The other day I saw those at Richford and I have never seen potatoes looking any better this time of year.

Every time I see a modern potato field grown by men who know how to do it, I wonder why they are able to get yields of 400 bushels to the acre as against the 150 bushels that we used to grow on the same land. The chief difference lies in the amount of fertilizer. My father would have thought that a ton of fertilizer to the acre was a scandalous waste, but now a ton of complete fertilizer to the acre is common practice among the best growers.

Blight Must Be Controlled

Another cause of the difference in yields is that blight is controlled by constant spraying or dusting. No matter what other enterprises a potato grower may have, he must keep the sprayer going constantly, particularly when the weather is likely to cause blight, if he expects to get top yields. Always when I see a tractor sprayer or duster running over a potato field where the tops cover the ground and see it breaking down the vines, I wonder that there is not more loss from killing the tops than there is. Some of this loss is saved by vine pick-ups attached to the tractor. But in any case, the loss from any mechanical injury to the vines is more than offset by saving the potatoes from blight.

Another reason why good modern growers get better yields than we used to is that they use better seed, certified seed for the most part. In the old days we always saved the small potatoes for seed. Now, small potatoes as such make good seed, but the trouble used to be that the small potatoes came mostly from the poorest hills in the piece, so that we were always breeding our varieties downhill. And then farmers wondered why a new variety soon ran out. It was just the same as if dairy stock were bred with the poorest cows in the herd.

One big advantage of planting potatoes at a relatively high elevation is that better air conditions on the hilltops make for comparative freedom from blight.

One practice that is absolutely essential in growing potatoes on the hill lands is soil conservation. My friend Mr. Warren Huff, representing the Educational and Research Bureau for By-Product Ammonia, was with me on the day I visited these potatoes in Tioga County. Mr. Huff has been interested in soil conservation methods for several years, and he rightly points out that there is no use in putting a ton of fertilizer on an acre of hill land if there is not water enough on that land to make the fertilizer quickly

available. The only way to insure enough water is by plowing and cultivating the rows on the contour or by strip farming. Soil conservation prevents washing of the soil and holds back the water for the use of the fertilizer and the crop. Moreover, of course, it saves the original fertility of the soil. Few people realize the tremendous amount of good soil that has washed away from the plowed slopes of our hill lands in years past, and is still being washed away.

Good Quality N. Y. Potatoes

I have always been an advocate of growing better quality potatoes in upstate New York. I have often remarked that it is difficult for a consumer in an upstate city to get locally grown potatoes that are fit to eat. We are growing great quantities of high quality potatoes in upstate New York now, and we are improving the quality. And of course I do not mean to infer that the potato growing sections of New York are confined to the southern tier. There were farmers producing heavy yields of first quality potatoes in many different sections of New York State long before the Steuben area was opened up.

Potatoes that are well-grown on the right kinds of New York soils and carefully graded are as good in quality as are grown anywhere. But for some reason we do not see many of these potatoes in upstate markets, at least in the smaller cities. Probably the reason is that it doesn't pay growers to peddle them out to stores, and they probably don't get too good cooperation from local buyers. Whatever the reason, I still maintain that there is a big market for upstate New York potatoes, and it ought to be organized and used.

I always hesitate to describe a successful farm enterprise for fear I may encourage someone to get started in it who may fail. But for a man properly equipped with ability, physical equipment and capital there are some further possibilities for growing potatoes on a commercial basis on the hill lands of southern New York. This good potato land, however, runs in streaks. Much of the hill land is just as worthless now as it was when I was a boy. The problem is to find enough pieces of good land to make a going business and located close enough together so that they can be worked efficiently.

Cheap Land

The biggest attraction of this hill land is that it is cheap. In the potato growing sections of the country, good potato soil sometimes runs up to three or four hundred dollars an acre. But there is little hill land up in the southern tier that cannot be bought for from a quarter to an eighth of what would have to be paid for the high-priced potato land in other sections.

Don't be misled, however. If you are now in the potato growing business, you know that when you have your land that is only a beginning. It is a highly capitalized business. All farming is a gamble, and potatoes are about the biggest gamble of all. Someone has said that it takes at least \$100 to produce an acre of potatoes under modern conditions. That will vary, of course, from year to year, and that figure may be a little high. But if you are going into the potato business, you must have enough acreage to justify equipment, which by the way is expensive, and if you multiply your acreage by the costs of production, even at \$75 an acre, you get some idea of the capital required in producing potatoes on a large commercial scale. And if

you should have several bad potato years, as growers did during the depression, you could lose both your farm and your shirt. Many did.

That is why it is good business for a potato grower or any other special crop grower to diversify if he possibly can. Mr. Bahny does this with hens. Some of the nicest pullets I have seen this year, many of them now all ready to start laying, were running around by the hundreds on range on the old home farm where I first saw the light. My Dad wouldn't have believed his own eyes if he had seen a spring chicken ready to lay on the first of August. We kept a few lousy hens on the old

farm, raised a few chickens with setting hens, and they laid a few eggs, mostly in the spring of the year. Times change!

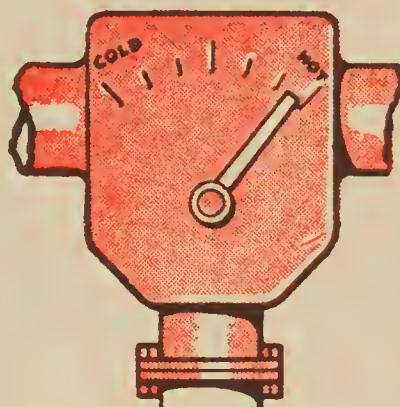
The production of potatoes on a commercial scale is no business for an amateur or for a man without capital and experience. Moreover, if you have failed in some other section, you will probably fail in a new section. Nevertheless, I believe that there are some sections of upstate New York where men who know their business and can properly capitalize it can make a success of the potato business. And these favorable sections include some of the hill lands of the southern tier.

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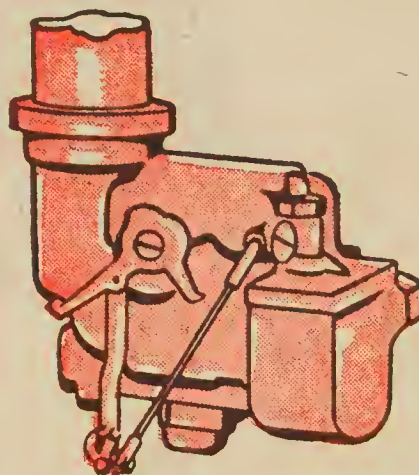
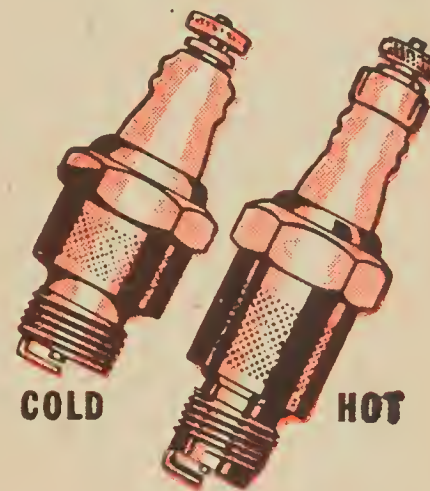


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"Sometimes I wish I hadn't promised him I'd be the man of the house for the duration!"

School Clothes Have Class

By MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT



CLOTHES suitable for going to school are right in line with the spirit of the times which call for basic, useful garments that will stand real service.

Various influences appear in the coming season's styles, the Chinese, British, Russian and Latin-American, chiefly. In fabrics, shetlands and diagonals will lead for coats and suits while in the dress materials the heavy spiral crepes of rayon are very popular. Corduroy, velveteen and plush will maintain their high standing for winter materials.

As for colors, black remains first for grown-ups, then come the browns,

Pattern Sizes and Requirements

No. 2785. Sizes 10 to 40. Size 16, jumper 2½ yards 35-inch fabric; blouse 2¼ yards 35-inch fabric with 2 yards for ruffling on the jumper and blouse.

No. 3409. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16, 3¾ yards 35-inch fabric, pinafore; 2¾ yards ric rac.

No. 3429. Sizes 10 to 40. Size 16, long sleeved blouse, 2½ yards 39-inch fabric, 3½ yards edging; short sleeved blouse, 2 yards 39-inch fabric, 3½ yards edging; slip-on blouse 2 yards, 39-inch fabric, 3½ yards edging.

No. 3365. Sizes 10 to 44. Size 36, 3 yards 39-inch fabric.

No. 3582. Sizes 24 to 32. Size 28, 1 yard 54-inch fabric.

No. 3439. Sizes 11 to 19. Size 15, 2¾ yards 35-inch fabric.

No. 2779. Sizes 12 to 48. Size 36, 3½ yards 35-inch fabric with ¾ yard contrasting.

No. 3470. Sizes 12 to 44. Size 36, long robe with three-quarter length sleeve, 2¾ yards 54-inch fabric, or 5¾ yards 35-inch fabric, with 2¼ yards binding or braid.

No. 3408. Sizes 12 to 48. Size 36, jumper, 1½ yards 54-inch fabric; blouse 2½ yards 39-inch fabric.

No. 3442. Headsizes 22—easily adjustable to any other size.

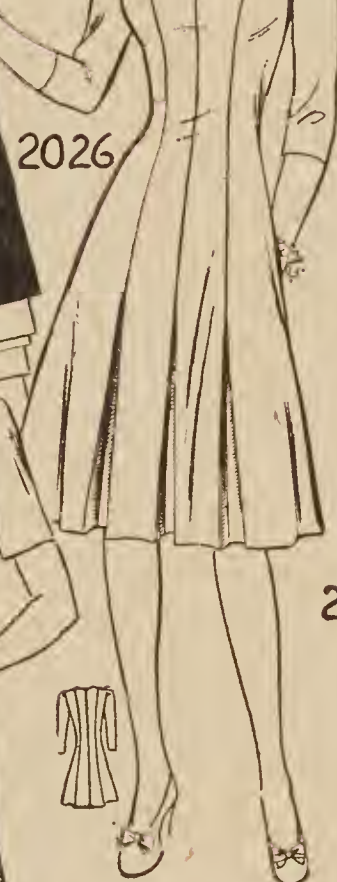
No. 3406. Sizes 6 to 14. Size 8, 2¼ yards 35-inch fabric with 1¼ yards ruffling.

No. 2026. Sizes 12 to 44. Size 36, 3 yards 54-inch fabric.

No. 2643. Sizes 12 to 44. Size 36, 2½ yards 54-inch fabric.

No. 2028. Sizes 4 to 12. Size 8, 1½ yards 54-inch fabric for the jumper; 1¼ yards 39-inch fabric for the blouse.

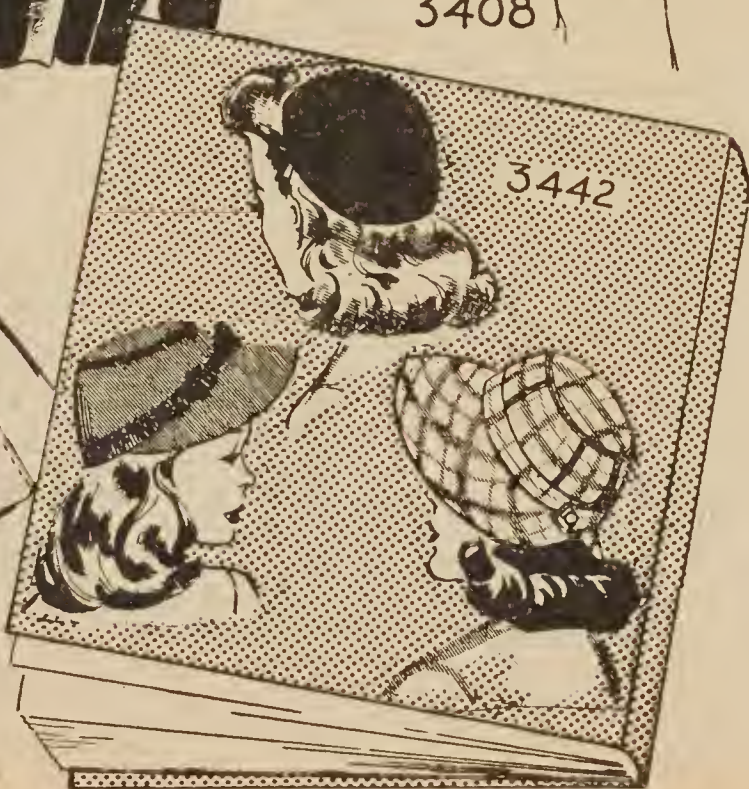
TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c. Address Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York. Many more new and exciting patterns are shown in our Summer Fashion Book, which has twenty-four pages of colored illustrations. Price 12c or send just 25c for the summer fashion book and a pattern of your own choosing.



3470



3408



3442

blues, greens (grayed and mossy in coats and suits, dark green in sports and dresswear), then the reds, which are less important than last year except for sportsclothes. For dresses there are new coppery reds and claret reds, besides new plum tones. With so much black and navy blue being worn, new accent colors of gold, rosy red, purple, citron, aqua and grape will give the needed flair to any costume.

Jumpers are still tops with school girls and ruffles make Number 2785 especially alluring. Make the ruffles on the pockets of the jumper out of the same material as the blouse. Cottons, velveteen, rayon gabardine or jersey are suggested materials.

The feminine heart loves a frill and pinafore No. 3409 satisfies this yearning, besides being a very practical garment for little tasks which every woman, little or big, must do nowadays. Make it of the pretty prints which are still available, and wear it with or without a blouse according to the weather.

Softly becoming blouses add grace and charm to any outfit and the group shown as pattern 3429 have the soft frills along the edges that are all the rage this year, besides having a fine

(Continued on opposite page)

AUNT JANET'S Favorite Recipe

NOW that everybody is searching for meatless day recipes, tomato-corn chowder ought to hit the spot. It could be the main dish for that meatless day or a good supper dish any time.

TOMATO-CORN CHOWDER (Serves 8).

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1/2 cup salt pork, cut fine | 2 tablespoons flour |
| 1 medium-sized onion | 2 tablespoons cold water |
| 1 medium-sized potato | 1 1/2 cups canned tomato |
| 2 cups boiling water | 1 teaspoon sugar |
| 2 cups cooked corn | 1/2 teaspoon soda |
| 2 cups milk | Salt and pepper |

Cook pork until slightly browned and remove pieces from the fat. Slice onion and cook in fat for 3 minutes. Add potatoes cut in small pieces and boiling water. Simmer until potatoes are soft. Add corn and milk and bring to boiling point. Thicken with flour which has been blended with cold water. Heat tomatoes, add sugar and soda, and add to chowder. Add cooked pork. Season to taste with salt and pepper.

* * *

FOR that meatless day why not try a peanut and cheese loaf? Such a loaf, plus sauteed potatoes, a green vegetable, string beans perhaps, and a green salad, would be a satisfying meal, particularly if the dessert is a filling one, caramel blanc mange for instance.

Peanut Cheese Loaf

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 tablespoon chopped onion | 1 teaspoon sugar |
| 1 tablespoon fat | 1/4 teaspoon paprika |
| 1 cup grated cheese | 1/2 tablespoons lemon juice |
| 1 cup chopped peanuts | 1/2 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce |
| 1 cup cooked cereal | 1/2 cup milk |
| 1 teaspoon salt | Buttered crumbs |

Brown onion lightly in fat. Mix with next 8 ingredients and moisten with milk. Cover with buttered crumbs and brown in hot oven (400° F.) Serve hot with tomato sauce.

SCHOOL CLOTHES HAVE STYLE!

(Continued from opposite page)

choice of necklines. Make some of sheer material, others more sturdy—there is no limit to the number of blouses a girl can use, but the soft ones are the important ones this season. They give variety and provide the necessary daintiness for jumper or skirt.

An easy skirt to make is 3582, which requires only a yard of fabric. This skirt is exceptionally well-cut in order

to prevent that "tired" look at the end of the day. Velvet, wool-and-rabbit-hair, or a white-ground plaid would be up-to-the-minute material.

There must be a dress-up dress in every woman's wardrobe; No. 3365 has little tucks along the sleeve and front of the bodice which add dainty feminine touches. This model is equally good in figured or plain dark colors with bright accent touches.

A gay touch which relieves the simplicity of Frock 3439 is the delightful flower-pot appliques; this pattern cuts in the in-between sizes 11 to 19—another advantage. The broad yoke at the waist is very slimming. Backgrounds of the new materials are white with stripes or checks of color; this saves dye materials, besides being charming to wear.

Shirtwaist fashions are worn by all ages and No. 2779 with its attractive yoke-and-panel front and its saddle stitching, has a style all its own; besides, its skirt is gored to fit well any figure. Why not use plaids or checks for the smaller sizes, plaids or stripes for more mature figures?

The housecoat is an accepted member of any wardrobe and 3470 with its smooth fit and flowing lines is a very handsome version of this useful garment. Make it up in lightweight washables for the warm months and in warmer woolier materials for the colder days ahead.

Big pockets are always in demand by the busy girl or woman. When attached to an attractive, usable jumper such as 3408, they become more desirable than ever. This is an easy model to make as well as to wear and to keep in order. Even the inexperienced can manage this pattern.

A woman who can sew at all can make the three styles of hat shown in 3442, to match or contrast with any costume she or the girls may want. A little individual touch such as this does a lot for an outfit!

A sweet girlish dress is 3406. Select one of the dressier materials suitable for a 6- to 14-year-old and she will feel like a queen.

These slim, figure-flattering princess styles are always favorites and No. 2026 is one of the very best. Use one of the heavier, drapier crepes or one of the woolen-rayon combinations for this highly useful and becoming dress.

The handy needlewoman would not hesitate to tackle sports coat No. 2643 which is single-breasted. Its style is particularly suited to tweed or similar roughly finished fabric. The pattern can be used for the shorter or full length coat.

Little girls like jumpers too and 2028 is a becoming and easily made model. It fits well and will allow ample room for active youngsters. For early fall, chambray or gingham is delightful, for winter a narrow-wale corduroy, flannel or jersey.

— A. A. —

MORE SOYBEAN RECIPES by "H. R."

MOCK LIMA BEANS

Cook soaked soybeans in salted water until just tender. Drain (saving liquor to use in soups) add thin cream to cover and season to taste with salt and pepper. Sprinkle with paprika and serve hot.

SUCCOTASH A LA SOY

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 2 cups cooked soybeans | 1 1/2 cups milk |
| 2 cups cooked corn | 1 teaspoon salt |
| 2 tablespoons butter | 1/2 teaspoon pepper |

Combine all ingredients, bring slowly to boiling point and simmer for 5 minutes.

STUFFED TOMATOES

Peel tomatoes, remove centers and fill with cooked soybeans moistened with old-fashioned home made salad dressing. Garnish with sweet pickle fans and top with a slice of hard cooked egg.



This amazing bread makes its own sugar!
Right now, when every grain of sugar is needed for home canning, here's a tested and proved bread recipe that *manufactures* sugar, right in the dough! Bread containing sugar made from wheat starch found in Pillsbury's Best Enriched Flour. Try Sugar-Saving Bread, with Pillsbury's Best. If you don't think it's finer textured and better tasting than you'd get with any other all-purpose flour, write Pillsbury's Cooking Service, Minneapolis, and they'll give you back the cost of *all* ingredients in the recipe!

Pillsbury's SUGAR-SAVER BREAD

- TEMPERATURE: 400° F. Makes four 1 1/2-lb. loaves TIME: about 60 minutes
- 7 cups sifted PILLSBURY'S BEST Enriched FLOUR
 - 3 tablespoons salt
 - 3 cups lukewarm water
1. Sift flour once, measure; add salt; mix well. 2. Add water; mix until all flour is dampened. 3. Cover and allow to stand one hour at 75° to 80° F.

BREAD DOUGH

- 2 cakes compressed yeast
 - 1 cup lukewarm water
 - 2 cups milk, scalded and cooled
1. After sugar-saving mix has stood an hour, dissolve yeast in a small amount of the warm water. 2. Add yeast and remaining water and cooled milk to sugar-saving mix. 3. Sift flour once, measure. 4. Knead dough on floured board until smooth and elastic, about 10 minutes. 5. Place dough in a greased bowl; cover and allow to rise in a warm place (80° to 85° F.) about 2 1/2 hours, or until dough will retain the impression of a finger. 6. Punch gas from dough. Fold over. 7. Remove to floured board and flatten out. Divide into 4 pieces; mold into balls; allow to stand, closely covered, for 15 minutes. Shape into loaves. 8. Place in greased 9x5x3-inch bread pans and place until dough fills the pan and center is well above top of pan (about 2 1/2 hours). Bake in hot oven. Do not store until cold.



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Readers Say "O. K." to Woodchuck Meat

OUR LIKING for wild meat makes us indifferent to meat rationing. In dressing woodchuck, the two glands about the size of peas in the forelegs must be taken out. Those glands give the meat an unpleasant taste, just as a neglected gall bladder spoils a chicken. Properly dressed, stuffed with highly-seasoned dressing, and roasted, young woodchuck is delicious. We like to add tomato juice when basting it. Older chucks are better fricasseed with strongly flavored vegetables, such as onions, celery, cabbage, carrots, or parsnips, in combinations as liked.

Young muskrat is as palatable as rabbit. It may be cooked by any good recipe for rabbit or chicken. The flavor is delicate enough to need no counter-irritant, but old ones are improved by judicious seasoning. We like them fricasseed, fried, or in a pie.

Young porcupine, stuffed with any preferred dressing, and roasted, is, we think, as good as lamb. The old ones (like woodchuck) call for strong seasoning. I fricasee them with onions, celery tops, tomatoes, and any other vegetables in season; and serve them as stew or in a pie topped with biscuit. The liver (ground) makes a delicious meat-loaf by any favorite recipe with a little extra seasoning, and is full of vitamins.

A French-Canadian, fishing with my husband when he chanced to catch a snapping turtle, introduced us to its seven varieties of meat, which he said he preferred to veal. We found all seven too rubbery and resistant for our taste until I had put them through the meat grinder. A collection of garden herbs, vegetables, and a snapping turtle make delicious soup, rich enough for the main course of a meal. I simmer the turtle meat for two or three (or even four) hours; strain off the broth; add to it a goodly number of garden vegetables, cut into suitable pieces; boil them gently until tender; grind the meat; and return it to the soup just in time for final seasoning.

Most of our porcupines, woodchucks, and turtles appear in the garden season; but, lacking vegetables in the garden, we always have plenty in the cellar, as well as dried herbs and celery leaves in the kitchen cupboard. Therefore, seasoning them to our taste is always easy.—Mrs. M. G. S., Vermont.

ALL LIKED IT

I HAVE cooked and served woodchuck to several different classes of people—city people, town people, and several others—and they all voted it good. Take a half-grown (not an old one), and dress it good. By that I mean, take off every bit of fat after it is skinned. There is usually quite a bit between the skin and flesh. Cut into pieces; soak in salt and water over night; put on the fire in cold water next morning; when water is hot, put in a pinch of soda the size of a good-sized pea; parboil five minutes; drain; cook until tender; and fry in a spider as you would chicken until brown. I put salt in when the woodchuck is getting tender. Be sure to drain off all the soda water in which it was parboiled. Then add fresh hot water.—V. M., New York.

NOT RATIONED!

I WAS quite interested in your article on eating woodchucks or muskrats. I never ate a woodchuck and never thought I wanted to try it. A friend of mine said he tried a skunk once; and he said it wasn't bad, but didn't say how good it was. But excuse me—I am not hungry.

However, I have eaten muskrat—over a hundred of them, I suppose, for I have been eating them every winter since I can remember. I live near the meadows where they live and get them when they are fresh caught. Care should be taken in removing the skin, and the musk should be taken off with the skin as it might make the meat taste a little strong. They should be soaked in salt water over night, parboiled, and fried brown. They are better, I believe, than rabbit or chicken—and best of all, they are not rationed.—T. N. R., New Jersey.

HOW WE COOK THEM

DID I EVER eat a woodchuck? Yes, Sir! And I would like to state here that they are good. How to cook it? That is easy. First catch your chuck. A young one towards fall is best. Take the skin off, and then trim as much off as possible. Boil your chuck until tender, and then fry it until it is nice and brown and crisp. Then, if you don't call this good, well, I guess you are just not hungry.

A few years ago, my wife's brother was staying at our house and going to school. He said he would never eat a chuck, so I says, "Here is where I have some fun." I got a chuck and had my wife make it up like one of those old-fashioned chicken pies with that good biscuit on the top. She boiled the chuck until the meat came off the bones, and tried to get all the bones out so he would not notice the difference.

Came supper time, and he came

home from high school, hungry as all young country fellows are, and sat down to a big supper of "chicken pie." First thing we heard was, "Gee, Sis. This is sure good chicken pie." Then, "Gosh, Sis. I'll bet no one can make as good chicken pie as you." All at once he got a shoulder blade from the chuck which he cleaned of every bit of meat and put down—at which we all had to burst out laughing. Still he didn't catch on, so I said, "Did you ever see a shoulder blade in a chicken?" Well, he was kind of sore at being fooled, but it didn't hurt him any as today he is Staff Sergeant in Uncle Sam's Army, and doing his bit.

I have never eaten a muskrat, but have trapped a lot of them as a boy. I have never seen any nicer looking meat and see no reason why they would not be good eating.

—V. R., Connecticut.

—A. A. —

RABBIT PIE

By MRS. M. R.

1 rabbit	2 tablespoons butter
1/2 lb. diced bacon	1/2 teaspoon thyme
3 teaspoons salt	1 bayleaf crushed fine
1 teaspoon black pepper	3 teaspoons chopped onions
4 teaspoons flour	1 teaspoon grated nutmeg
1 cup water	1/16 teaspoon cloves

Remove skinlike membrane covering the rabbit and cut pieces about two inches in length; add diced bacon. Roll bacon and 1/4 of the rabbit meat in mixture of seasonings and flour and brown delicately in the melted butter. Brown the bacon and all meat in melted butter, add water and cover tightly. Simmer one hour, adding a small amount of water from time to time as needed. Meanwhile prepare pastry and line a deep baking dish. Arrange meat in this and cover with the unthickened gravy, dot with butter and place 1/2 inch rounds of the pastry on top. Bake quickly as for pastry and serve hot.

WHAT TO DO FOR ANTS

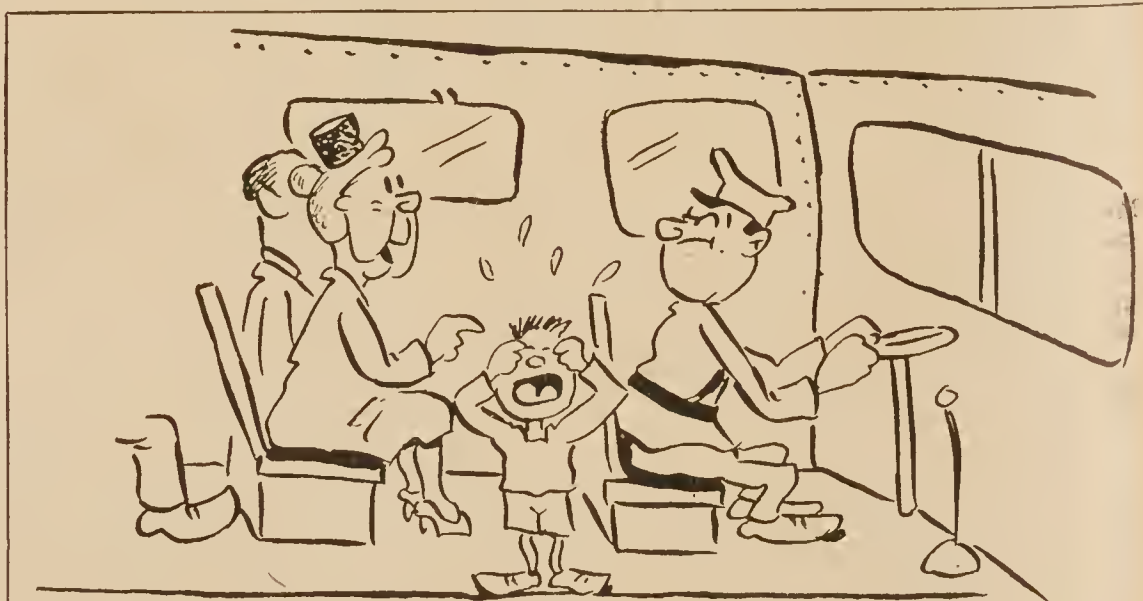
"I would like to know what to do for ants; they enter the house in the spring and go all through in large numbers."

There are several kinds of ants, chiefly those which are sugar-eaters and those which are grease-eaters, the latter kind being the very tiny red ones, so you may have to use more than one kind of bait to get both groups. The first object should be to find the nests and destroy them. They may even be in the house cellar. Until this is done you continue to have a source of trouble.

The difficulty about using poisons is that you may poison something which you are not trying to kill, pet animals or the children. For that reason try harmless methods first. A sponge dipped in sweetened water or with a little sweetened food tucked into its crevices will attract the sweet-eating ants. When it is well filled with them plunge it into a pail of boiling water. This

kills the worker ants but would not get the queen which stays in the hill. If you put some greasy food in the sponge it would attract the grease eaters, then you could treat it in the same way.

If you know where the ant hills are you may destroy the ants, queen and all, by dropping about a teaspoonful of gasoline or carbon bisulphide into each hill, then covering the hole with newspapers or with clods of earth to hold the gas in; but remember that each of these substances is highly inflammable—no flame should come near them, not even smoking; also carbon bisulphide is highly explosive if a can or bottle should be dropped. Furthermore, large quantities of either may do damage to roots of shrubbery, although plants will stand a lot more of the bisulphide than of the gasoline. Do not handle or store either gasoline or (Continued on opposite page)



"Why don't you stop making the little boy cry? Let him drive the bus a short ways if he wants to!"

NO GLAMOUR HERE — — It's All Hard Work



Mrs. Verna Millett of Norway, Maine, with her 14-year-old daughter's help, operates a 600-acre farm with 30 head of cattle and teaches school in her spare time. Her husband died over a year ago. Since that time she has been carrying on with the help of a 12-year-old son of a neighbor. Shown above is a school room scene. Below is Mrs. Millett milking the dairy herd. To do the chores before school hours, it is necessary to arise at 4:30 A. M., and after returning from her day's work at school, it is necessary to work far into the evening.



WHAT TO DO FOR ANTS

(Continued from opposite page)
carbon bisulphide in the house. Carbona, the cleaning fluid, is less dangerous to handle and you might use it instead, but it is not quite so effective. There are many commercial ant baits on the market, some in tubes, others in little poison-filled traps or boxes which have to be perforated so

that only ants can enter. Bait containing thallium sulphate is the first kind to try. These may be bought at hardware and seed stores. It is a slow-acting poison and needs to be repeated for at least 3 days. Another commercial poison is a powder, sodium fluoride, which can be scattered upon window sills, drain boards or outside the house next to the foundation. Again this should not be used where children or pets may get into it. The commercial fly sprays will kill ants if sprayed directly upon them. However, you will still need to use some method of getting the queen in the hill.

— A. A. —

The POET'S CORNER

MENDING

By Julia W. Wolfe.

Mending is a woman's task,
Seeming never ended.
See the stockings and the socks,
Shirts and rompers, pants and frocks,
Waiting to be mended.

Mending is a woman's task:
In the children's playing,
"Dolly's head is split in two!"
Mother comes along with glue,
Mends without delaying.

Mending is a woman's task
When the heart is broken.
Woman's sympathy can feel,
Woman's kiss the hurt can heal
Though no word is spoken.

TAKING AN AWFUL CHANCE

When I was a child my mother taught me to put the back of a chair up against the wall or post when I stood up on it to tack something up. Then, if it tips, there is a brace there to keep it from going over and giving you a nasty fall. I have tried to teach my children this simple rule, without success, and now they have your cover page in the July 3 *American Agriculturist* to show me that my way is old-fashioned. Even though Ma is holding the chair, I think Pa is taking an awful chance.—Mrs. J. D. H., N. H.

(Editor: This lady is exactly right!)

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The F. W. Fitch Company

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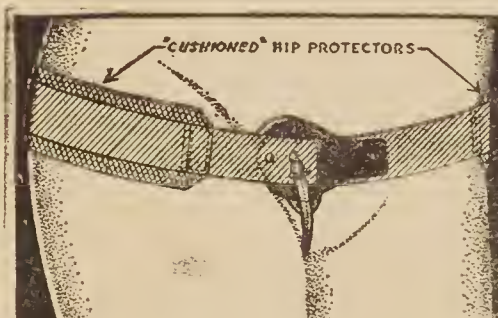


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LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

SOMETIME between when you read this and December 1, the Food Administrator of the United States will make a decision which is of utmost concern to the third of the country's population which lives in the states in which this paper circulates.

No Corn

As this is written no corn is being shipped from the corn growing states to the Northeast. What stocks of corn are on hand in the Northeast are being rapidly used up. Temporarily rather large shipments of Canadian barley, oats and wheat, and wheat released from government-owned stocks in this country, are being used in place of corn for feeding the poultry and dairy cattle of the Northeast.

Millions of Bushels Needed

The most carefully compiled figures I have seen, however, add up to the unavoidable conclusion that it will be necessary to ship into the Northeast between November 1, 1943, and July 1, 1944, at least 75 million bushels of corn if a substantial proportion of our laying hens and our milking cows are to be fed.

There are two reasons why no corn is coming into the Northeast from the Midwest at the present time. One is there are so many hogs out in the corn growing states that on farm after farm all the corn grown there is needed for hog feed. The second is a price situation under which, to satisfy organized labor, the Administration maintains the corn price ceiling at \$1.07 a bushel while the price of hogs is such that they will return for the same corn from \$1.30 to \$1.50 a bushel.

Up to Food Administrator

To get some idea of the importance of the decision which the Food Administrator must make, 75 or 80 million bushels of corn—the amount needed by Northeastern poultry and livestock for the eight months beginning November 1st—amounts to about one-fifth of all the corn which would normally move into market from a crop such as is in prospect.

The decision which Food Administrator Jones must make is a simple one. Will he use the powers of his office to divert one-fifth of the nation's market corn crop to the Northeast where it is absolutely required to maintain egg and milk production, or will he be a party to the liquidation of the Northeast's laying hens and milking cows and



to the consequent damage to the nutrition of the one-third of the country's population which lives in the Northeast?

FEEDER CALVES

I am afraid that I used poor judgment in mentioning the fact that I had purchased a carload of feeder calves weighing a little over 300 pounds. Since this statement appeared in print I have been deluged by letters and telephone calls from readers of this page who also want to buy some calves. I am delaying answering these inquiries because, while I have received a carload of calves, it is not the carload I bought and it is not a satisfactory lot of calves.

Somewhere between Texas and Ithaca the railroads mixed up two shipments of calves and I got 59 steer calves which were intended to go to a feeder in Illinois and he got my mixed car of steer and heifer calves.

COMING THROUGH

In fairness to the birdsfoot trefoil enthusiasts, I have got to make a confession. My stands of birdsfoot trefoil are looking pretty good right now. The one in a pasture where the cattle have free choice between the trefoil and a dandy stand of ladino clover is now being grazed for the first time this summer. Growing in this pasture are stands of trefoil, ladino and brome grass. Apparently the cattle prefer the brome grass to either one of the legumes and until lately have passed up the trefoil in favor of the ladino clover.

One constructive point I also might make about the trefoil is that I have grown the biggest thistles ever produced on the farm in the trefoil patch. I take it that this is an indication that the trefoil is feeding the thistles plenty of nitrogen.

FOOT ROT

The other day on a trip to Syracuse, I amused myself by checking up on the number of dairy cows laid up by frouls or foot rot. These were cows which, because they were so lame, had been left in the barnyard or in a lot near the barn when the rest of the herd was turned out to pasture.

I did not make an accurate tabulation but I would estimate that there were from one to three cows laid up on a third of the farms where the barns and yards were close enough to the road so I could check up.

At Sunnyside I have had more or less trouble with foot rot in one pasture all summer. The other day we had five heifers laid up with it. From my own experience and from what I



At the top are shown a selection of ten two-year-old Hereford heifers and steers out of the herd of approximately 100 that we expect to slaughter this fall. The picture was taken on July 24, after the animals had been on pasture 84 days. I bought these Herefords the latter part of August, 1942. Their average weight was 385 pounds. They cost 10½ cents a pound in Texas and the freight charges were just slightly over one cent a pound.

I put them on excellent pasture last fall and they were carried through the winter on one feeding of grass silage and hay a day and about 2½ pounds of grain each. I figure that they got—during the winter—a total of approximately 500 pounds of grain apiece.

Below is a close-up of the horned steer which appears in the group above. He was selected for the picture because his condition was typical of the best of the bunch. Just as he was driven from pasture, his live weight was 825 pounds.

Allowing a 3 per cent shrink from his pasture weight, he dressed 62 per cent. A Federal meat grader stamped his carcass "good"—one grade below the top choice grade. I have had pictures taken of his carcass which I will use next issue and have formed a jury to pass on the table quality of his steaks.

My whole interest in this line of procedure lies in determining the possibilities of producing good-eating beef under practical conditions on our northeastern roughages with the feeding of little or no grain.

My present thought is that it will take a combination of our usually good fall pasturage and our spring pasturage to give us a satisfactory slaughtering condition on a two-year-old animal. This means that we should buy our calves for late August delivery and figure on getting them onto the market the next summer before we run into our usual July and August drouths.

observed, I am therefore wondering if this is not a year when the infection is unusually prevalent.

The question of what treatment is given also interests me. Living close to the New York State Veterinary College as I do, I am able to get veterinary service from this institution. I wonder what readers who can't easily get veterinary service do when they have cattle afflicted with the frouls.

One observation I have made which has no particular value but is interesting is that my Herefords are less bothered by a case of frouls and recover more quickly than do my dairy cattle. In fact, it seems to me that the Holsteins are hit harder than the Guernseys. When a Hereford becomes infected it goes off and lies down and does not move around much for two or three days and then shows up all right. The dairy cattle, on the other

hand, keep hobbling around and oftentimes seem to make no progress cleaning up the infection until they are treated.

FIRST PIGS

The first of our fall litters of pigs arrived promptly on August 2. There were 13 pigs in the litter, of which 12 are alive and nursing as this is written. We should get a litter now every few days until a total of 10 sows have farrowed. Meanwhile we are ready to move off our spring pigs at weights which we estimate will average around 220 pounds each.

Our spring pigs have been running in a pasture which is a perfect mat of ladino clover, and while we have kept no accurate weights it seems to me that they have grown faster on less feed than any bunch of pigs we have ever fattened. If this is so, credit must be given to the ladino clover pasturage.

SERVICE BUREAU

By H. L. Cosline

REPAIR PARTS

In these times the best way to buy repair parts for farm machinery is to go over the machine thoroughly as soon as you have finished with it for the year, and to order immediately any needed repair parts. If you are too busy to do that, the next best plan is to put a tag on the machine carrying a note as to the parts needed, so you can order them as soon as you get time. These days, the man who waits until he needs the machine before ordering parts, is just out of luck.

Because the manufacturers of new machines are limited, farm machinery dealers are doing an enormous business in repair parts, and in many cases, doing it with inexperienced help. Order repair parts early so that you will not be held up when you need the machine.

Many serviceable machines were made by manufacturers that have gone out of business. In some cases, repair parts are still available if you know where to get them. The Service Bureau has a list of such parts, and will be glad to answer questions on this subject from any reader. Just address your letter to American Agriculturist Service Bureau, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

—A. A.—

TAX

"I read your comment about Income Tax payments on live stock raised on the farm. What is the situation when the farm is sold? If I sell will I have to pay Income Tax on the sale price?"

The value of your farm is part of your capital, not part of your income. Therefore, you do not have to pay an income tax on it. If you make a profit on the sale of the farm, you have to pay an Income Tax on the profit. In other words, if you own a farm which cost you \$10,000, and you sell it for \$12,000, you have to pay an Income Tax on the \$2,000 profit; except that you are allowed to deduct depreciation on the buildings. If the farm has been in your possession a long time, its value is put at its market value in 1913.

—A. A.—

FOR THE RECORD

"Three years ago my husband received a check for \$100 from J. A. Henderson of Caribou, Maine, in payment for potatoes. The check was held, waiting release from the Farm Security Administration, and when released, my husband was told that funds had been withdrawn and that Mr. Henderson had gone to Virginia. Later, I heard he was in Florida."

Failing to get any response from Mr. Henderson, this claim was turned over to reliable attorneys. After work-



Mr. Nathan (Pat) Bartlett, of Elmira, N. Y., has been missing since March 30, 1940. He is thirty-three years of age, five feet eleven inches tall, and weighs around 180 pounds. If any subscriber knows the whereabouts of this man, we would appreciate your writing us.

ing some time on it, they reported to us that they have been unable to get a settlement, and that the situation is such that they do not recommend suing for it. We are giving our subscribers the results so they can act accordingly.

There is no way to force payment of an obligation except by a law suit. Before recommending suit, a reputable attorney will determine what assets the debtor has. It is of little use to sue and get a judgment only to find it cannot be collected. Also, it appears that some who owe small amounts realize that it will cost more than the amount of the debt to collect it, so they refuse to pay, realizing that suit probably never will be started. The man who conscientiously pays his just debts finds it hard to understand that attitude.

—A. A.—

RATION POINTS

"Can I sell one-half interest in a live beef cow, and can the man who buys it use the meat without surrendering ration points?"

There is no question but that you can sell a one-half interest in such an animal, but regulations provide that the man who buys it must surrender ration points. In fact, the regulations do not even allow a man who lives in the city, but who owns a farm, to use meat grown on the farm without giving up points.

—A. A.—

CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS

"Will you please give me some information about the _____ school?"

The school about which our subscriber inquired is approved by the Home Study Council of Washington, D. C. This does not mean that every individual would profit or be satisfied if he signed up for a course. Remember that once you sign a contract for a correspondence course, you have agreed to pay for it whether you complete it or not. Before signing any such agreement, it is wise to be certain: first, that you have sufficient previous training so that you can master the course; second, that you have the time necessary for study; third, that you have the money to pay for it. If you can answer "yes" to all these questions, study of a course put out by a reliable correspondence school is an excellent way to get ahead. If the answer to any of these questions is "no," or if you sign up with a school that is not approved, you can get into many difficulties.

—A. A.—

INHERITANCE

"I recently received a letter from an inheritance service in Chicago. They asked me to fill out a rather complicated questionnaire concerning self, family and work. Would it be wise to answer this or should I ignore it? I do not know why anyone should want to get in touch with us."

The chief reason for the function of these "Inheritance Services" is for the location of people who owe unpaid bills. The receipt of such a letter by you does not necessarily indicate that you owe such a bill. When an inheritance service wants to locate a debtor, it appears that they send these letters to everyone in the neighborhood who has the name of the person they are trying to locate. In any event, we feel it is wise to ignore such letters.

In some cases where our subscribers have filled out the questionnaire, they have received a penny with the note saying, "This is the money we referred to as coming to you. Please do not communicate with us further."

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10,494 POLICYHOLDERS TO DATE

THE ONE sure way to get benefits when you need them is to—take out an accident insurance policy—or if you have one, keep it renewed.



Mr. Fred Lare, Clinton, N. J., pictured at the left, wrote the North American Accident Insurance the following:

"Today your agent delivered the North American check for \$77.14 covering the time I was totally unable to work from a recent auto accident. This will come in mighty handy in paying my doctor bills.

"For such a small cost I feel this is good protection for everyone to carry. You may use my picture in any manner you desire if it will help others to decide to take out this protection."

OTHER BENEFITS RECENTLY PAID

Charles Plumley, Bloomingdale, N. Y.	\$ 10.00	Abner B. Kimball, R. 3, Bethel, Maine...*	10.00
Auto accident—injuries		Auto accident—injuries	
Leonard Fairbairn, R. 1, DeLancey, N. Y.	20.00	Almon D. Currier, Est., Kingston, N. H.*	500.00
Auto accident—cuts and bruises of body		Car struck by train—mortuary	
Mrs. Mabel L. York, Hubbardsville, N. Y.	20.00	Mrs. Mabel Lash, Concord, N. H.	10.00
Auto accident—injuries		Auto accident—concussion and cuts	
Nathan E. Simmons, R. 2, Canton, N. Y.*	30.00	Edward M. Pierce, West Lebanon, N. H.	30.00
Auto accident—fractured ribs		Wagon accident—fractured ribs	
Rancy Butler, R. 1, Sidney Center, N. Y.	30.00	Ray L. Wescott, Enfield, N. H.	41.43
Wagon accident—fractured rib		Sled accident—cut on left arm	
Stuart L. Bishop, R. 1, Rock Stream, N.Y.	20.00	Henry R. Flairy, Claremont, N. H.	34.28
Auto accident—fractured ribs		Auto accident—cuts and contusions	
Edward Rawson, R. 3, Homer, N. Y.	71.43	Malvins I. Young, Pittsburg, N. H.	60.00
Auto accident—injured shoulder		Train accident—fractured jaw bone	
Lehman Mudge, R. 1, Vernon Center, N.Y.	20.00	Richard Lessor, East Charlotte, Vt.	80.00
Auto accident—cut over eye		Sled accident—fractured bone in foot	
William F. Crandall, Averill Park, N. Y.	50.00	Maurice W. Cross, Springfield, Vt.	22.86
Truck accident—injuries		Auto accident—chest injury	
Winifred J. Neale, Deposit, N. Y.*	30.00	Ethan A. Wilcox, Enosburg Falls, Vt.*	10.00
Auto accident—injured chest and back		Wagon accident—injured leg	
Ernest LaClaire, R. 1, Clemons, N. Y.	30.00	Mrs. Winona M. Lampert, Ludlow, Vt.	48.57
Auto accident—injured shoulder		Auto collision—injury to head	
Almeda Waters, R. 2, Cuyler, N. Y.	50.00	Lewis A. Mott, Blairstown, N. J.	44.28
Hit by auto—bruises		Auto accident—injured head and knees	
Esther Peacock, R. 1, Madrid, N. Y.	68.57	Charles P. Hunter, Titusville, N. J.	39.00
Auto accident—injured foot		Struck by delivery truck—injuries	
Ellery Marks, Est., Cowlesville, N. Y.	1000.00	Agnes W. Swingle, Jersey City, N. J.	45.71
Auto accident—mortuary		Bus accident—cut cheek and tongue	
Charles F. Morso, Kittery, Maine.....	130.00	Rose A. Christian, Hope, N. J.	70.00
Auto accident—cracked shoulder blade		Auto accident—injuries to head	
Ray W. Thurston, Est., Andover, Maine...*	500.00	Russell C. Strang, Mt. Airy, Md.	25.00
Sled accident—mortuary		Auto accident—cuts of face and shoulder	
Stanley H. Witham, Gray, Maine.....	130.00	* Over-agg.	
Truck accident—strained neck			

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IS FAIR

because we dairy farmers can't escape current prices & costs

- When the ceiling price for corn was frozen at profitless levels, western grain growers fed their corn to hogs. They got more money that way.
- When beef was frozen at prices too low, western beef growers just didn't send their steers to market.
- When wages were frozen, labor simply worked longer hours at over-time rates, or demanded portal-to-portal pay.
- Even manufacturers — when forbidden to use certain metals, or when required to pay higher wages — simply re-designed their machines to turn out more work with fewer workmen and from less-costly materials.

Only the Dairy Farmer is Stuck with Prices and Costs as They Are

- Dairy farmers can't hold back fluid milk from market. If they do, they suffer a loss in the price they must accept when they sell their milk as butter, cheese or milk powder.

We believe Government in dealing with Agriculture, before they adopt basic policies, should consult with the National Farm Organizations as these people are truly representative of farmers and therefore are in a position to know the best methods to use in getting the results the Government is asking for.



And dairy farmers can't re-design a cow to eat less hay, or to give more milk with less labor. Cows are cows and always will be. Hay and oats can't be taught to walk to the barn to save manpower, gasoline or machinery. The dairy farmer always *must* put in a longer week of harder work than any other farmer, any other property owner or laboring man, or any other food manufacturer in the world.

That's why we dairy farmers have a claim to special consideration in this present emergency. That's why we say be fair, be reasonable. Don't ask us to grow record crops on unfertilized fields, to produce more milk with less protein, or to repair harvesters with hay wire. Nature doesn't know there's a war on, or doesn't care. But \$4.00 MILK *will* help us dairy farmers to cope better with the ways of nature —especially when we're all tangled up with man-made regulations.

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

The Prospects for

By H. L. COSLINE

YIELDS AND PRICES

of Crops We Have to Sell

THERE never was a year when it was more difficult to guess what's ahead in the marketing of cash crops. Price ceilings interfere with the old law of supply and demand, and black markets are absorbing large quantities of some products at prices which are not always reported. Yet some information is available to guide the seller. From many sources we have collected facts, figures and trends for the benefit of our readers.

POTATOES

PRODUCTION: Unless the weather is unusually unfavorable, or late blight causes heavy losses, a bumper potato crop will be harvested. Some late blight is already reported. The August 1 Government estimate sets the outlook at 443,067,000 bushels, as compared with last year's crop of 371,150,000 bushels and the 10-year (1932-41) average of 363,332,000 bushels. Most of the important potato-growing states show increases, with the exception of Minnesota. Maine expects 53,760,000 bushels, compared to about 42,000,000 last year, and a 10-year average of 42,805,000. New York expects 30,871,000 bushels, as compared to 27,405,000 last year and a 10-year average of 29,098,000. To sum up the nearby situation, New York and Pennsylvania are expecting potato crops 13% above last year, Maine 28% above.

PRICES: Potatoes are one product which is selling below the ceiling. In an effort to stimulate production of this crop, the Government announced a support price at which it would buy potatoes, thus maintaining a floor under the market.

On Long Island, up to October 1, this support price is \$2.20 per cwt. for U. S. No. 1 potatoes in car lots, with no announced support price thereafter. In upstate New York the price is \$2.20 per cwt. from September 1 to December 1; \$2.30 in December and January; \$2.45 in February and March.

In Maine, the price for Green Mountains, Chippewas, Katahdins and Seabogs is \$1.90 per cwt. for September 1 to December 1; \$2.05 in December and January; \$2.20 in February, March and April. The support price on other Maine varieties is ten cents per cwt. less. In the rest of New England the prices are: September 1 to December 1, \$2.25; December

and January, \$2.40; February, March and April, \$2.55.

Ceiling prices as issued by OPA, U. S. No. 1, per cwt., for September are: \$2.25 for Maine, \$2.60 for the rest of New England, \$2.60 for Long Island and New Jersey, \$2.50 for upstate New York, and \$2.55 for Pennsylvania. As yet, no ceiling prices on potatoes have been announced beyond September.

Government agencies have sanctioned the use of material to build additional storage houses, but the consensus of opinion is that few new storages will be completed by potato

harvest time. One reason for this opinion is the belief that support prices as the season progresses do not rise fast enough to insure that the man who stores potatoes can avoid losses, and therefore that he will not be anxious to build storage houses. A drive has been suggested to encourage consumers to buy their winter supply at digging time. It is believed also that many buildings in potato-growing territory could be converted into storage houses at a relatively low cost.

To sum up, producers expect the Government to support prices at the floor prices. If the crop turns out as heavy as predicted, the prospect for black market potatoes would appear small. While the crop is large, there is a good possibility that it is none too big to meet the demand. We feel that growers should not dump potatoes on the market because of a fear that potatoes will be cheap next spring.

ONIONS

PRODUCTION: The onion crop is short. U. S. production was forecast on August 1 as 11,808,000 sacks. Last year's crop was 13,409,000, and the 10-year average 11,586,000.

In the East the crop is about two-thirds that of last year. In Massachusetts the yield is reported good on an acreage smaller than normal. Orange County, New York, has an acreage of between 4,000 and 5,000 instead of a normal acreage of 6,000, but the yield per acre is reported good. In upstate New York areas, both acreage and yield are light. The

New York State onion crop is expected to be 35% below last year. The acreage is a third under last year, and the yield per acre is 18% below the 10-year average.

PRICES: There is no Government support price on onions, and none is needed. It's no secret that onions are selling above the ceiling;

in fact, very few are going through regular trade channels at ceiling prices. We hear that growers are getting between \$4 and \$5 a hundred, whereas the ceiling price for August is \$3.50.

One large onion grower makes this comment: "When the onions are harvested, I'm going to figure my cost per bushel. If I can sell them at ceiling prices and stay out of the red, I'll do it. Otherwise, I'm going to keep them for awhile."

The Army has been unable to buy the onions they want. There has been some talk of commandeering onions. One man who follows the market situation closely advised Army authorities to disregard ceilings and buy their onions at the market price, stating further that they would need a sizeable army to enforce sales at ceiling prices.

With the difficulty onion growers have had, including wet ground, weeds and lack of labor, they will need to get prices that will enable them to stay in business, if the Administration wants them to grow onions next year.

BEANS

PRODUCTION: In a nutshell, the dry bean crop in New York State is 17% below last year. The prospects for the U. S. crop are 17% above last year. The reason is simple.

The ceiling prices set are too low to encourage continued growing of beans in New York State. Looking ahead to another year, the Administration could well study this fact and allow prices on food to reach a point where 1944 production would be encouraged. The U. S. forecast is for 22,845,000 100 pound bags; last year, (Please Turn to Page 11)

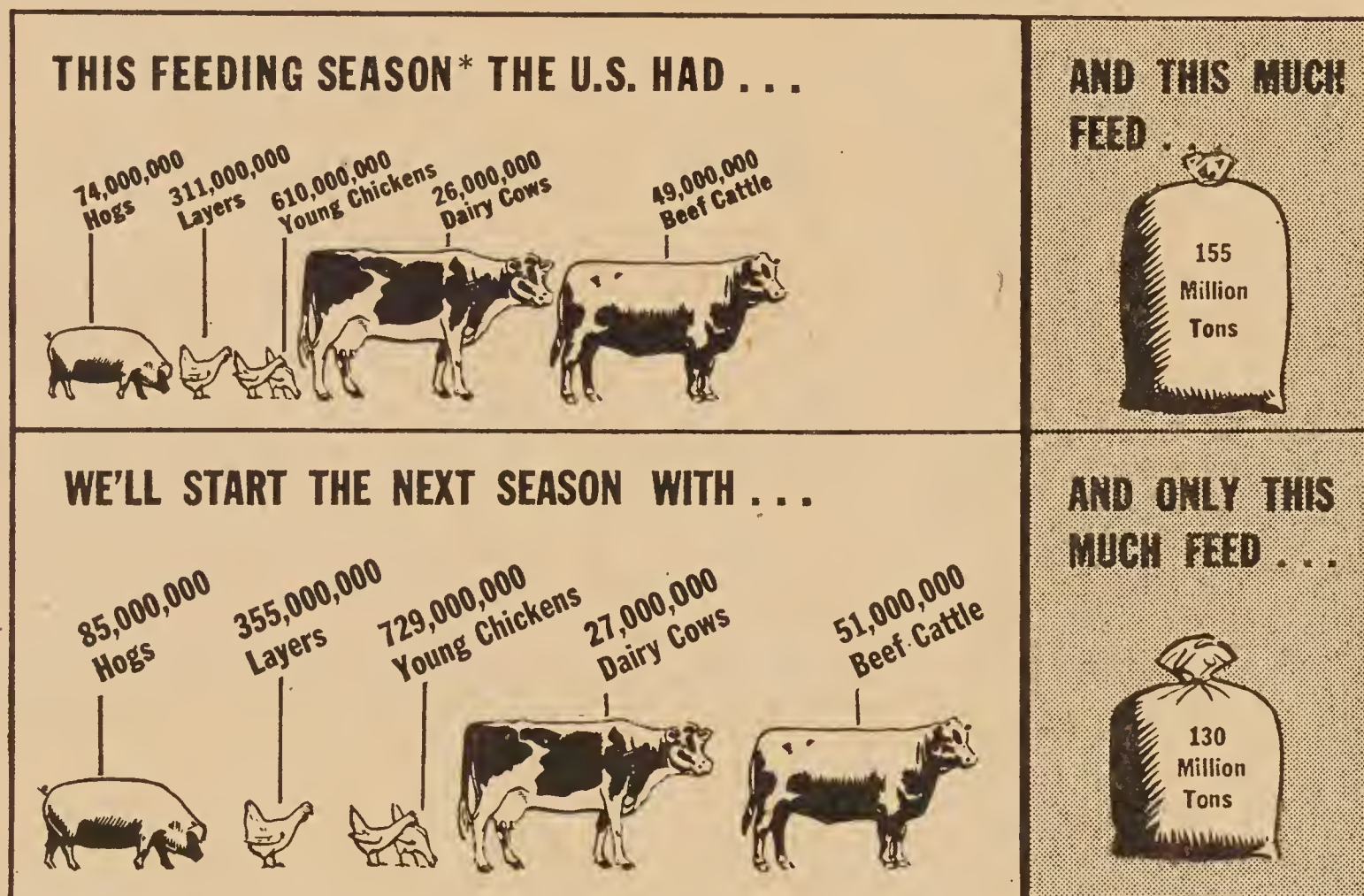
IN THIS ISSUE

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The basis of a sound business cooperative is voluntary use by fully informed patrons

Is there enough feed to go around?

Look At This Picture and Draw Your Own Conclusions



*October 1, 1942—September 30, 1943.

174 million more chickens and hogs and 3 million more cattle—25 million tons less feed

The feed shortage is real. Behind it are these facts: There are more animals on farms than any time in history. Farmers are feeding heavier than ever before. Lack of ships has cut down imports of linseed meal, meat scraps, and some other feedstuffs.

The hog is the big feed user. Hogs consume more feed than all other classes of livestock put together. Most of the hogs are on Midwestern farms, right in the area where the corn is grown. Pork brings a good price today; corn is under a low ceiling. So the Midwestern farmer raises more hogs, feeds them more corn, grows them bigger. He doesn't have much corn left to ship East.

The same thing happens with other feeds—soybeans, barley, oats, even wheat. The farmers who grow these grains use as much as they need for their own livestock. They will not be short of feed. It is only the farmer who has to *buy* feed who may run short.

The Northeast is out on a limb, because we have to ship in most of the grain and protein ingredients we feed. If all the feed in the country were divided up evenly, there would still be a shortage. But it won't be divided up evenly.

* * *

Can We Import Some Feed?

G.L.F. and others have been shipping in considerable oats and barley from Canada. Scarcity of ships and box cars has slowed this down. Now Canada is running into a feed shortage of her own, and won't permit any more grain to be exported.

Argentina, normally a great corn producer, didn't raise enough corn for her own animals this year.

There is some molasses in Puerto Rico and Cuba—but tankers to bring it in are scarce.

Any Relief In Sight?

Up until the first of June, G.L.F. was able to supply members and users with all the feed they wanted. Since June first, ingredients have not been coming in fast enough to do that, but G.L.F. is still making feed at a little faster rate than a year ago.

Just as long as ingredients and the men to mix them **can be** obtained, G.L.F. mills will make every pound of feed they possibly can.

However, there just is not enough feed in sight to feed all the animals now on farms in the United States. A dim hope is that hog raisers might decide to raise fewer or lighter hogs. A change in corn price ceilings would probably bring this about, making some more feed available for cows and hens.

Until this happens, every Northeastern farmer will **have** to protect himself as best he can.

Some things to watch for.

Grain will sometimes be available—not every day, but from time to time grain growers who have more than they need for their own livestock put some on the market. Keep in touch with your G.L.F. Service Agency on this. Be ready to take and store *any* kind of grain whenever it comes in.

From the stocks of wheat owned by the government, some is released occasionally for feeding purposes. Wheat isn't the best livestock feed in the world, but it's feed, and it's cheap. Get it when you can.

Correction—On the G.L.F. Page in the August 14 issue of the *American Agriculturist* the recommendation for treating wheat for stinking smut was given as 1½ ounces of New Improved Ceresan per bushel. This was a typographical error. The correct recommendation is ½ ounce per bushel.

YOU ★ ★ YOUR FARM and the WAR

POTATO GROWERS OPPOSE SUBSIDIES

Following closely on the heels of the vigorous statement of onion growers on price policies, as reported in the last issue of *American Agriculturist*, potato growers made some pointed recommendations at a meeting in Washington on August 3 and 4. They came out flatly against the use of subsidies in moving the 1943 potato crop, and recommended that sufficient price incentive be given to justify storage of potatoes during September, October and November. It was believed that an increase in the support price announced, of 15c per cwt. for December and January, and 10c per cwt. for February and March, would do this. (See page 1.)

Growers recommended a publicity campaign to tell consumers that they can buy potatoes at reasonable prices, and that consumers be advised to buy their winter supply of potatoes early. They recommended further that the Government assist the industry in a program to move potatoes through normal channels of distribution, with minimum interference from the Government.

Men from the Northeast who attended the meeting included Harold Bryant and Harry Humphrey of Maine, George Cushman of Long Island, H. J. Evans of Georgetown, N. Y., and C. H. Wuesthoff, of Pennsylvania.

— A. A. —

FEED COMMITTEE CONFERS WITH JONES

When the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council and the Northeastern Dairy Conference met jointly in New York on June 29 to discuss the feed situation, a committee was appointed to present the situation to Food Administrator Marvin Jones and the national farm organizations.

The committee met in Washington July 8. A careful check of the feed situation showed that after allowing for home-grown grain and probable imports of grain from Canada, the Northeast faces a shortage, between now and July 1, 1944, of 1,675,000 tons of low-protein feeds. In terms of corn, that would be about 75,000,000 bushels.

On the next day, the committee presented the situation to Food Administrator Jones, and requested a definite statement of policy. They wanted to know whether the Food Administration intended to take steps to insure distribution of corn and other feeds to all areas, or whether the policy was to remain such that feed stays in the areas where it is produced, while areas like the Northeast, containing large centers of population, are left to shift for themselves. As this is written no definite answer to this important question has been received.

Food Administrator Jones indicated that Government commitments of a floor of \$13.75 under hog prices and a ceiling of \$1.07 on corn were bothering him. Since that time, corn belt farmers have been told that if they will sell corn now, and if the ceiling price is raised, they will be paid the difference. That may release enough corn for industry but not enough for Northeastern cows and hens.

The committee passed the following resolution and forwarded it to the four national farm organizations mentioned:

"The following persons, appointed as a committee to represent the Northeast at

a conference held in New York City on June 29, at which more than 200 persons from the 13 Northeastern states were present, request the executive committee of the National Grange, American Farm Bureau Federation, The National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation and the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives to meet together with this committee to consider the following problems:

1. The serious feed situation which now deprives the dairymen and poultrymen of the Northeast of feed.
2. The whole situation which will eventually deprive the 42 million consumers of the Northeast of adequate food supplies.

(Signed) J. A. McConnell, General Manager G.L.F. Exchange (Chairman); R. B. Corbett, Director Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station (Secretary); John Randall, Manager Springfield Cooperative Egg Auction; Fred Sexauer, President Dairymen's League Co-op. Assn.; W. G. Wysor, General Manager Southern States Cooperative; Leon Todd, Managing Director Northeastern Poultry Producers Council; W. P. Davis, General Manager New England Milk Producers Assn.; Harold Stanley, Secretary New York State Grange; P. C. Turner, President Maryland Farm Bureau.

— A. A. —

WHEAT

In ordinary times the wisdom of encouraging Eastern farmers to grow more wheat might be questioned. In war time, however, when transportation is short, farmers in the East can make good use of all the wheat they can grow. Some time ago, all penalties for exceeding acreage allotments on wheat were removed. Now New York State's winter wheat allotment has been increased to 310,000 acres. This year 249,000 acres of winter wheat was harvested in the Empire State. Inasmuch as there is no penalty for over-planting, this figure is really a goal at which to shoot. State allotments will not be broken down into farm allotments this year.

Government loans will be available at the farm rate of \$1.40 a bushel for No. 2 wheat with 14% of moisture or less. Probably most growers who have wheat will be satisfied to feed it right on the farm!

— A. A. —

GASOLINE

Effective August 16, the value of A, B and C gas coupons was reduced from four to three gallons in the Middle West and Southwest. As a result of rumors that this would happen, Northeastern motorists had hoped for an increase in coupon value, but the most they got was a hint that if the ban on pleasure driving was observed during August, it might be lifted on September 1, and that some increase in the value of coupons in the seventeen Atlantic coast states might be made later in September.

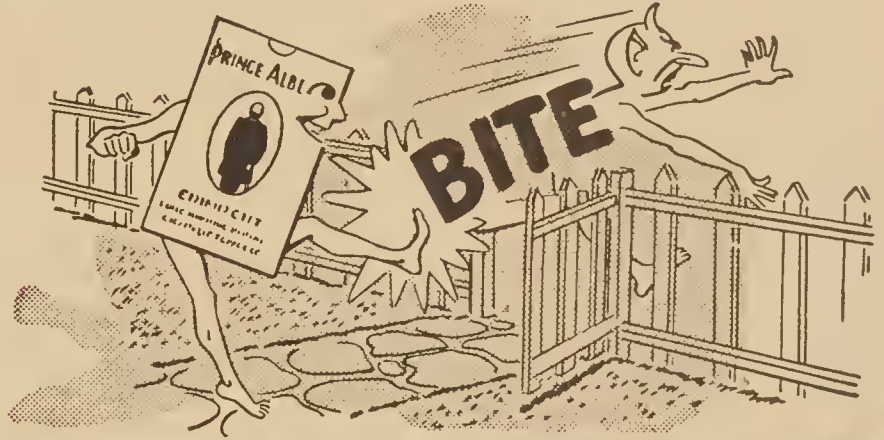
— A. A. —

SPEED LIMIT SAVES TIRES

Tires wear out about four times as fast at 65 miles an hour as at 35 miles an hour and speed is the most important factor determining the rate of tire wear, according to a recent report by the Public Roads Administration after a four-year investigation. Strict observance of the national 35-mile speed limit offers the greatest promise of keeping the country's cars rolling for another year, the study concluded.

Give BITE the gate!

LET Milder YET RICHER-TASTING SMOKES
BRING COMFORT TO YOUR TONGUE



50

pipefuls of fragrant
tobacco in every
handy pocket pack-
age of Prince
Albert

W. R. Addison

I TELL YOU —
THEY'RE MILD, COOL
SMOKES YET SO TASTY.
PRINCE ALBERT IS
WONDERFUL. SUCH
FRAGRANCE. AND THE
CRIMP CUT REALLY
FITS A PIPE — PACKS
PERFECT, DRAWS
FREE 'N' EASY!

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company
Winston-Salem, North Carolina



PRINCE ALBERT

THE NATIONAL JOY SMOKE

BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

"JUST AN ACCIDENT"

TIME and again during the past year city friends have remarked to me that farmers must be making a lot of money because prices for food are so high. In answer to a remark of that kind made to me just a day or so ago, I told a consumer about an experience that a farmer had just had.

This farmer raised and sold on the Syracuse market a large quantity of sweet corn, receiving about 35c a dozen for it. When the consumer bought it, he no doubt paid at least 50c a dozen and probably jumped to the immediate conclusion that sweet corn producers were getting rich. The farmer did make a good profit on his sweet corn, but it wasn't too big because the costs of production, particularly paying for the big gang of inefficient help that was needed to get it picked, made a big hole in the profits.

But that wasn't all the story. This sweet corn producer is also a dairyman, so after the ears were picked off the sweet corn he turned his cows in to eat the stalks. Twenty of them, for some unknown reason, became violently ill, and five of the best cows died. The loss in milk production from the herd, plus the loss of the dead cows, exceeded all the farmer got from his sweet corn.

My consumer friend said:

"That was just an accident."

Of course it was, but "accidents" that the consumer never hears anything about happen on farms every week, cause heavy loss, eat up profits, and make farming the biggest gamble in the world.

A job that needs to be done for agriculture is to teach the consumer that the prices he pays in no sense represent the income or the profits of farmers. Even in years like these, when the farmer does make a profit on some parts of his business, he must use those profits to pay off the debts of the many long, hard, lean years.

Incidentally, if any of you who read this can tell why those cattle got sick from eating sweet corn stalks, the owner would like to know it.

THE GARDEN PAY-OFF

WE ARE now carrying in our garden truck, and canning, freezing and pickling it by the bushel. If you are like I am, you will agree that there's nothing that is more fun than the harvest both of garden and farm, watching the empty bays in the barn, the bins and the shelves in the cellar, fill up in preparation for the wintry days to come. That's part of the pay-off for the hard work of farming and gardening.

By the way, we have picked our first quart of everbearing strawberries from vines set this spring. Unfortunately, the biggest part of those we put out were the regular June-bearing strawberry, not the everbearing varieties. They will be all right next June, but for family use I never would set anything again except the everbearing kind.

BIG PAY FOR PULPWOOD

IF YOU live in northern New York or in northern New England and have pulpwood located not too far from paper mills, you can sell it, according to J. A. Cope of the New York State College of Agriculture for from \$9.00 a cord up. At this price a farmer can earn a dollar an hour or more for his labor while he thins a stand for faster growth.

The pulpwood market is largely north of the Mohawk River in New York State and in northern New England. Most of the mills, according to Professor Cope, prefer spruce with the bark removed, but a few will take even unpeeled hardwoods.

If you have suitable wood and can get it to a mill, not only will you receive for it a larger price than you probably ever will get again, but what is more important, you will be making a distinct contribution toward winning the war. If every farmer or woodlot owner in position to do so would get out

By E. R. Eastman

even a few extra cords of pulpwood this fall, it would relieve the worst paper scarcity the country has ever seen. That scarcity is due to the huge quantities of paper used in the war effort. Paper is a war material.

On Page 11 is a list of pulpwood or paper mills in New York and New England. If you have pulpwood and live anywhere near one of these mills, write the mill, tell them exactly what you have, and ask the mill, if interested, to give you full information as to kinds of wood preferred, prices, preparation, shipping, etc. Your county agricultural agent also may be able to give you similar information.

RATS!

ALL OVER this great Northeast farm country, boys and girls have enlisted and gone to war against rats. Rats destroy millions of dollars worth of feed at a time when feed is hard to get and high in price. Every rat killed helps to win the war, and may also win you a prize.

If you haven't done so already, turn to Page 8 and read about the *American Agriculturist*-farm organizations prize contest against rats. You remember the story of the Pied Piper of Hamelin and what he did to the rats. Well, that's what we are going to do to the rats on these northeastern farms.

BETTER LIVING AHEAD

MY FRIEND Danner Bierhaus, an engineer who has spent many years working on refrigeration problems, says that soon after this war is over, home freezer cabinets or boxes will be just as common in homes as refrigerators now are. I agree with him. Great progress has been made in simplifying and improving ways of building home freezers, so that the manufacturers are all ready to go on mass pro-



Harold Bailey, our Vermont editor, recently mentioned receiving a letter from a reader telling about a yoke of oxen he had seen years ago that weighed 8,000 pounds, or two tons apiece. Harold questioned the story a bit and remarked that it sounded like Paul Bunyan and his great blue ox.

Immediately afterwards both Harold and I were deluged with letters from New England readers stating that there had been at least one such yoke of oxen that weighed two tons apiece, and that they had been exhibited at old-time fairs. In proof of this, Mrs. Fred G. Neal, R.D. 2, North Berwick, Maine, sends me this most interesting picture of what was believed to be the largest oxen in the world. They were called "Granger" and "Mount Katahdin," weighed 9,000 pounds, girthed 10' 2", and were owned by A. S. Randall & Sons, Stetson, Maine. Mrs. Neal writes that she actually saw this pair weighed on the scales at Rochester Fair Grounds, Rochester, New Hampshire, about forty years ago.

"I attended the fair," says Mrs. Neal, "with my grandfather and was about ten years old at the time. These oxen were red in color and may have been of Durham strain. They made a big impression on me as to size, I can assure you. My grandfather was the owner of some fine Ayrshire cattle at the time, and so we were always interested in the cattle showing at the Fair."

duction of them as soon as the necessary materials can be released.

It's hard to imagine the improvement in our diet that will result from quick freezing being available to nearly every family. In a word, it will mean fresh food of every kind the year round. What a change from the Horse and Buggy Days when the "season" for strawberries, sweet corn, and for all other foods lasted at most for only two or three weeks.

WRITE TO THE SOLDIERS

"Dear Mr. Eastman: I have been overseas so long now that I am almost forgetting what New York looks like. The A. A. brings the farm closer and all the things that are happening off there. We get mighty lonesome here sometimes and every mail call helps a lot, especially when we know that it is news from home.

"The morale of the men here generally speaking is high. We are all hoping for the end, when we can continue again where we left off.

"My best wishes to you and your boys who are in the Army with the rest of us.

"Sincerely,

S. K." (a farm boy)

WE OF *American Agriculturist* make it a point to carry on a correspondence with most of the boys in the Service whom we know personally. If every reader of *American Agriculturist* would do the same, and write not only to your own relatives but to the neighbor boys whom you watched grow up and who are now on the front lines fighting for us, there would be few lonesome boys at mail time. Every letter that we get shows how much letters from home are appreciated and how they help to build the morale of the lonesome boys in the armed forces.

Take time to write the boys a letter, and answer when they reply.

WIN A PRIZE—HELP WIN THE WAR

THE Farm Credit Administration of Springfield is offering \$2500 in war bonds as prizes to the farm men, women, boys and girls who write the best letters on "Why I buy War Bonds."

There is one set of prizes for boys and girls under 18 years, another for men and women. A total of ninety prizes in all is offered, so many, in fact, that there is a real chance for everybody to win one of these war bonds.

It is not often that you can help along a good cause like winning the war and at the same time help yourself, too. So turn now to Page 11, read the rules of this contest, and get busy.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

PART of the fun that I get out of these old chestnuts is in reading the many good ones sent in by *American Agriculturist* readers. Here's an example from William G. MacDonald, of Seekonk, Massachusetts. He clipped it from the Providence Journal, the Journal stole it from the Pure Oil News, and the News probably also stole it. That's the way with good chestnuts—they go on and on, making thousands laugh.

Anyway, this one is said to be a true story. It is about Winston Churchill, who hailed a cab in West End and told the cabbie to drive him to the radio station, where he was scheduled to make a speech to the world.

"Sorry, sir," said the driver, "ye'll have to get yourself another cab. I can't go that far."

Mr. Churchill was somewhat surprised, and asked the cabbie why his field of operations was so limited.

"It hain't ordinarily, sir," apologized the driver, "but, ye see, sir, Mr. Churchill is broadcasting in an hour, and I wants to get 'ome to 'ear 'im."

Mr. Churchill was so well pleased that he pulled out a pound note and handed it to the driver, who took one quick look and said:

"Hop in, sir. T'hell with Mr. Churchill!"

TOUGH



SOD

SYNOPSIS

Allen Clinton, a likeable "red-headed" young farmer, succeeds in his fight to organize a Farm Bureau in Lanark County, but in doing so makes a bitter enemy of Ezra Chittendon, hard-boiled boss of the county. Allen and Helen Chittendon, sweethearts since childhood, quarrel when Helen urges Allen to stop fighting her Dad.

As Farm Bureau President, Allen sees a lot of pretty Betty Tyler, the Farm Bureau stenographer, but seems to be blind to her love for him. Allen spends a busy winter organizing the Farm Bureau TB cleanup campaign, and the following March finds Lanark County farmers sharply divided on the merits of the campaign, with much talk of graft. An official investigation is instigated by Ezra Chittendon who sees a chance to revenge himself on Allen and to discredit the Farm Bureau.

Sheriff Payne on a tip from District Attorney Frank Wood (who is in love with Helen Chittendon and jealous of Allen) inspects Allen's herd and finds that a cow which Allen had bought from Hank Wilson is a TB condemned animal with the brand covered up. Allen is placed under arrest, but immediately released on bail. Allen's troubles are suddenly added to when his mother suffers a heart attack, brought on partly by worry over his indictment.

CHAPTER XIV.

WITHOUT hesitating an instant after delivering his message, Hank turned on his heel, leaving the sap house door open, and plunged back into the night. As Tom and Allen jumped to their feet, Tom caught a glimpse by the light from the furnace of Hank tripping on a root and falling headlong down a little bank beside the path that led to the house. In telling about it afterwards, Tom said with a little laugh that he must have a depraved sense of humor, for when he saw that great gawky figure in heavy underclothes that reached to his ankles go rolling over and over down that bank he would have laughed if it had been the last thing he had ever done.

When Allen and Tom reached the house they found Betty looking white and scared, but Billy had taken hold of the situation and had already telephoned the doctor and had him on his way. By that time Hank had picked himself up and got to the house, and from him Allen learned what had happened.

Coming from the sap house Hank had found Betty and Billy gone to bed and Mrs. Clinton sitting in the kitchen. Somewhat surprised to find her out there doing nothing instead of in the livingroom, he finally had managed to get her to admit that she wasn't feeling well. Hank had suggested then that he sit with her or call Allen, but Mrs. Clinton had insisted that she would be all right in a few minutes, and that he should go to bed. Knowing that he would have to get up again at midnight to boil sap, Hank had reluctantly left her and had just got into bed when he heard a thump that sounded like a fall below him. Without stopping to dress, he went back downstairs and was horrified to find Mrs. Clinton doubled up on the kitchen floor. Hank had picked her up, carried her to her bedroom, which opened off the livingroom, and laid her on her bed. Then, after rousing Billy and Betty, he had started on a run for the sap house.

By the time Allen had got this story, old Dr. Denman arrived and took command. He dropped his coat on a chair and carried his little instrument case into the bedroom. One glance, a quick feel of his patient's pulse, and he turned to his case for a hypodermic. Gath-

by

E. R. EASTMAN

ered around the bed, quietly but with strained and anxious faces, were Allen, Billy and Betty, with Hank and Tom Mead in the background.

The doctor inserted the hypodermic needle. Mrs. Clinton gave a little shiver, opened her eyes, and murmured, "I'm so tired!" Then she gasped two or three times and seemed utterly to relax.

The doctor kept his hand on her wrist for a moment, then straightening up, he said quietly:

"It's all over. She's gone."

He shepherded the little group into the livingroom. As Betty went out she staggered and would have fallen, but Hank caught her and helped her into a chair.

"Young lady," said Dr. Denman, "I'm going to put you to bed. Come on!"

He led the girl up to her room, where he had tended her before for childhood ailments, gave her something to quiet her, and tucked her in. He stayed for a moment to make sure she was all right, then went down to rejoin the men.

"There's a job for me," said Hank. "I'll go back and keep the fires goin' under that evaporator."

"That's right, Hank," said Tom. And then to Allen:

"Al, I'm going home and get Mrs. Mead up and bring her over. You need a woman here, and Betty's too young to take the responsibility."

Allen made no reply, but the doctor said:

"Good idea."

Tom added:

"I'll be back to help you and Hank with the chores in the morning, and if you want me for anything else you know where I am."

Allen still said nothing, but nodded. The blow had come so suddenly that he had not even yet realized what had happened to him. The doctor looked

over his glasses at Billy, who seemed dazed, and said to him kindly:

"Better go to bed, boy."

Without a word the young fellow turned and stumbled out of the room. Then the doctor turned to Allen:

"You might as well turn in, too, Al. You've got some hard days ahead and you'll need your strength."

"No," said Allen, explosively. "Mother has been up enough nights with me. I'm going to stay with her now."

Then he muttered:

"I did this. I'm to blame."

"Don't be a damn fool," exploded the doctor. "I knew you'd be just fool enough to take the blame for this because of your mother's worry over this TB scandal. But we all know, and your mother best of all, that while you, like the rest of us, may be foolish at times, you are not a knave. Next to her children, I knew your mother better than anyone else. Even more than you, I knew many of her inmost thoughts, just as I know those of many others in this community. A family doctor, you know, is also a family confessor. Your mother was proud of you. Frequently she was worried because the things you were always fighting for brought you so much grief. But deep down your mother was proud that you had the courage to stand up for your principles. She just thought you weren't very tactful in the way you did it sometimes."

"There's something else that you ought to know, Al, and I'm going to tell it to you now so that you can get rid of any regrets you may have. When somebody we love dies, we are always cursed with regrets. That's especially the case with you, because of the circumstances. Well, Allen, your mother didn't have long to live anyway. It was only a question of time. Her heart was in very bad shape. She knew it, and was prepared."

"Yes," said Allen, "she told me. But while those who die may sometimes be prepared, those who are left never are prepared to meet the loss." Then, with a sob: "I just can't believe she's gone!"

The two days that intervened before

Mrs. Clinton's funeral were days of strain and sorrow. Time went too fast; time dragged too fast for those who loved her and dreaded that last moment when they would look upon her face no more, too slowly as it always does during periods of pain. In those two days Billy and Betty grew up, changing from happy, careless youth to a responsible man and woman. Betty rallied from her shock, and with the help of kindly Mrs. Mead and other women put the house in order, fed the family, and the relatives. Billy did his full share of chores, and even helped Hank to take care of the sap, which chose that particular time for a big run. But all the necessary funeral arrangements, of course, fell upon Allen.

"Too bad," said Tom Mead to Hank on one of those days before the funeral, when he was helping boil sap, "too bad that there's so much fuss over funerals. I hope when my time comes they'll make it short and simple. All the fuss and feathers won't make any difference to me. The time to tell a man that he is a good fellow or that he has done a good job is while he is living. Can't read your tombstone when you're dead."

"Don't know," said Hank. "Don't know as I agree with ye. There's hardly a person in this whole darn neighborhood that hasn't been around tryin' to help us or to say how sorry they are. My gosh, I gotta change my opinion about some of those folks I ust to think was the most dod-blamed cantankerous old rhinoceroses that ever was. They've been up here tryin' to help me do chores, or offerin' to, and they've been tryin' to say somethin' kind to Allen and the kids. As for the womenfolks, my gosh, I guess every woman in the neighborhood has lugged in vittles 'til there's enough to eat if we don't do any cookin' for a week. No, Tom, I guess you're wrong this time. I agree with you that fuss and feathers won't help the person that's gone any, but it does make folks see that we are kinda dependent on one another."

"I guess that's right," said Tom. And Hank continued:

"Right along this line, somethin' happened last evenin' that I never would have believed if I hadn't seen it with my own eyes."

"What was that?"

"Why, Sarah Munson came abargin' in. Betty and Allen and I happened to be in the settin' room alone. Sarah sat down in the rockin' chair for a minute, and then Allen asked her if she'd like to see his mother. They all went in to the parlor where Mrs. Clinton is laid out. In a minute they come out again, and I'm darned if Sarah wasn't cryin'. Then she went over and gave Betty a little peck on the forehead, came back across the room and patted Allen on the shoulder, and barged out without sayin' 'nother word."

"Sarah wasn't any more than gone when in came Helen Chittendon. That's 'nother thing that's interested me since Mrs. Clinton died, the effect it's had on Helen."

"Nothing surprising in that, Hank," said Tom. "Helen has been coming over here ever since she was a small girl. Mrs. Clinton was a sort of second mother to her."

"Yeah!" said Hank. "I sort of gathered that Mrs. Clinton took it pretty hard when Al and Ezra got to fightin' and Helen and Allen stopped goin' around together. Anyway, Helen's been darn nice. She's been over here a good deal of the time since it happened, stayin' with Betty and helpin' with the work. Nothin' stuck-up about that gal, even if her Pa has got money."

"Had a good mother," said Tom. "Maybe old Ezra himself isn't too bad if we knew all sides of him."

(Continued on Page 17)

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MY NEIGHBOR nurses pasture grass as though it was rich garden sass, and every year he puts on lime and fertilizes all the time. He says he thinks he can collect where other farmers off neglect while putting time on corn and oats, with pastures which ain't fit for goats. He says his pasture is a crop, and what manure the cattle drop won't to his notion quite suffice to make the grass grow tall and nice. But with my friend I disagree because fresh pasture's always free, and when a thing grows wild and cheap you don't spend cash so's you can reap.

Not me, I don't, and never will nurse tumble weeds and dock and dill, because the cows can pick the best and let the sheep flock take the rest. My herd's well used to rustlin' feed and won't refuse to gnaw a weed or rip some leaves off locust boughs before they take

their summer drowse. And when I start to milk and shear, I'm countin' profits by this here fine plan of mine to graze my flock on just what nature keeps in stock. By doin' this I save my yen and cut expense on nitrogen, and sit indoors and let the rains boost up the grass to make cheap gains. It makes the margin wide for me when air and grass and water's free.



Fresh fruits and vegetables for any meal with the appetizing goodness and health-giving vitamins they contained the day they were picked right from your own garden . . . fresh meats and poultry any day in the year—these are just some of the benefits you will get with a HARDER Home Freezer.

How? . . . Why? . . . and When? . . . Here are the answers:

How much food can be stored?

From 40 to 50 pounds of meat and poultry or a slightly smaller amount of fruits or vegetables can be stored in each cubic foot of space in the HARDER Home Freezer. The *Freedom* model, shown above, has a 12-cubic-foot capacity. It will store from 400 to 600 pounds of food and is a practical size for a family of three to five persons. Larger models will be available.

How long will frozen foods keep?

Most foods will keep fresh for a year or more. The object of a home freezer, however, is not to hoard but to preserve fresh foods as they come in. A garden fresh diet is thus assured for the year 'round.

Why freeze foods?

Freezing is the simplest form of food preservation and retains more of the appetizing goodness and health-giving vitamins.

When will HARDER Home Freezers be Available?

As soon as the war is over or as soon as needed materials of high quality are available to put the freezers into line production.

A postcard addressed to Department A-2, will bring you Free a 48-page, illustrated booklet on Home Freezing of Farm Products which will answer other questions you may have on the most modern method of food preservation.



HARDER Refrigerator Corporation

A Good Name Since 1859

COBLESKILL, NEW YORK

The Question Box

WEEVILS

How can bean weevils be controlled?

Where you have a small amount of beans for home use, weevils can be killed by heating the beans to about 120° F. for four hours. Beans can also be fumigated with carbon-bisulphide at a rate of ½ oz. to a bushel of beans. When it vaporizes, carbon-bisulphide is explosive, so care should be used in keeping it away from fire. For best results, the temperature of the room where the beans are stored should be at least 60° F. and the beans should be in a tight container so the gas will not escape.

* * *

"DUBBING"

Is the dubbing of combs and wattles practical, and how is it done?

Dubbing is recommended to prevent freezing of combs and wattles. They are merely cut off close to the head with sharp scissors. There will be little bleeding. This dubbing can be done at any age, but eight to ten weeks is considered best. Early morning on a warm, dry day is a good time to do the job.

* * *

KNOTS

Can you explain the difference to me between a knot and a hitch, as applied to rope?

When the loose ends of the rope are held between two portions of the rope, it's called a knot. When the loose ends of the rope are held between the rope and some other object, it's called a hitch.

* * *

BLIGHT

Would it be a good idea to warn readers about piles of refuse potatoes as a source of late blight?

There is no question but that partly decayed potatoes thrown out on a pile, when they start to grow, may serve as a starting point for infection from blight. It is stated that if all growers could plant seed absolutely free of blight, little or no blight would appear. This, of course, won't work for the individual grower, because the disease can infect his field from some adjoining field where the disease has secured a foothold.

* * *

When blight appears in a potato field should the potatoes be dug at once, or stored to prevent rotting of the tubers?

On the other hand, the best practice is to leave the potatoes in the ground until late in the fall. By that time the potatoes that are infected will have rotted, and only the healthy tubers are stored.

* * *

HUSKING CORN

In this season when corn is so scarce, is there any advantage in removing and husking ears of silage corn that are sufficiently mature, before the corn is put in the silo?

That depends on your circumstances. It is generally agreed that ears in a silo are just as valuable to a cow as if they were fed in any other way. If you have hens, you may want to husk the corn for them.

* * *

CORN NEEDS NITROGEN

I have some sweet corn that made an excellent growth early in the season, but the leaves are turning yellow and it seems to have stopped growing entirely.

The common cause of this condition is the lack of available nitrogen. It is probably too late to correct the situation this year, but you can avoid it another season. While corn likes ground well supplied with organic matter, the trouble can be avoided by a liberal use of fertilizer when planted and by

side-dressing the crop when it's knee high either with a nitrogen carrier or with a commercial fertilizer containing a good amount of nitrogen.

* * *

CORN BORERS

I notice that a number of tassels on my sweet corn are broken. Can you tell me what causes it?

This is a typical sign of damage by European corn borers, which are unusually numerous this year. I doubt if you have an infestation heavy enough to hurt the yield, and while the combined public doesn't like either the corn borer or the corn ear worm, the borer will not damage the corn for home use to any great extent. If conditions are right, we might have an even heavier infestation next year. The most useful control measure for the corn borer is to plow under completely the stalks and stubble this fall or early next spring.

* * *

WORMS IN BROCCOLI

We have some excellent broccoli in our garden, but the heads are partly infested by small green worms. What can we do for them?

Of course you cannot spray with an insecticide containing lead-arsenate, but you can dust with a dust containing pyrethrum or rotenone. To get good control you need to dust frequently.

* * *

SICK CALVES

I have lost several calves recently. They have started with a yellow, watery bowel movement which is often bloody, and they cough and sneeze a lot. We have three cats around the barn who frequently have spells of discharging a similar yellow watery substance from their bowels. They also cough and sneeze and have runny eyes. They have had this off and on for three years, but it has not been fatal. Could the calves possibly have taken this from the cats? We have considered killing the cats, but dislike to do so. Is there any cure for these animals?

There has been no evidence to show any relation between the conditions affecting your cats (cat distemper or enteritis) and your calves. Therefore, eliminating your cats will not be necessary.

Your calves are apparently suffering from calf scours and pneumonia, two conditions which are often present together in a sick calf. The younger the calf, the more serious the disease generally is. There is the possibility, however, that the calves may be suffering from coccidiosis which is similar to that in chickens, although that is not necessarily so; or it may be that both these diseases are present.

The control of these conditions in calves is based essentially on rigid sanitation, cleanliness, and proper surroundings and feeding. Once the scours and pneumonia have appeared, special precautions are necessary to prevent the spread of these infections to other calves, especially the younger ones. Sick calves should be isolated at once. Separate calf pails should be used, and the pen should be dry and free from drafts. The calf should get the colostrum or first milk from his dam, and during the winter months he should get codliver oil daily for the first three months of his life.

If you anticipate a specific treatment, a good veterinarian should be consulted and his suggestions followed closely.

In caring for distemper in cats, immunization is possible, but is fairly expensive considering the value of the average farm cat. If the kitten survives an attack of this disease, she usually becomes immune for life; and old cats are seldom affected.

—"Doc" Roberts.

Making the Most of the ENSILAGE CUTTER

By Paul R. Hoff

POWER and labor—two of the most valuable assets a farmer has—are conserved at silo filling time if the ensilage cutter is operating at top efficiency. Correct speed of the ensilage cutter and the tractor motor, the condition of the knives and the shear plate, the clearance of the fan blades in the blower and the condition of the pipe all affect the efficiency of the ensilage cutter.

Speed and Power

One common mistake made in ensilage cutter operation is to increase the speed of the cutter in an effort to prevent plugging. High cutter speed may cause the cutter to plug because the increased power required to maintain the higher speed may leave no reserve for temporary overloading. Plugging actually may be prevented by reducing the cutter speed, thus increasing the reserve power necessary to take care of a temporary overload. For example, tests that have been made show that over 3 times as much power may be required to drive the blower at 500 revolutions per minute than at 350 RPM.

When the cutter was running at 350 RPM the rate of cutting was 15 tons per hour. At 500 RPM the rate of cutting was 21½ tons per hour or only 50% increase in capacity for over 300% increase in power required.

The speed of the fan blades (engineers call it rim speed or peripheral speed) determines the elevating ability of the blower. A high silo requires higher fan blade speed than does a lower silo. Since the fan blade speed is greater for a larger diameter blower than for a smaller one at the same revolutions per minute, a larger diameter blower can be run at a slower

TABLE 1: Cutter Speed for Elevating*

Diameter of Cutter Fan	25'	30'	35'	40'	45'	50'	55'	60'
36"	415	440	480	510	540	573	600	625
42"	355	380	410	435	465	490	515	535
48"	310	330	360	380	405	430	450	470

* Adapted from material published by the Committee on the Relation of Electricity to Agriculture.

speed than can a smaller diameter blower for a given height of silo. Table 1 shows the recommended speeds of some of the common sizes of blowers for different silo heights.

The speed of the ensilage cutter should be controlled by the size of the pulley on the cutter and not by the tractor throttle. Correct speed should be obtained by the use of the size of pulley on the cutter that will allow the tractor to be operated with the throttle at the full open position. This is especially important if a small tractor is used or if the tractor is in poor condition and can not furnish full power.

Variations in Tractors

Tractor pulley sizes and speeds vary with different makes of tractors. Because of this variation, some tractors apparently have more power than others when they are belted to an ensilage cutter. The size of the cutter pulley can be calculated by referring to Table 1 for blower speeds and then using the following formula:

Tractor pulley diameter multiplied by tractor pulley speed divided by en-

TO PREVENT PLUGGING:

1. Make sure the tractor governor is operating satisfactorily.
2. Run the cutter as slow as possible for your conditions.
3. Keep the knives and shear plate sharp.
4. Run with knife and shear plate clearance at a minimum.
5. Keep not more than 1/8 inch clearance at the fan blades.
6. Keep the fan housing and elevator pipe tight.
7. Don't feed beyond the capacity of the feed table or the elevator fan.

silage cutter speed equals cutter pulley diameter.

Sample calculation:

Find the correct size pulley for a 42" diameter flywheel on the cutter to fill a 40 ft. silo.

From Table 1
40 ft. silo
435 RPM flywheel speed
Tractor pulley diameter 12¾"
Tractor pulley speed 800 RPM
 $12\frac{3}{4} \times 800 = 23\frac{1}{2}$ inch cutter pulley diameter

Refer to the tractor instruction book for the speed of the tractor pulley at full throttle or check the pulley speed with a speed indicator.

Blower and Pipe

Another common cause of plugging is the condition of the fan blades, the fan housing and elevator pipe. Plugging may occur or more power may be required if there is more than 1/8 inch clearance between the ends of the fan blades and the lower half of the housing or more than 1/4 inch clearance between the sides of the fan blades and the housing. If the clearance at the ends of the fan blades exceeds 1/8 inch, the lower housing can be raised. On some cutters it may be necessary to file the bolt holes or to drill new holes in the housing to provide adjustment. After the fan blades are badly worn, it is necessary to replace them. If the lower housing has been raised previously, it must be lowered to accommodate the new blades.

A tight blower pipe increases the efficiency of the cutter. Air that escapes through cracks and holes in the pipe cannot lift ensilage into the silo. Plugging troubles can be decreased by making sure that the pipe is tight and straight and that there are no rough edges inside.

Capacity

Steady, even feeding gives more capacity than crowding and overloading. Feeding so that the butts and the heads of the bundles just overlap requires an even flow of power and prevents rapid opening and closing of the tractor throttle by the governor. Sufficient power is important in maintaining capacity, but if the cutter is being operated with limited power such as an electric motor or a small tractor, more silage can be put through the cutter if it is fed slowly enough to maintain flywheel speed and have some reserve power available for occasional overloading. The capacity may need to be decreased because of the limited power being used. Reduction of the speed of the feed table reduces the capacity without lowering the speed of the blower below what is necessary to elevate to the required height. Since reducing the feed table speed increases

the length of the cut, it may be desirable to add knives to the flywheel to cut the desired length.

If it is desired to increase the capacity of the cutter, it should be done by increasing the speed of the feed table and not by increasing the flywheel speed. As mentioned previously, increasing the flywheel speed requires a large amount of additional power, but increased feed table speed requires additional power only in proportion to the increased feeding speed.

Knives and Shear Plate

Tests show that dull knives and a dull shear plate may increase the fuel consumption by as much as 50 per cent. Both the knives and the stationary shear plate must be sharp if the power required to operate the cutter is kept at the minimum. If the shear plate cannot be sharpened, the shearing edge must be replaced. On some cutters, the shear plate has only one cutting edge and if it cannot be ground the plate must be replaced when the edge is worn round. On other cutters the shear plate has two or four cutting edges and as one edge becomes dull, the plate can be taken off and replaced in another position. When all edges are dulled, the plate must be replaced by a new one. The usual practice is to sharpen the knives each half day.

In addition to the sharpness of the knives, the angle of the knives, the

clearance between the knives and the shear plate and the amount of play in the shaft bearings all affect the operation of the cutter. Adjustment of the angle is necessary after repeated sharpenings have narrowed the width of the knives. The angle is correct on most cutters when the distance from the shear plate to the back edge of the knife is 3/16 to 1/4 inch more than the distance from the cutting edge to the shear plate.

Clearance between the knives and the shear plate should be approximately 1/64 inch, that is, the knives should be as close to the shear plate as possible and not hit the plate. The clearance should always be checked after the angle of the knives has been changed. Usually it is necessary to make both angle and clearance adjustments at the same time. The amount of clearance is determined by the number of shims in the thrust cap on the flywheel shaft. After the angle and clearance have been adjusted, the bevel gear on the shaft should be adjusted to permit just a perceptible amount of end play.

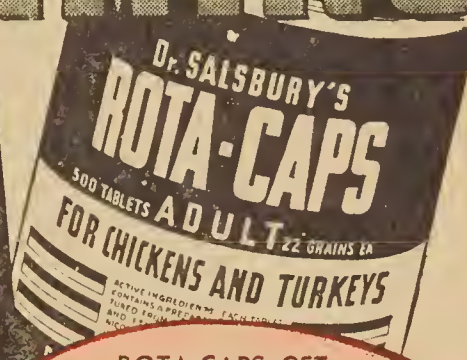
Instruction Book

An instruction book for your ensilage cutter will help you make the adjustments to operate your machine at higher efficiency. If you do not have an instruction book ask a nearby dealer for one or if it is more convenient, write directly to the manufacturer for one.

WORMING

NON-SHOCK

For NON-STOP EGG PRODUCTION



ROTA-CAPS GET Intestinal Capillaria Worms Large Roundworms Tapeworms (heads and all) AS LISTED ON THE LABEL

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Worm-free birds grow faster, lay better. But be sure to worm with genuine Dr. Salsbury's Rota-Caps; avoid rough-action treatments. Rota-Caps get the worms as shown above with a thorough but gentle action that won't make birds sick—won't knock egg production.

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This Dr. Salsbury drug discovery, found only in Rota-Caps, worms with no sickening toxic after shock. That's why Rota-Caps are called the "non-shock" wormer. Easily administered; each contains proper dosage. Cost no more. So, don't risk losing badly needed eggs. Worm your flock with genuine Dr. Salsbury's Rota-Caps.

ROUNDWORM YOUR FLOCK EASILY with Dr. Salsbury's AVI-TON. Gets large roundworms and cecal (or pin) worms. Gives plus benefits: seven extra supportive drugs give birds a "lift."

DOUBLE-DUTY Drinking Water Medicine. Dr. Salsbury's PHEN-O-SAL. 1) Checks germ growth in drinking water. 2) Medicates birds' digestive systems. For birds of all ages.



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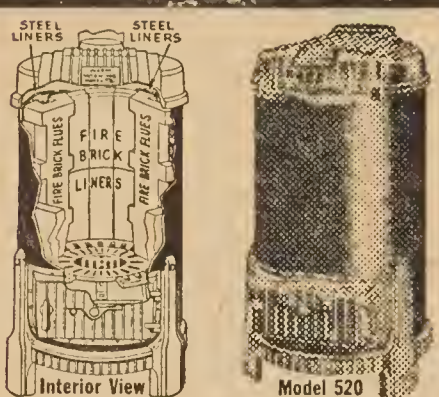
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This new and profitable American crop may be sown during July and August and should mature next June. Seed and instructions for cultivating and harvesting. J. SIEBERT, 103-19 Merrick Rd., Jamaica, N. Y.



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That's John H. Pheasant himself, and how the boys love to hunt him. Sometimes he's a pest — sometimes hunters are worse. For protection

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

The Only Good Rat — is a Dead One!

ALREADY we have had many reports from boys and girls between the ages of 11 and 17 who are working for the August rat contest prizes of \$10, \$5 and ten \$1 prizes for the largest number of rats killed during the month. Reports on the August contest must be sent to *American Agriculturist*, Department R, before September 10, and must state the number of rats the boy or girl actually killed and saw dead during the month of August. Your statement must be certified to by an adult friend outside of the immediate family.

If you didn't get started on the August contest, what about September? Similar prizes are offered for the largest number of rats killed during that month. Also, the rats killed during August, September, October and November will count toward the prizes to be awarded at the end of the campaign in the middle of December. Those prizes include a grand prize of a \$50 war bond given to the boy or girl who conducts and describes in a letter the best rat-killing and rat-proofing campaign conducted between August 1 and the end of the contest.

Start Now!

There are many other prizes both for individuals and for junior organizations, so that all who really work have a chance to win a prize. What is more important, you will be helping to win the war by saving feed that the rats destroy. How about getting busy? For complete rules of the contest see any recent issue of *American Agriculturist*. Also, in the July 31 issue you will find suggestions for poisoning rats, and in the August 14 issue instructions on how to trap them.

Write your State College of Agriculture for bulletins on rat elimination and control and ask your Farm Bureau Agent and the Manager of your local feed store for any suggestions they may have to help you win this contest, and especially to kill off the rats. They will be glad to help you in this very necessary project. Fill out the blank at the bottom of this page, and send it in to show us that you have joined the war against rats.

This great *American Agriculturist* contest is supported by practically all of the leading farm organizations in New Jersey, New York and New England. These organizations are working with us to get rid of the rats because they know the tremendous losses caused by these pests. Did you know that one rat will eat a hundred pounds of dairy feed or chicken mash per year? Did you know that each female has from 5 to 15 young rats every 21 days? Let's get rid of them.

Keep Rats Out

But of course it does no good to eliminate the rats if we don't do what we can to rat-proof the premises afterwards. Letters from boys and girls which win the cash prizes must tell not only how they killed off the rats, but what they did to keep the rats off the

premises afterwards. Here are some suggestions made by William S. Heit of the Division of Rodent Control, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, on rat-proofing your premises:

1. So far as possible protect all grain and feed on the place so that the rats cannot get to it. Put it in rat-proof bins, in metal barrels or boxes, and keep it covered. Rats are heavy eaters. If they cannot find stuff to eat, they go away.

2. Rat-proof your premises by plugging all holes in walls and floors with cement and by providing metal flashing at all joints of surfaces where rats are likely to enter, particularly near doors, thresholds, and at junctions of floor or wall surfaces.

3. Close all sewer entrances and water pipes, floor drains and ventilators.

4. Screen all windows and doors, and provide springs to keep doors closed.

The Blitz is On

"After reading 'Blitz the Rats' in *American Agriculturist* I decided to see what I could do. First we removed everything the rats could eat, then placed small pieces of cheese in different places for bait, which they ate the first night. Then I placed traps baited with cheese. In the henhouse I caught one in a steel trap baited with laying mash. My dog killed one, which brings my total to 12. The largest weighed one pound, and the longest tail was 6¾ inches. I have talked over the campaign with my 4-H leader. We will decide about the club entering at our next meeting."—Priscilla R. Kinney, Morrill, Maine. Age 12.

"Why didn't you start this rat business sooner? I have been gunning for rats for months and I sometimes get two at one shot with my .22. When I don't have my gun I use rocks and I can still get them. The trouble is now I can't get .22 shells. Hope I can land some of your prizes. I am 14 years old and will be in high school this fall."—Chester B. Grover, Wiscasset, Maine.

The above are samples of letters that have begun to come in to show how enthusiastic the boys and girls are over this job of cleaning up the rats. Read the rules in recent issues of *American Agriculturist*, go after the rats, and then tell us about it.

Sponsors of the Contest

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange; Vermont State Farm Bureau, Inc.; Metropolitan Milk Producers Bargaining Agency, Inc.; New Jersey State Grange; Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc.; Eastern States Farmers' Exchange; New York State Farm Bureau Federation.

New York State Federation of Home Bureaus; New Hampshire Farm Bureau Federation; Northeastern Poultry Producers Council; New Hampshire State Grange; Elmore Milling Company; Ralston Purina Company.

New York State Grange; Connecticut State Grange; Massachusetts State Grange; New York State College of Agriculture; Connecticut Milk Producers' Association; Vermont State Grange; U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

With **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST** Advertisers



HAY BALER: After the war you will be able to buy a new one-man pickup hay baler made by ALLIS-CHALMERS. Ordinary binder twine is used instead of wire, and the bales are cylindrical, being rolled into a tight compact bale similar in appearance to a strip of carpet which has been rolled up and tied. This tool will go a long way towards solving the problem of haying on the one-man farm.

WAR MAP: Without a good map it's difficult to follow the war news. Fortunately, it's easy to get a map. Just fill out the coupon on page 6 of the August 14 *American Agriculturist*, and ESSO MARKETERS will send you the map without cost.

COLD: Many of our readers will want to use some of their war bonds to buy a home freezer when they become available. The HARDER REFRIGERATING CORPORATION, of Cobleskill, N. Y., is making plans now to fill that need. Drop them a card, saying you saw the advertisement in *American Agriculturist*, and ask for their 48-page booklet on home freezing of farm products.

TRACTORS: Probably there never was a time when tractors on American farms were getting better care. Even so, there's still room for improvement. The story of tractor care is told in a booklet available from TIDE WATER ASSOCIATED OIL COMPANY, Sales Department, Room 626, 17 Battery Place, New York 4, N. Y. The booklet is called "Lost: One Pound of Metal Dust." The company will be glad to send it to you on request.

SALT: The "Handy Farmers' Guide," published by the INTERNATIONAL SALT COMPANY, Department AA8, Scranton, Pa., can tell you exactly how to use salt in cooking, making pickles and sauerkraut, curing meats, and dozens of other useful household hints. An easy way to get it is to use the coupon on page 24 of the August 14 *American Agriculturist*.

OFFICERS: New officers are announced by HARRY FERGUSON, INC., who, in conjunction with the Ford Motor Company, produce Ford-Ferguson tractors and agricultural implements.

Mr. Harry Ferguson, formerly President, was elected Chairman of the Board. Mr. Roger M. Kyes, formerly Executive Vice-President and General Manager, was elected President. Mr. Merritt D. Hill, formerly Director of Procurement, was elected Vice-President. Mr. Horace D'Angelo continues as Secretary and Treasurer. Added to the Board of Directors were Miss Elizabeth Mary Ferguson and Mr. Merritt D. Hill.

RECIPES: THE COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, Ithaca, New York, is offering a new recipe folder containing 32 tested recipes using new G.L.F. soybean flour and flakes. For your folder, send a post card to Lucile Brewer, G.L.F. Building, Ithaca, New York.



A used tire which may appear to be worth retreading may show defects when tested by this device which has been perfected by scientists of the GOODYEAR TIRE AND RUBBER COMPANY. Sound waves which, however, cannot be detected by the human ear, are used. If the tire is okay, the green light indicator stays green. If it turns red, the tire cannot successfully be retreaded.

American Agriculturist, Dept. R,
Savings Bank Bldg. Ithaca, N. Y.

I want to enter the *American Agriculturist* Rat-Killing Contest, and I expect to try for the August cash prizes and other prizes offered.

Name Age

(Print plainly)

Address

Feed Pastures Now!

At first thought, September might seem an odd month to think about pastures, but in many ways it's the right time to plan for better pastures next summer. There should be no argument about the importance of better pastures. Grass has always been the cheapest dairy feed and, until the war is won at least, is more important than it ever was.

Anything that can be done this fall instead of next spring will help the situation then. It will be one more job that you can mark off the slate.

PHOSPHORUS

The chief reason why more pastures are not better is that they have not been provided with sufficient plant food. Over most of the Northeast, phosphorus is the most important plant food element to be added. There is a good supply. It can be spread in the fall with excellent results, and companies handling fertilizers are anxious to get as much fertilizer-right out on the farms as they possibly can. Pastures need at least 600 lbs. of an 18 or 20 per cent superphosphate to the acre every four years.

LIME

Many of our best pasture grasses need lime for best growth. Usually a ton to the acre every six or eight years is sufficient, and lime, too, can be spread to good advantage in the fall.

MANURE

Nitrogen on grass shows quick results, but in the Northeast clover will grow in a pasture well supplied with lime and phosphorus, and will also provide enough nitrogen for a good growth of grass. However, where it is available, a top dressing of manure

of from eight to ten loads per acre during the late fall and winter, gives excellent results. To make it most effective, at least 50 lbs. of superphosphate should be added along with each ton of manure. Another thing that can be done this fall is to spread pasture droppings before snow flies.

On sandy soils potash is often needed for best results. It can be supplied by adding, each four years, from 100 to 200 lbs. of muriate of potash per acre.

IMPROVE THE BEST

Too often when a dairyman thinks about improving his pasture, he thinks in terms of the poorest areas. Experience has shown that you get more from the time and money you spend if you'll put your efforts on the best pasture land you own, and that you improve about as many acres as you have animals. A second error that's frequently made is to think of pasture improvement in terms of plowing and reseeding. It's true that some pastures are so lacking in grasses and clovers that little can be done with them without plowing, but in many cases an application of lime and plant food is all that's needed.

MANAGEMENT

Once you get a productive pasture, the management of it becomes important. Frequently the cows are unable to keep it grazed close, and this discourages some desirable plants such as wild white clover. On the other hand, very close grazing of Ladino clover is injurious. The term "pasture management" includes the mowing of pastures when the growth gets too big, and dividing the pasture into two or more lots so that rotation-grazing can be effected. It sounds like a lot of work, but it pays dividends.

FUMIGATING GRAIN

In War Emergency Bulletin No. 66 on "Control of Insects in Farm Granaries," H. H. Schwardt of the New York State College of Agriculture mentions a new fumigant. Chemically it is called ethylene dichloride-carbon tetrachloride. Commercially the Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corporation calls it "Chlorasol," and the Dow Chemical Company calls it "Dowfume 75."

The big advantage of this new fumigant is that, unlike carbon bisulfide, it is non-inflammable. This new fumigant is used at the rate of five gallons for each thousand bushels of grain. It is somewhat more expensive than carbon bisulfide, but this disadvantage is more than offset by its greater safety.

The essential requirements for fumigation are a good fumigant, a tight

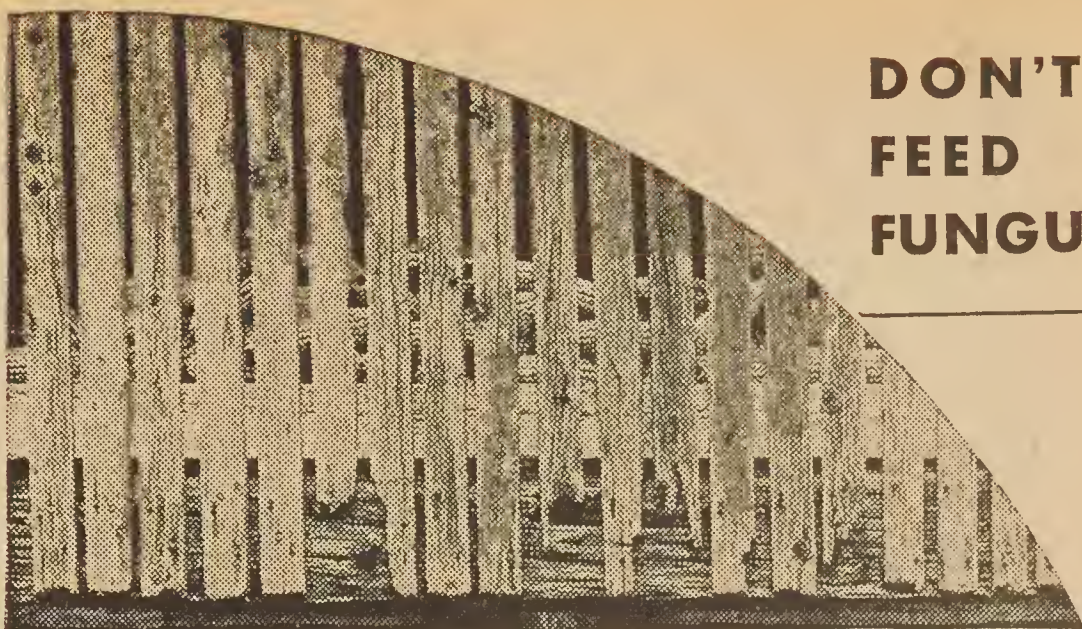
bin, and a temperature of 65 degrees F. or higher.

Professor Schwardt gives the following procedure for fumigating a 10 by 20 foot bin filled to a depth of 5 feet:

1. Make sure that the temperature of the grain is above 65 degrees F.
2. Seal all cracks, knot holes, or other small openings in walls or ceiling of bin. Seal the edges of all windows, and all doors except one to be used for entrance. If there is a ventilating flue, see that it is closed and sealed.
3. Calculate the dosage of fumigant needed. The bin contains 800 bushels of grain. It will therefore require 9.6 quarts of carbon bisulfide, or 4 gallons of ethylene-dichloride-carbon-tetrachloride mixture.
4. If carbon bisulfide is being used, see that any lamps in the bin are taken from their sockets, and make sure that the pump is grounded.
5. Apply the fumigant as rapidly as possible and cover with a tarpaulin if the bin is open.
6. If the bin is enclosed, close and seal the door. Tack a placard on the door to indicate that fumigation is in progress and, if carbon bisulfide has been used, a warning against smoking, use of kerosene lanterns or any other equipment that might produce an open flame or a spark in the vicinity of the bin.
7. Leave the bin closed and sealed for one week.
8. When the fumigation is completed, open the bin and allow it to air for at least two hours before entering.



"Her mother disrupted our communications!"



DON'T
FEED
FUNGUS

Prevent the Rot that Wrecks Your Crib.

CUPRINOL

Starves out Rot
and Saves the Wood

Apply it by brush, spray or dipping, Cuprinol will quickly penetrate the wood fibres and eliminate

the nourishment on which Rot, Fungus and Insect Borers feed.

Your corn crib, chicken houses, hog pens and other farm buildings are too valuable today to let rot destroy them. You can't afford rot, but you can afford Cuprinol. It costs less than 1c per square foot of wood treated. One treatment is sufficient and lasts indefinitely.

Cuprinol treated wood is harmless to animal, poultry, plants, stored grains, feed or ensilage. Cuprinol may be used by itself or as a priming coat. Always use it where wood touches the ground or where moisture collects. Now being sold through local dealers.

CUPRINOL, Inc., 30 Spring Lane, Boston 9, Mass.

New OTTAWA WOOD SAW
For Tractors
—Makes wood sawing fast and easy. Can cut enough wood to pay for itself quickly. Easily moved while attached. Big heavy blade. FREE details.
OTTAWA MFG. CO.
W831 Oak Ave., Ottawa, Kans.
LOW PRICE

Kill All Weeds With Fire! AEROL portable torches burn parasites, split giant rocks, sprays, has 99 uses.
SINE HATCHERY, 376AA, QUAKERTOWN, PENNA.

Coming to
PHILADELPHIA ?
Rooms with Bath for \$3.00
HOTEL Radios in Every Room.
PHILADELPHIAN
39TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Get in the Scrap . . .

Scrap metal is needed for war materials. Gather it up and sell it now. But, be sure that you do not discard machines that could be put into workable shape.

★ TAKE CARE of YOUR SILO

You may not get a new, quality silo (such as a Grange) this year, but next year there will be plenty. So fix up your old silo for one more season. Then next year get the Grange Silo you really want.

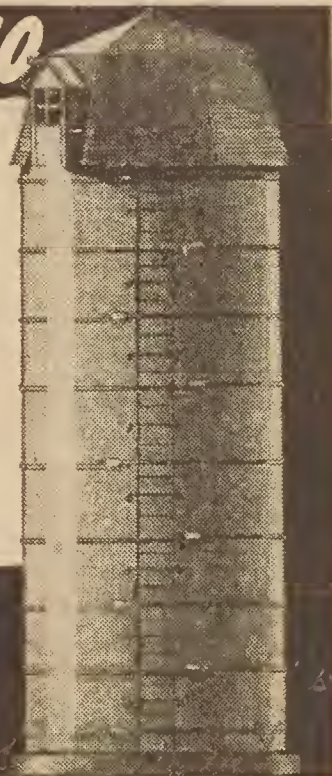
★ TIPS ON WOOD STAVE SILO CARE

Replace any rotten or damaged staves. Make other minor repairs for which materials are available. If your silo is quite old and you tightened the hoops since emptying it, be sure to loosen them a little before you refill.

★ MAKE YOUR OLD SILO DO THIS YEAR
NEXT YEAR GET A GRANGE

GRANGE SILO CO.

RED CREEK, N. Y.



THE FARM NEWS

LEWIS ORGANIZERS AGAIN BUSY IN THE NEW YORK MILK SHED

John L. Lewis has had at least one organizer in Cortland County, New York, recently. He succeeded in getting signatures of a number of dairymen who, it was later discovered, did not fully understand what they were joining. It appears that this organizer is concentrating on the dairymen delivering to plants owned by one New York City dealer, and some dairymen are wondering if this may be an attempt, quietly, to sign up all the dairymen going to one plant, and "cracking down on the dealer."

Dairymen say that this organizer did not mention John L. Lewis, neverthe-

less, the cards they signed are the regular membership contracts of United Dairy Farmers District 50 United Mine Workers. Dairymen were told that joining would cost them nothing at the present time, and there was considerable talk about \$4.00 milk. Regardless of what an organizer may say, Mr. Lewis is still the "big shot" of District 50. So far as anyone has been able to discover, neither District 50 nor the United Dairy Farmers Division has a constitution or bylaws, but are run as Mr. Lewis wishes. An example is the recent ousting of Ora Gasaway as President of District 50, and the "election" of John Kmetz. The first time that members of District 50 knew of the change, we are told, was when they read it in the

paper. If you learn of any District 50 organizer in your county, you will be doing a service to the dairy industry if you write a letter or card to Free Farmers, Inc., Ithaca, New York.

—A. A.—

MILK PRICES

The uniform price for 3.5 milk in the 201-210 mile zone for the metropolitan area was \$3.14 for July. This is 11c more than June and 54c more than July last year.

A total of 57,400,000 lbs. of New York-approved milk was shipped to other Atlantic seaboard markets during July. That is 10,000,000 lbs. more than was sold outside the market in July, 1942. Dairymen believe the situation, which may threaten New York City's supply in the fall, is due to OPA price policies which make it more profitable to ship milk to other markets.

New York fluid milk consumption in July was less than in June, but was 7.7% above July a year ago.

The Rochester uniform price for July was \$3.42. The Buffalo uniform price was \$3.11, with an additional 15c for dairymen who delivered direct to plants.

—A. A.—

PRIZES FOR TOP QUALITY WHEAT

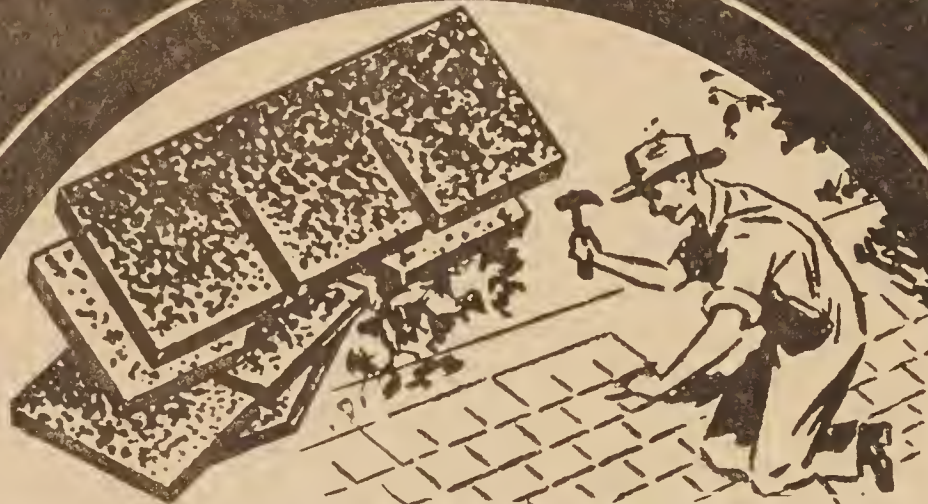
If American eating habits could be dramatized and each of our numerous food crops act its appropriate part, wheat would steal the show. Directly or indirectly wheat furnishes about one-fifth or more of the food intake of the American people. Some folks say it is our most valuable plant. Maybe they are right. Anyway the man who dubbed bread the "staff of life" knew his wheat.

Food, kind and quality, has much to do with human health and any con-

certed effort to improve a great diet staple is beneficial to everybody. Believing that achievements in better wheat production should be given recognition and to focus public attention on them, Mr. Philip W. Pillsbury of Minneapolis, Minnesota, established in 1941 a series of state and national achievement awards. These are given to wheat growers who present for exhibit the best peck samples of wheat grown in certain specified states. New York is one of these and any New York farmer having ten or more acres of wheat may submit a sample which will be judged for excellence by an authorized committee for the state prizes. The two samples judged by this committee as best will be forwarded to Chicago. There they will enter a nationwide contest for a grand sweepstakes prize to be awarded in addition to the state prizes.

In the New York state competition in 1942 the winners of the first prize were the Wright Brothers of Albion. It consisted of a beautiful trophy and an engraved plaque. The second prize, a handsome decoration of honor, was awarded to Mark Chamberlain & Sons of Wyoming, New York. In trying for these awards, Empire State farmers are given opportunity to match their individual samples with others within the state and to "strut their stuff" against the best offered by growers in other wheat producing areas. The white kernelled varieties grown here supply to New York millers some of the finest pastry flour wheat grown anywhere in the world.

The Department of Plant Breeding at Cornell University will act as judges of New York grown samples and will forward state prize winning lots to Chicago for entry in the nationwide contest. The date for final submission of samples has not yet been set, but will probably be about January 1st, 1944.—F. P. Bussell.



**3-IN-1 THICK BUTT
ASPHALT
SHINGLES**

\$4 *Per Square*

One of the best bargains you've ever been offered! These shingles would cost you \$5.75 if they didn't have slight imperfections in color surfacing which *in no way affect their life or wear!*

Thicker at the exposed edges; thoroughly saturated with pure asphalt; surfaced with slate chips; self spacing; fadeproof colors. *Choice of Green blend; Red blend; Slate blend; Blue blend; Blue-black; Tile Red; Lawn Green.* Each square covers 100 square feet; weighs 210 pounds.

Remember, our special price for these shingles is \$4.00 per square *if you come and get them!* Or we'll deliver them within 100 miles of Buffalo for 50c a square extra. But you've got to act quick.

Many other bargains in roofing.

**NEW CONSTRUCTION DIVISION OF
BUFFALO HOUSEWRECKING CO.**
489-501 WALDEN AVE., BUFFALO, N. Y.

DON'T OVERLOAD YOUR MOTORS

ELECTRICITY flowing through a wire acts very much like water flowing through a pipe, except that we measure the pressure of electricity in volts, and the flow of current in amperes. If the pipe is too small, friction reduces the pressure of the water at the faucet. Similarly, if the wire is too small, resistance reduces the pressure or voltage of electricity at the electrical outlet.

Every motor is designed to operate on a certain voltage and to draw a certain number of amperes when delivering its full horsepower. This voltage and current are marked on the motor nameplate. If the voltage supplied to a motor is too low because of too great a length of small size wire, the motor has difficulty in starting and getting up to speed. If it succeeds in reaching full speed, it tries to make up for the low pressure by drawing more current than it should. This causes the windings to overheat and is one way of overloading a motor. Another way of overloading a motor is to use a motor that is too small for the job. These are two very frequent causes of motors burning out.

Since new motors are scarce and repair shops are overworked, it is particularly important now to protect motors against overloading. Motors on a few of the newer pumps and milk coolers are provided with automatic protection, but most farm motors are not. Ordinary fuses will not protect a motor against overloading, and for this reason: In the few seconds between the starting of a motor and the time it reaches full speed, it draws current about three times as

heavily as it does afterward. The fuses must be large enough to pass this starting current. Thus a 1/4 h. p. motor at full speed may draw about 5 amperes, but while starting it takes 15 to 20 amperes for a few seconds. This heavy current does no harm for such a short time, but would be harmful if the pressure were so low that the motor could not reach full speed. Yet, if ordinary fuses were used in the wiring to this motor, they would have to be of 15 or 20 ampere size or they would blow every time the motor started. Still, the motor can only carry a current of 5 amperes safely in continuous running.

To meet this situation, fuse manufacturers have developed a delayed-action fuse. To protect a motor with these, we use a fuse of the same or only slightly higher rating than the motor amperes. For example, we would use a 5 ampere delayed action fuse on a motor that draws 4 1/2 amperes. It will take the heavy starting current for a long enough time to let the motor start. If this motor is plugged in on a circuit that supplies lights and other appliances, we can also use a delayed action fuse of 15 ampere capacity in place of the ordinary 15 ampere fuse in the fuse box. These fuses cost about 10¢ while ordinary fuses cost around 5¢. They are well worth the difference and may save you the inconvenience of a burned out motor on your pump or milking machine.

For further information on these new type fuses, see your electrical dealer or appliance repair man.

NIAGARA, LOCKPORT & ONTARIO POWER CO.

NIAGARA  HUDSON

Your Letter May Win a \$500 War Bond

IF YOU want to help win the war and at the same time get a war bond free, study carefully the following rules and list of prizes for this great bond contest, conducted by the Farm Credit Administration of Springfield, Massachusetts, in cooperation with the leading Northeast farm papers. Note the many substantial prizes, one set for boys and girls, another for adults, study the rules carefully, and then get busy. Here are the rules and the list of prizes:

Rules and Prizes

Prizes totalling \$2500 are offered for the best letters of 100 words or less on "Why I Buy War Bonds." The contest is open to all members of farm families living or working on farms located in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York and New Jersey, except the directors, officers and employees of the sponsors of the contest and members of their immediate families.

Each letter entered in the contest must show the serial number of a War Bond registered in the contestant's name and purchased during September, 1943. Should an individual enter more than one letter, each letter must show the serial number of a different War Bond. In addition, letters entered in the Junior Contest should show the age of the writer.

Entries must be postmarked not later than October 10, 1943, and mailed to War Bond Contest, Farm Credit

Ninety War Bonds to Be Given Away

SENIOR CONTEST (18 years or older)

1st prize \$500 War Bond
2nd prize \$100 War Bond
3rd prize \$ 50 War Bond

Other Prizes

42 prizes..... \$25 War Bonds

JUNIOR CONTEST (under 18 years)

1st prize \$500 War Bond
2nd prize \$100 War Bond
3rd prize \$ 50 War Bond

Other Prizes

42 prizes..... \$25 War Bonds

Administration, Springfield, Mass. The Senior Contest carries a first prize of a \$500 War Bond, a second prize of a \$100 War Bond, a third prize of a \$50 War Bond, and 42 other prizes of \$25 War Bonds. The Junior Contest, for boys and girls who have not passed their 18th birthday, also has a first prize of a \$500 War Bond, a second prize of a \$100 War Bond, a third prize of a \$50 War Bond, and 42 other prizes of \$25 War Bonds. In making the awards the decisions of the judges will be final.

All letters entered in the contest become the property of the Farm Credit Administration of Springfield, and may be used in any manner by it or the U. S. Treasury Department to promote the sale of War Bonds.

YIELDS AND PRICES

(Continued from Page 1)

19,608,000; five-year-average, 16,899,000. New York outlook is for 1,188,000 bags; last year, 1,436,000.

PRICES: There is a Government price-support program on beans. The Food Distribution Administration has promised to buy through country shippers the 1943 crop of dry beans at the following prices for U. S. No. 1 in car lots, delivered at country shipping points: \$7.50 per cwt. for lima beans and red kidneys, and \$6.50 per cwt. for other varieties.

Loans are also available to producers who produce 90% of the 1943 war crop goal. Loan rates at the farm or in warehouses are: \$5.50 for U. S. No. 1; \$5.35 for U. S. No. 2; \$5.10 for U. S. No. 3.

CABBAGE

PRODUCTION: The U. S. production of late Domestic cabbage is estimated at 423,200 tons, 8% above last year and 6% above the 10-year-average. Acreage is about 20% above last year.

In 8 late states the acreage of Danish cabbage is 35,240, compared with 32,250 harvested last year. A late fall will be needed to mature much of the crop.

In upstate New York, the estimate for Domestic cabbage is 1% fewer tons from a 10% larger acreage. The Long Island crop is estimated at 2% higher than last year, but the Long Island crop is small compared with upstate New York. The State has a 3% larger acreage of Danish cabbage than was grown last year.

PRICES: the price for cabbage for kraut is supported in this way: Packers who have contracted to buy cabbage for kraut at \$12.00 per ton are eligible for a Government subsidy. We hear that kraut packers planned to contract about 75% of their estimated needs at that price. If the yield per acre is low, they will be in the market for cabbage at \$12.00 a ton. Growers who do not have contracts with kraut

packers will take a price depending on the size of the crop. Last year a considerable amount of cabbage was not harvested. Nevertheless, those who took a chance and stored cabbage sold it at a good price. It seems unlikely that cabbage will stay in the field this fall.

APPLES

PRODUCTION: The U. S. commercial apple crop is expected to be more than 25% below last year's crop of 128,597,000 bushels. This year's crop is forecast at 93,135,000; the 10-year-average is 121,788,000 bushels. California is one state where the crop may equal or exceed last year's. The Appalachian area of Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia appears to have an especially short crop. The New York State crop will run considerably below last year, and the same applies to New England.

PRICES: The biggest uncertainty facing apple growers concerns price ceilings. If no ceilings are imposed, prices will be good. Apple growers on many occasions have expressed their opposition to ceiling prices; in fact have recommended the abolition of price ceilings on all fresh fruits and vegetables.

Another uncertainty concerns the ceiling price on canned apples and apple sauce. Unless ceilings are raised, canners figure that they cannot pay much more than they did last year, when in western New York the price for apples for canning averaged \$1.59 a hundred. No shortage of tin is expected for canning. Canners will be allowed to use the same quantity of tin they did last year for canned apples, and 75% of last year for apple sauce. The production cost on apples has risen alarmingly, and, even if prices are good, low yields will reduce total returns.

OTHER CROPS

In the East, the GRAPE crop is down about 1/3 compared to last year,

but the California crop more than makes up the difference. The U. S. grape estimate is 2,671,150 tons. Last year's crop was 2,402,150; the 10-year-average, 2,354,460.

We have heard a lot about the bumper HAY crop, yet the U. S. estimate is 5% below last year and the New York estimate is 1% below. However, in both cases, the crop is about 20% above the 10-year-average. There should be no lack of a market for hay at good prices.

New York and Pennsylvania, the two big eastern BUCKWHEAT-producing states, expect a crop about 12% above last year. The U. S. estimate is 8,294,000 bushels, compared with 6,687,000 last year, and a 10-year-average of 7,029,000.

—A. A.—

PULP AND PAPER MILLS IN THE NORTHEASTERN STATES

If you live near one of these mills and have pulpwood, you can earn big money. Write your nearest mill for information. See editorial, page 4.

MAINE

Kennebec Pulp & Paper Co., Augusta
Pejepscot Paper Co., Brunswick
Maine Seaboard Paper Co., Bucksport
International Paper Co., Chisholm
S. D. Warren Co., Cumberland Mills
Great Northern Paper Co., E. Millinocket
Penobscot Chem. Fibre Co., Great Works
Advance Bag & Paper Co., Inc., Howland
Eastern Mfg. Co., Lincoln
International Paper Co., Livermore Falls
Great Northern Paper Co., Madison
Hollingsworth & Whitney Co., Madison
Great Northern Paper Co., Millinocket
E. I. DuPont de Nemours, Inc., Newhall
Old Town Co., Oldtown
Basin Mills Pulp Co., Orono
International Paper Co., Orono
International Paper Co., Riley
Oxford Paper Co., Rumford
Keyes Fibre Co., Shawmut
Eastern Mfg. Co., South Brewer
Androscoggin Paper Co., South Windham
Keyes Fibre Co., Waterville
Hollingsworth & Whitney Co., Winslow
St. Croix Paper Co., Woodland

MASSACHUSETTS

Arthur D. Little, Inc., Cambridge
Champion-International Co., Lawrence
Mount Tom Sulphite Pulp Co., Mount Tom

NEW HAMPSHIRE

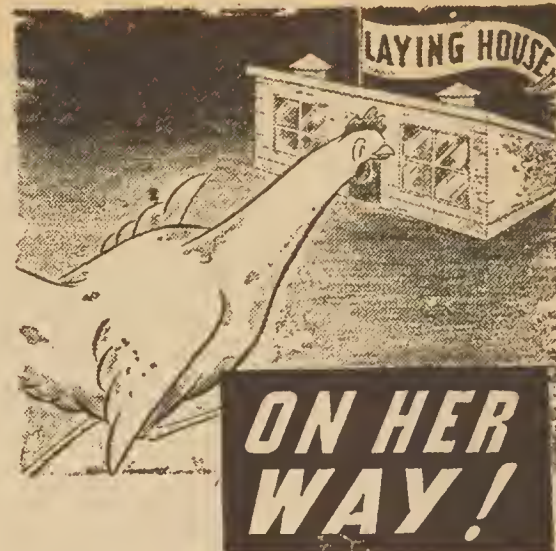
Groveton Paper Co., Inc., Groveton
Parker-Young Co., Lincoln
Parker-Young Co., Plymouth

NEW YORK

J. & J. Rogers Co., Ausable Forks
J. P. Lewis Co., Beaver Falls
Brownville Board Co., Brownville
Brownville Paper Co., Brownville
National Paper Products Co., Carthage
Chateaugay Pulp Co., Chateaugay
St. Regis Paper Co., Deferiet
Dexter Sulphite Pulp & Paper Co., Dexter
Rushmore Paper Mills, Emeryville
Sherman Paper Co., Felt Mills
Forestport Pulp Mills, Inc., Forestport
Fort Miller Pulp & Paper Co., Fort Miller
Oswego Falls Corp., Fulton
Finch, Pruyn & Co., Inc., Glens Falls
Sherman Paper Co., Great Bend
Blandy Paper Co., Greenwich
St. Regis Paper Co., Harrisville
Endicott Johnson Corp., Johnson City
Gould Paper Co., Lyons Falls
Moyer & Pratt, Lyons Falls
Malone Special Papers, Inc., Malone
Gould Paper Co., McKeever
West Virginia Paper Co., Mechanicville
John C. Hoornbeek's Sons, Napanoch
Rushmore Paper Mills, Inc., Natural Dam
St. Regis Paper Company, Norfolk
International Paper Co., No. Tonawanda
Martin Pulp & Paper Co., Norwood
St. Regis Paper Co., Norwood
Algonquin Paper Corp., Ogdensburg
International Paper Co., Palmer
International Paper Co., Piercefield
Berst-Forster-Dixfield, Plattsburg
Imperial Paper & Color Corp., Plattsburg
Johnston & Son, Port Leyden
Racquette River Paper Co., Potsdam
St. Regis Paper Co., Raymondville
American Wood Board Co., Schuylerville
Iroquois Paper Company, Inc., Thomson
International Paper Co., Ticonderoga
Schroon River Paper Co., Warrensburg
New York & Pennsylvania Co., Willsboro

VERMONT

Ryegate Paper Co., East Ryegate
Gilman Paper Co., Gilman
Missisquoi Corp., Sheldon Springs



Try... Dr. Salsbury's AVI-TAB

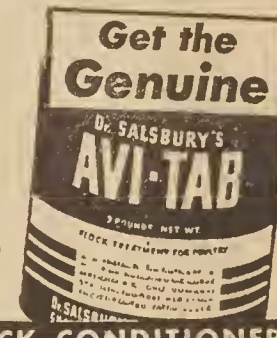
Want your pullets to win this year's egg production race? Try giving them the benefits of Dr. Salsbury's Avi-Tab. Nine special drugs give Avi-Tab its "lift" . . . tonics, stimulants, correctives.

That's what it takes to stimulate appetites and promote greater activity! No wonder many users report run-down flocks "coming 'round" in better shape . . . pullets ready for the laying house ahead of time!

Sanitation comes first in poultry health!

So disinfect laying houses and spray the litter with Dr. Salsbury's PAR-O-SAN. Kills common disease germs, bugs, parasites on contact. Pleasant odor.

Buy at Dr. Salsbury dealers—hatcheries, drug, feed, and produce stores. Or write DR. SALSBUARY'S LABORATORIES, Charles City, Iowa
A Nation-wide Poultry Health Service



THE Ideal FLOCK CONDITIONER

NEED A NEW SILO THIS YEAR?

You may be able to get a UNADILLA—if you act promptly. We are authorized to make a few more silos this year.

Our war work permitting, we propose to make and ship silos in time for Fall filling. We believe extra effort on our part is our patriotic duty.

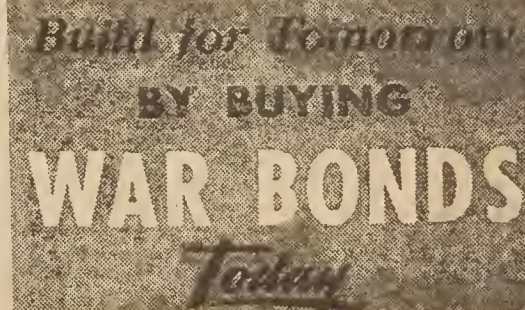
Naturally, we must serve those who apply first. If you are in need of a silo, you'll want the staunch UNADILLA, famous for its safety . . . convenience . . . dowering and base anchor features.

Wire, phone or write for prices and delivery date.

UNADILLA SILO CO.
Box B Unadilla, N.Y.

UNADILLA SILOS

SPECIAL FALL OFFER: 5 yr. Apple Trees @ \$1.00 each; Baldwin, Red Astrachan, R. I. Greening, Delicious, Wealthy, Gravenstein. Green's Nursery, Clifton, N. Y.



Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

"American Agriculturist's Classified Page"

HOLSTEIN

TRY "WAIT FARMS" FIRST
for your next Herd Sire. We specialize on Type and Production. 2 Gold Medal Herd Sires, 2 Silver Medal. Prices reasonable. Write for list.
J. REYNOLDS WAIT, THE WAIT FARMS, AUBURN, N. Y.

9RCHARD HILL STOCK FARM OFFERS FOR SALE
Carnation bred bulls of excellent type from high producing dams and sired by Carnation Creamella Inka May or Carnation Homestead Hazelwood, son of Governor of Carnation.
M. R. KLOCK & SON, FORT PLAIN, NEW YORK.

FOUNDATION HERD

Buy a young Holstein herd—a bull and two heifers, unrelated, 6 to 8 months old, good blood lines, well grown, registered and transferred, for \$500. Inspection and correspondence invited. Also service age bulls for sale.
E. P. SMITH, Sherburne, Chenango County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—BULL CALF

born February 1st, 1943. Sire is a grandson of Cornell Pride. The dam made 60,300 lbs. milk and 618 lbs. fat as a three year old. She is a real dairy cow.
Marshall Bros., Ithaca, R. D. 5, N. Y.

GUERNSEY

Tarbell Guernsey Farms Smithville Flats, N.Y.
FOR SALE: YOUNG BULLS
carrying 87½% the same blood as Tarbell Farms Peerless Margo 1013.3 lbs. fat. World's Champion Jr. 3-year-old. Tarbell Farms Peerless Eloise, 1436.4 lbs. milk, 300.7 lbs. fat, Jr. 3-year-old. Full information furnished on request. Herd Federal Accredited. Negative.

FOR SALE: Purebred Guernsey Bull
COMBINES BEST OF CATHEDRAL AND HOLLY FARMS BLOODLINES. TWO YEARS OLD.
Elmer L. Merrill & Son, Waverly, N. Y.

DAIRY CATTLE

COWS FOR SALE
T.B. AND BLOODTESTED HOLSTEINS AND GUERNSEYS IN CARLOAD LOTS.
E. C. TALBOT, Leonardsville, N. Y.

DAIRY CATTLE

LARGE NUMBER OF DAIRY CATTLE TO CHOOSE FROM. CAREFULLY SELECTED.
TERMS THAT ARE PRACTICAL AND CONVENIENT. NO DOWN PAYMENT.

STATE DAIRY CATTLE CO., Inc.
B. N. MILLARD, Pres. ITHACA, N. Y.
3 miles south of Ithaca on Routes 13 and 24.
Phone: Ithaca 2015.

HEREFORDS

Hereford and Shorthorn Steers
Shipped direct from ranch. Will sell in car lots or less. These cattle will weigh from 550 to 650. Let us fill your order.
Bachrach Co., Phone 54, Plymouth, O.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

Four Registered Angus Cows

GRANDDAUGHTERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL GRAND CHAMPION BULL, QUALITY MARSHALL BY EARL MARSHALL. TWO WITH CALVES AT SIDE BY HERD BULL, REPEATER OF WHEATLAND 9, GRAND CHAMPION AT KANSAS, MO. AND N. Y., 1st PRIZE AT IOWA, INDIANA AND FT. WORTH.

ALSO ONE 8-MONTH OLD BULL CALF.
CLAYTON C. TAYLOR, Lawtons, N. Y.

ABERDEEN ANGUS—GUERNSEYS AND DORSET SHEEP.

Registered—Blood Tested. Must Sell at Your Price.
JAMES S. MORSE, LEVANNA, N. Y.

SWINE

Home of Registered O.I.C. Hogs.
We have very fine young O.I.C. blood lines. Pigs, Gilts and Boars eligible for registry. Good type, heavy bone, out of large breeders with fine blood lines.
SMITH BROTHERS

CLYDE, NEW YORK
R.F.D. No. 3. PHONE No. CLYDE 2131.

Pedigreed Chester Whites
SOWS, BOARS AND PIGS, ALL AGES. WORLD'S BEST BLOOD. MUST PLEASE.

C. E. CASSEL & SON, Hershey, Penna.

SWINE

PIGS READY TO SHIP, CHESTER WHITE OR BERKSHIRE-CHESTER CROSS OR THE YORK-SHIRE-CHESTER CROSS. PIGS 6-7 WKS. \$8.00 ea. 8-9 Wks. \$9.00 ea. SHIP TWO OR MORE C.O.D. OR SEND MONEY ORDER.
Walter Lux, 44 Arlington Rd., Woburn, Mass., Tel. 0086

DUROC-JERSEY SWINE—Registered
QUALITY BREEDING STOCK.
WAVEMASTER STILTS BLOODLINE.
SPRING BOARS NOW ON SALE.
Visitors welcome.

C. T. Edgerton, King Farms Co.
Write or phone 7177 Morrisville, Pa.

HAMPSHIRE BOARS

Real prospective herd sires from four to eight months old. All popular blood lines. Farmers' prices.
TWIN BROOK FARMS
OFFICE, 56 S. BEAVER ST., YORK, PA.

RUGGED PIGS

CHESTER WHITES, CHESTER-BERKSHIRE, YORK-SHIRE-CHESTER, DUKOR CROSS. 5-6 weeks \$7.50, 7-8 weeks \$8.00, 9-10 weeks \$9.00, 12 weeks \$12.00. BOARS—50-60 lbs. \$20.00, SERVICE BOARS 100-125 lbs. \$35.00. Vaccination 85¢ extra if desired. Ship two or more C.O.D. Crates free.

CARL ANDERSON

Virginia Road, Concord, Massachusetts.

Registered Chester Whites

University of Illinois Blood Lines.
May-June Sow Pigs, a few Bred Sows;
Also some feeders. Two great herd boars.
All double treated against Cholera.

BRIDGE FARM

AVON, NEW YORK

FOR SALE—
Berkshire and Chester White Boars
OF BREEDING AGE AND SPRING-FARROWED
CHESTER WHITE BOAR PIGS.
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT.
CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, NEW YORK

Seven Grade Hampshire Brood Sows
Second Litters Due in Sept. and Oct.
HUGH C. O'NEILL, Holcomb, N. Y.

HEREFORD HOGS

Pure bred and registered. Every pig on our farm sired by a Grand Champion Boar. Some sired by the World's Champion Boar, "Dream Boy."
HALL BROS. FARMS, BATH, N. Y.

BUY PIGS FOR MEAT TO EAT OR SELL.

Grain fed pigs that will weigh 200 lbs. by Jan. or Feb. Enjoy home-cured pork and sausage when you want it. Buy now while pigs are cheaper and pasture or green feed is available. Feed corn and oats also. Will ship C.O.D. or money back guarantee to arrive alive. Mostly P. Chinas and Berkshires, castrated, crated and serum only vaccinated. Pigs 6 to 8 weeks \$7., 9 to 10 weeks \$10. Shoats by truck loads \$12. to \$15., 40 to 60 lbs. Select breeders \$1 each extra. Write: **C. Stanley Short, Cheswold, Delaware**

FEW NICE YOUNG PIGS

6 to 8 weeks old at \$8.00 each, C.O.D., F.O.B. Woburn, in lots of 2 or more. Send remittance of 25% with order, balance C.O.D. Our guarantee is safe delivery as represented. The rest is up to you.

JOHN J. SCANNELL

Russell St., Tel. 0230 Woburn, Mass.

SHEEP

HAMPSHIRE SHEEP

SELLING OFF OUR FLOCK OF 90 REGISTERED HAMPS. YOUR CHANCE TO GET STARTED WITH HAMPS.

FOREST FARMS, WEBSTER, N. Y.

FOR SALE: LARGE HEAVY BODIED
Registered Yearling Shropshire Rams.
Sired by a CUTHBERT RAM. SHOULD BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED.
Russell E. Luce, EAST LANSING, N. Y.
P. O. and Phone—Groton 15F2.

PONY WANTED

Wanted—Shetland Pony with Buggy, HARNESS AND SADDLE. MUST BE GENTLE AND ACCUSTOMED TO CHILDREN. REASONABLE. WRITE GIVING FULL DETAILS.
Mrs. John Tower, Youngstown, N. Y.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

DOGS

PUPPIES—ALSO SUPPLIES!
WHAT DO YOU NEED? BOOKS, COLORED PICTURES, DESCRIPTIONS, 108 RECOGNIZED BREEDS, 35¢.
ROYAL KENNELS, CHAZY, N. Y.

PUREBRED OLD-FASHIONED
ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS
For driving livestock.
Miss Julia Hillman, Vincentown, N. J.

COLLIE-SHEP \$5.00
Farm, Watch, Rat Dogs \$3.00.
Chow \$10.00.
Bob Dawson, Tuckerton, New Jersey

FOR SALE: POLICE PUPS
3½ MONTHS OLD.
MALES \$15—FEMALES \$10.
MILTON THOMSON, Walton, N. Y.

FOR SALE: Female Police Dog
1½ YEARS OLD, WOLF GREY.
NICE DISPOSITION—\$25.
MILTON THOMSON, Walton, N. Y.

KITTENS

PERSIAN KITTENS—Purebred
SILVERS AND REDS—\$8.00, \$10.00.
COCKER SPANIELS—AKC blacks, reds—\$20, \$25.
EDNA GLADSTONE, Andes, New York

RABBITS

CHINCHILLA RABBITS
Breeders supplied; bulletin and literature, dime; with rabbit guide, 25¢.
M. HARTMAN, NEW CITY, N. Y.

POULTRY

ZIMMER'S POULTRY FARM
N. Y.-U. S. APPROVED WHITE LEGHORNS, REDS, BARRED CROSS.
They Live—They Lay—They Pay
PULLORUM FREE. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
Details on request.
CHESTER G. ZIMMER
BOX C, GALLUPVILLE, N. Y.

RICH POULTRY FARMS

Leghorns Trapped and Progeny Tested
ONE OF NEW YORK STATE'S OLDEST AND—LARGEST BREEDING FARMS. 12,000 BIRDS—
Write for illustrated catalog and price list. Also describes our method of growing pullets and feeding layers.
Wallace H. Rich, Box A, Hobart, N. Y.

The McGREGOR FARM

S. C. White Leghorns—50 years experience in breeding profit-producing birds. Write for free folder.
THE MCGREGOR FARM, Box A, MAINE, N. Y.

BODINE'S Pedigreed LEGHORNS

Won Central New York laying test over all breeds 1942. 3362 eggs, 3558.60 points. Please write for our 1943 price list and catalog describing our Leghorns, Reds and Cross Breeds.

Eli H. Bodine, Box 28, Chemung, N. Y.

PULLETS: Hardy New Hampshires and large S.C. Wh. English Leghorns; heavy-laying strains; raised on a free range of 300 acres; vigorous, beautifully-developed birds; 3 to 4 months old, and ready to lay. Priced reasonably.
Rolling Hills Farm, L. L. ANDERSON, ELIZAVILLE, N. Y.

PULLETS
BARRED ROCKS—NEW HAMPSHIRE
BRUNDAGE POULTRY FARM
SALISBURY MILLS, NEW YORK

Walter Rich's
Hobart Poultry Farm
LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY

OUR CIRCULAR SHOWS YOU THE TYPE OF BIRD IT WILL PAY YOU TO PUT IN YOUR LAYING HOUSE NEXT FALL.

WALTER S. RICH, HOBART, N. Y.

POULTRY

EGG AND APPLE FARM
STARTED PULLETS AND YOUNG BREEDING MALES FOR SALE.
WRITE IMMEDIATELY FOR QUOTATIONS.
James E. Rice & Sons, Trumansburg, N. Y.

Babcock's Healthy Layers

W. LEGHORNS, BARRED ROCKS, R.I. REDS, NEW HAMPSHIRE, BARRED CROSS, RED-ROCK CROSS, 100% Pullorum Clean—100% Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Write for attractive catalog.

BABCOCK'S HATCHERY,
501 Trumansburg Road, Ithaca, N. Y.

LEGHORNS—NEW HAMPSHIRE
BARRED ROCKS—CROSSES
"BRED TO LAY—LAY TO PAY"
Write for descriptive catalog and prices.
GLENWOOD FARMS, R.F.D. 3, ITHACA, N. Y.

C. & G. FARMS
R. I. RED BREEDING COCKERELS (Parmenter Strain) Trapped and progeny tested for years. B.W.D. free. Satisfaction is our motto.
BOX 5, Ballston Lake, New York

USED FARM EQUIPMENT

WANTED: 1 Corn Picker and Husker
1 GRAIN BUSTER FEED MILL WITH ADJUSTABLE KNIVES. WRITE TO
JOHN O'NEILL, R.D. 3, TROY, N. Y.

FOR SALE—EIGHTY TON
SCREW PRESS CIDER MILL
PRACTICALLY GOOD AS NEW.
W. D. STETLER, OWEGO, N.Y.

WANTED TO BUY
Any Kind of Windrow Hay Baler
H. H. RATHBUN, JR.
Oriskany Falls, N. Y.

FARMS FOR SALE

307 ACRE DAIRY FARM—
140 acres tillable, 90 acres permanent pasture, remainder woods and buildings. Highly productive corn and alfalfa land. Shaded and well-watered pasture easily accessible to buildings. Two big barns, one with milker and cooler; space for 62 milking cows, 20 calves, two silos 16 by 40, other new. Will accommodate 35 young stock. Four houses suitable for owner and manager, or father and son and two hired men. Electricity and running water. Located near railroad station, market, centralized school, N.Y.S. College of Agriculture and Veterinary College.
MRS. ROY ALBRIGHT, Forest Home, ITHACA, N. Y.

103 ACRE DAIRY FARM, 80 ACRES TILLABLE.
Location, conveniences as in above ad. Barn 40 by 64 with 30 stanchions, milker and cooler, 14 by 30 silo, one two-family house. Can be occupied immediately.
Write MRS. ROY ALBRIGHT.
FOREST HOME, ITHACA, N. Y.
Call 5693 Ithaca or 2143 Newfield.

SPRING 1944. 400 Acre Hill Farm,
principally pasture, to work on shares. Hard Road; electricity; 9300 sq. ft. for laying hens; 2700 sq. ft. for winter brooding; 15 grade Angus females now on farm.
HARRY H. HAYS, ELMIRA, N. Y.

FOR SALE: 160 ACRE FARM,
40 Acres Tillage, rest in pasture and wood lot. Carries 30 head of cattle and pair of horses. All tractor work, ½ mile from R.R. and milk station. Town water and electricity. On hard surface road. All tools included.
Farm now cutting 60 tons of hay.
WAYNE CAMPBELL, ENFIELD, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Equipped Money-Maker; Near A City
Good buildings, 8 rooms, 2 barns, etc.; on improved road, village nearby, 6 miles to university city; 55 acres for crops, 30 acres creek and spring-watered pasture, 15 acres wood, 34 fruit trees, grapes, strawberries; quick-sale price \$3500 including 2 horses, 7 cows, 2 heifers, bull, machinery, crops; terms; pg 39 Big Free Catalog—Bargains 18 States.

STROUT REALTY,
255-R 4th AVE., NEW YORK CITY 10, N. Y.

150 ACRE, 2800 LAYER
POULTRY AND CROP FARM,
32 acre woodlot, complete buildings, modern improvements, excellent dwelling, on macadam road 1 mile from Gilbertsville, 16 miles from Oneonta. Owner died recently, priced for immediate sale. Gross income 1942 over \$12,000. Will sell for \$13,500 fully stocked and equipped or \$8000 bare.

Mrs. Herbert L. Nearing,
MORRIS, NEW YORK

FOR SALE—114 ACRE FARM
ELECTRIC AND HARD ROAD.
HERMAN SALTSMAN,
R. 6, FORT PLAIN, N. Y.

ADVERTISING RATES—Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers—

This classified page is for the accommodation of Northeastern farmers for advertising the following classifications: LIVESTOCK—Cattle, Swine, Sheep, Horses, Dogs, Rabbits, Goats, Mink, Ferrets; FARM PRODUCE—Field Seeds, Hay and Straw, Maple Syrup, Honey, Pop Corn, Miscellaneous; POULTRY—Breeding Stock, Hatching Eggs; EMPLOYMENT—Help Wanted, Situation Wanted; FARM REAL ESTATE—Farms for Sale, Farms Wanted; USED FARM EQUIPMENT—For Sale, Wanted.

This page combines the advantage of display type advertising at farmers' classified advertising rates. Two advertising space units are offered as follows: space one inch deep one column wide at \$6.00 per issue or space one-half inch deep one column wide at \$3.00 per issue. Copy must be received at American Agriculturist, Advertising Dept., Box 514, Ithaca, N. Y., 11 days before publication date. No Baby Chick advertising accepted on this page. 1943 issue dates are as follows: Jan. 2, 16; Feb. 13, 27; Mar. 13, 27; April 10, 24; May 8, 22; June 5, 19; July 3, 17, 31; Aug. 14, 29; Sept. 11, 25; Oct. 9, 23; Nov. 6, 20; Dec. 4, 18.

MINK RANCH**ONE COMPLETE MINK RANCH**

CONTAINS HUTCHES FDR 125 MINK.

One meat cooler, capacity of 1½ tons or can be used for 20 can milk cooler. Power meat grinder and 70 Eastern mink. Will sell all or any part of the mink or ranch. Or, will trade for any live stock or anything that I can sell.

CHARLES LANDERS

UPPER LISIE, NEW YORK

FARM WANTED**Wanted to Buy—in Central New York:**

Dairy farm for 40 to 50 milkers. 100 head of young stock. Retail milk market preferred, with modern buildings, well watered, productive. Complete or without stock. Address: AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, BOX 951, Poughkeepsie, New York.

SEEDS**CERTIFIED CORNELL No. 595**

A NEW WHITE VARIETY. SUPERIOR TO YORK-WIN IN STIFFNESS OF STRAW AND MORE RESISTANT TO LODGE SMUT. BEST FOR MILLING.

CERTIFIED NURED WHEAT

HEAVIEST YIELDING RED VARIETY. BEST FOR FEEDING.

SEND FOR PRICES.

Harwood Martin, Honeoye Falls, N. Y.

FOR SALE: 300 bu. Wong Winter Barley and 500 bu. POLISH WINTER BARLEY. Grown from certified seed and yielding 2400 lb. per acre in 1943. In your bags at A. A. GRINNELL CO. ELEVATOR AT ELBA, N. Y. Prices on request.

J. A. POPE, BATAVIA, NEW YORK

For Sale—New Hybrid 595 Seed Wheat white kernels—long heads—very stiff straw, excellent for combining purposes. Also Nured and Yorkwin seed wheat. Prices quoted.

JERRY A. SMITH & SONS, Ludlowville, NEW YORK.**MISCELLANEOUS**

Rein's Processed Quality Products
SECURELY BALED—PEANUT HULLS
—SHAVINGS—SAWDUST—

IDEAL BEDDING AND LITTER FOR ANIMALS.
CATTLE, DAIRY AND POULTRY FARMS.
CARLOADS ONLY. PRICES ON REQUEST.

E. B. Rein Lumber Company

BY-PRODUCTS DIVISION.
TELEPHONE: MOTT HAVEN 9-0006.
384-A-East 149th St., New York, N. Y.

Fencing For All Farm Purposes
INCLUDING HEAVY STOCK FENCE AND BARBED WIRE AND WELDED TURKEY WIRE.
WRITE FOR PRICE LIST.

ARNOLD-DAIN CORP., Mahopac, N.Y.**HELP WANTED****WANTED: FARMER OR COUPLE**

to advise on and develop a subsistence farm about 45 miles north of New York City. Owner and family living on place, and most modern quarters for farmer. Owner planning on a few steers, milch cows, sheep, hogs and chickens sufficient to take care of family requirements, selling surplus in adjacent market. Either straight salary or salary plus commission basis.

Reply—C. L. SWENSON,

HOG HILL ROAD, MT. KISCO, NEW YORK.

WANTED: WOMEN OR MEN,

with farm experience for Dairy Herd Improvement Association Supervisors. Write to DAIRY RECORDS OFFICE, WING HALL, ITHACA, NEW YORK, for information about training school to be held SEPTEMBER 13-25, 1943.

Unusual Opportunity in California

Working manager for Grade A dairy with extensive pasture and hayland, own initiative and responsibility. \$165.00 and living quarters for married men or \$130.00 board and room for single men. 45 miles from San Francisco. State age, experience, references.

Write to BOX 514 H,

c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.

WANTED: Woman between 19 and 30 years on large Hudson Valley dairy farm operated by woman. Must be of good character, in best health, like working with animals, and be an experienced dry hand milker who can be used on different farm jobs. This is an opportunity for a co-operative person of good disposition to work with milking herd of 30 registered Jerseys. Living conditions excellent. State full qualifications, education and references first letter. Salary according to worth.

THE HERMITAGE,

IDA H. DGLVIE, GERMANTOWN, NEW YORK.

Wanted—High Class Man and Wife

to operate small modern dairy farm. All up-to-date conveniences. Give particulars. Also need a good steady farm hand to assist. Parties needed early next year. **BOX 514-M,** c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, ITHACA, NEW YORK.

DO YOU WANT**SECURITY and PERMANENCY?**

We can offer that to the right farm couple who will help us on our small fruit and poultry farm. The woman to help with cooking and housework. Own separate quarters and congenial surroundings. Located 40 miles from New York City. All living expenses included plus good wages. Write immediately.

T. H. CARDOFF

SOUTH BEDFORD ROAD, MT. KISCO, N. Y.

Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.



Allegany Creamy Lass No. 1095806, daughter of Creamy Lass Jap Baron No. 350067 ("Superior" tested sire) of the purebred Jersey herd at the Allegany County Home Farm, Angelica, New York. On twice-a-day milking she produced 10,916 pounds of milk and 629 pounds of butterfat.

EASTERN BROWN SWISS SALE OCTOBER 16

The Eastern Brown Swiss Breeders' Association announces, through its sales committee, that its annual fall sale will be held at Earlville, N. Y., on October 16, 1943. The sales committee consists of George W. DeVoe, Judd's Bridge Farms, New Milford, Conn.; E. S. Harrison, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; Harold G. Magnussen, Walhalla Farms, Rexford, N. Y. The sale will be under the management of R. Austin Backus, Mexico, N. Y.

—A. A.—

HOLSTEINS AT EARLVILLE

800 people assembled in the Earlville sale pavilion on Wednesday, August 4th. 136 purebred Holstein cattle were offered by 61 consignors. There were no breath-taking sales, only 16 selling above \$400 but it was a clean market, showing real values for producing Holsteins. Total sale, 128 full age animals, \$38,026, a general average of \$300, an advance of 32% over August 1942 and 9% over July 1943 sales.

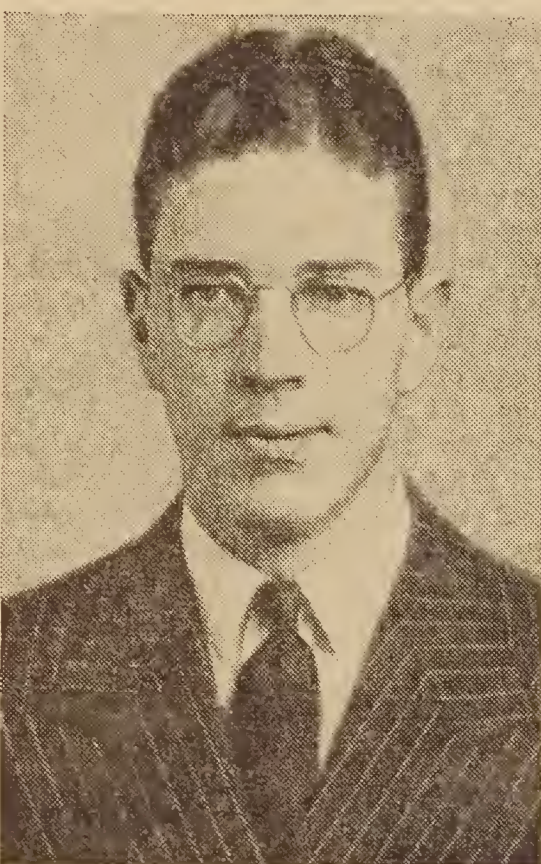
81 cows averaged \$325.

32 bred heifers averaged \$266.

5 open heifers averaged \$156.

10 bulls (average age one year), averaged \$272.

The top cow from A. J. Williams of West Winfield went to Orson D. Smith



Chase Wilson, Mulvane, Kansas, has been named a fieldman of The American Jersey Cattle Club. His territory will be New York, New Jersey, and the New England States. Mr. Wilson is a graduate of Kansas State College, and a former 4-H Club and Future Farmer Member.

at \$600. The top bull from K. P. McDaniel of East Canton, Ohio, went to W. J. Wigsten of Horseheads at \$435.

The largest buyer was Orson D. Smith of Fayetteville, eight head for \$3,215. Next in line was K. A. Shaul & Son of Cobleskill, 10 head for \$2,835. M. E. Bowers of Seward, 10 head for \$2,630; W. H. Heath of Glendale, a persistent patron, five head for \$1,466.—J. R. Parsons.

LIVESTOCK Sales Events

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| Aug. 31 | Dairymen's League Food Forum, Hotel Syracuse, Syracuse, N. Y. |
| Sept. 1 | 159th Earlville Sale, Earlville, N. Y. |
| Sept. 4 | Glen Almus Ayrshire Dispersal, Geo. J. Gabuzda, Freeland, Pa. |
| Sept. 11 | Walgrove Farm, Jersey Sale, Washingtonville, N. Y. |
| Sept. 12-18 | Trenton State Fair, Trenton, N. J. |
| Sept. 14-18 | York Inter-State Fair, York, Pa. |
| Sept. 15-16 | Dunloggin Holstein Dispersal, Ellicott City, Md. |
| Sept. 16-17 | National Food Conference, Chicago, Ill. |
| Sept. 18 | Eastern Guernsey Sale, Doylestown, Pa. |
| Sept. 23 | The Butler-Lawrence County Guernsey Sale, Butler, Pa. |
| Sept. 25 | The Topsfield Guernsey Sale, Topsfield, Mass. |
| Sept. 27 | New York State Guernsey Sale, Maple Lane Farm, Kingston, N. Y. |
| Sept. 29-30 | The Lovell Holstein Dispersal Sale, Marathon, N. Y. |
| Oct. 2 | New York Ayrshire Federation Sale, Cobleskill, N. Y. |
| Oct. 5 | Vermont Ayrshire Club Sale, Brandon. |
| Oct. 6 | 160th Holstein Sale, Earlville, N. Y. |
| Oct. 9 | 5th Annual Eastern N. Y. Holstein Sale, Rhinebeck, N. Y. |
| Oct. 9 | Guernsey Sale, Trenton, N. J. |
| Oct. 13 | Pennsylvania State Ayrshire Sale, Lancaster. |
| Oct. 16 | Annual Eastern Brown Swiss Breeders' Sale, Earlville, N. Y. |
| Oct. 27 | Allegany-Stauben Club Sale, Hornell, N. Y. |
| Oct. 28 | Sand Hill Dispersal, C. W. Wightman, Almond, N. Y. |
| Nov. 3 | 161st Earlville Holstein Sale, Earlville, N. Y. |
| Nov. 6 | New England Club Fall Sale, Fair Grounds, Northampton, Mass. |

Coming Events

- | | |
|------------|---|
| Jan. 5 | New York Poultry Show, New York City. |
| Jan. 19-23 | 95th Boston Poultry Show, Boston, Mass. |

CATTLE**Walgrove Farms Dispersal ENTIRE HERD REGISTERED JERSEYS**

OVER 100 HEAD TO BE SOLD IN ONE DAY

consisting of cows with records, open and bred heifers from tested dams, herd bulls.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 11th

BEGINNING AT NOON.

1 MILE WEST OF WASHINGTONVILLE, N. Y., ON ROUTE 208,

50 miles north of New York City.

Adirondack Transit Bus from New York City stops at farm.

Will meet Erie RR. Trains at Goshen or N. Y. Central Trains at Newburgh on request.

54 Cows averaged 426.3 lbs. fat in D.H.I.A. 1942

Bangs Approved Certificate No. 2585

Tuberculin Certificate No. 511353

FOR CATALOGUE VISIT THE FARM OR WRITE TO

CHESTER FOLCK

Sales Manager, Springfield, Ohio.

159th SALE WED., SEPT. 1 at 10 A. M.

Sale Pavilion, Earlville, Madison Co., N. Y.

All from T.B. Accredited herds, negative to blood test, mastitis charts with milking animals.

115 Fresh and Close Springers

This is a beautiful offering of large, attractive, well bred, good uddered, milky cows and first calf heifers.

10 BULLS READY FOR SERVICE

from high producing dams.

25 YOUNG CALVES, Mostly Heifers

a splendid foundation stock.

BUY IN THIS SALE

AT AMERICA'S OLDEST ESTABLISHED HOLSTEIN MARKET PLACE.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS, MEXICO, N. Y.

Sales Manager and Auctioneer.

Complete Dispersal**EDWIN B. DECKER Saturday, September 4**

At the farm located 2 miles from Waverly, Lackawanna County, just off Route 407, 12 miles north of Scranton, Pa.

50 Head of HOLSTEIN CATTLE

40 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

10 GRADE HOLSTEINS

Herd T.B. Accredited and Bang Certified. Nearly all raised on the farm.

2 Bulls Ready For Service**R. AUSTIN BACKUS, MEXICO, NEW YORK**

Sales Manager and Auctioneer.

HORSES**RIDERS AND WORK HORSES FOR SALE**

Heavy draft and handweight chunks, singles, and matched pairs, also general purpose horses. Riding horses and ponies, attractive colored palominos, sorrels, spotted, white, etc. Carload lots of whatever kinds you want. Come personally or send your order.

FRED CHANDLER, CHARITON, IOWA**DOGS**

COLLIE PUPS.—Beautiful, intelligent. Males \$10.00. Females, \$5. P. McCULLOUGH, MERCER, PENNA.

PEDIGREED YORKSHIRE SWINE**8-ROD STOCK-FARM**

At the Head of "EIGHT ROD WAY"
In TIVERTON, Rhode Island

Do you want our frequent Bulletins of Current Offerings? Just send us a post-card that says so.

YORKSHIRES Of Registered Canadian Bloodlines

Several Exceptional Litters now offered as breeding stock [including some fine young Boars]

THE long, deep bodies of 8. Rod Yorks will dress out a higher percentage of valuable meat cuts; lots of lean and only just the right amount of fat to make it tender, juicy. Pure-bred Yorkshires consume less feed, make more fine meat commanding better prices for you. ARE YOU FARMING FOR FUN or PRODUCING FOR PROFIT?

Address Replies Att. of LLOYD H. LAWTON.

PEDIGREED • ANGUS • CATTLE

Meat SAVERS

Poached eggs garnished with creamed shrimp is a most attractive main dish when meat is not to be served. Poach the eggs by your favorite method, remembering to simmer and not boil the water after eggs are put into it. Have ready to serve with them when they are done, prepared shrimp heated in medium cream sauce. Recipe is: 1½ cups milk, 3 tablespoons

flour, 3 tablespoons butter, ¼ teaspoon salt per can (1½ cups) shrimp. Wash, drain, remove the black line and break shrimp into pieces before adding it to cooked sauce.

USE FISH in as many ways as possible, boiled or fried when fresh, using leftover bits for the bases of salads, sandwiches or fish cakes. Keep the fish cold, flake it and combine with other ingredients.

FISH FLAKE SALAD

2 cups fish flakes (cooked) 2 tablespoons spiced vinegar
1 cup minced celery 1 jar from sweet pickles
3 red radishes, unpeeled ½ teaspoon salt
1 cup crisp diced cucumber, also unpeeled Mayonnaise to mix

Keep all the ingredients cold. Combine the fish flakes and vinegar. Clean the lettuce leaves, and combine all the remaining ingredients just before serving. Fill lettuce nests with the mixture, and sprinkle each salad with a dash of paprika.

FISH CAKES

3 cups flaked fish (cooked) ½ teaspoon pepper
3 cups mashed potato 1 egg beaten
½ tablespoon fat 1 teaspoon minced onion (optional)

Mix well first four ingredients, add well beaten egg and onion (if desired) and beat mixture thoroughly. Test to see if more salt is needed. Drop from heaping tablespoon into deep hot fat

and fry until golden brown, about 3 to 4 minutes. The cakes are better if hot freshly mashed potato is used.

FISH SANDWICH FILLING

Combine flaked fish, salmon, tuna or other fish with cabbage, onion and salad dressing; sardines are good if chopped and mixed with watercress and salad dressing.

EGG SANDWICH FILLINGS

Combine chopped hard-cooked egg with celery or cabbage and salad dressing, or with chopped pickle; sliced hard-cooked egg is good with lettuce and salad dressing; scrambled egg mixed with broiled bacon, chipped

dried beef, chopped cooked meat or onion makes a satisfying sandwich filling.

CHEESE SANDWICH FILLINGS

Grind American cheese with cream to moisten, add pickles, nuts or pimento; put cottage cheese on one buttered slice of bread and jam, honey or marmalade on the other buttered slice. Cottage cheese with grated carrots, diced onions, chopped nuts, crisp diced bacon and salad dressing would make a good main dish sandwich.

VEGETABLE SANDWICH FILLINGS

Why not try lettuce or shredded cabbage, raw spinach or watercress, and

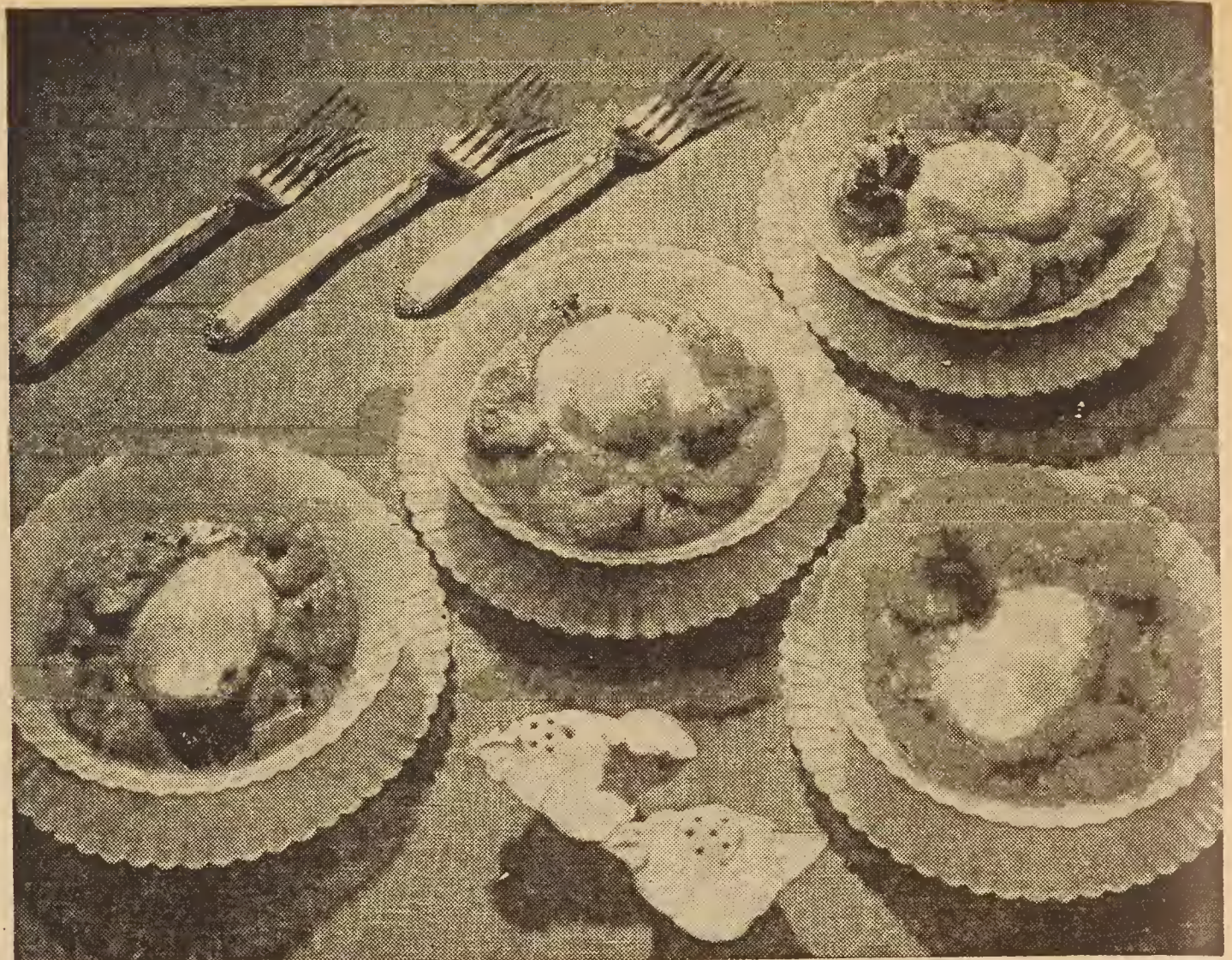
celery with salad dressing? Others are lettuce, tomato and cucumber, shredded cabbage and carrot; grated carrot and chopped raisin.

PEANUT BUTTER SANDWICHES

Peanut butter needs to be mixed with something—jam, jelly, marmalade or honey, ground dried fruit, or with shredded carrots.

DRIED FRUIT FILLINGS

Raisins and nuts ground and moistened with cream are very acceptable; also carrots, dried fruits and salad dressing. This is an excellent way to use any dry fruit which you happen to have.—G. W. H.



HOW TO MAKE Sauerkraut

By
**GRACE
WATKINS
HUCKETT**

WINTER CABBAGE is best for making sauerkraut. It should be kept at room temperature about a day before using, so that it will shred easily. A 5-gallon stone jar is a convenient container, although a keg or small barrel is satisfactory. Absolute cleanliness is necessary for a good product. Wash and scald the container, and, if it has been previously used for kraut, air it in the sunshine.

A long knife with a straight edge will do the work, but it takes a long time. A one-bladed kraut cutter, set about as thick as a dime, is the preference of Mrs. Linnea Dennett, New York State College of Home Economics expert. Mrs. Dennett weighs out 10 pounds of cabbage at a time and salt in proper proportion. She allows 1 pound of salt for each 40 pounds of cabbage, and uses dairy or cooking salt. Cores are left in. After about two halves of a head are shredded, she packs those into the container and covers with part of the salt, and continues this process until the container is filled. As every two or three inches of cabbage are added, she presses down with a potato masher, milk bottle, wooden tamper, or any suitable object which will help press out air and pack the cabbage tightly, without bruising.

The container should be filled to within a few inches of the top in one day, not by piecemeal. The kraut is

covered with a clean white muslin cloth and then with a round paraffined board that just fits within the container. On this is placed a glass jar with enough water in it to weight down the board so that juice comes to the bottom of the cover but not over it. This will keep the cloth moist, but juice will not cover the cloth. It may be necessary to vary the amount of water in the jar from time to time in order to keep the cover at just the right level. Commercial manufacturers are very particular about this. If scum appears, remove the cloth and replace with a clean one; or the first one can be boiled, sunned and used for replacement purposes.

The best kraut is produced at 70° or lower, requiring a month to 6 weeks for curing properly at these temperatures. It can then be left as it is, or covered with paraffin, or packed into jars and canned. To can kraut, heat it to between 110° and 130° F. in its own juice, pack into sterilized jars, and process 25 minutes in boiling water bath, keeping water 1 to 2 inches above tops of jars.

QUICK KRAUT

The quick or "kitchenette" method of making small quantities of kraut yields a milder flavored product than the longer process. It is done this way:

Remove outside dirty leaves from

about 5 pounds of cabbage and let it stand at room temperature for a day to wilt the cabbage slightly to make the cutting easier. Wash the heads, cut in halves or quarters, remove core or cut it fine. Slice or shred all the cabbage; mix with the hands the 5 pounds of cabbage with 2 ounces (3½ tablespoons) salt.

Pack the mixture firmly in 5 pint jars with glass tops and partly seal. Set the jars in an enamelled pan to catch the juice that bubbles out, and hold them at 75° to 80° F. for 2 or 3 days, or until there is good fermentation. Then pour the juice back in the jars to cover the cabbage. Watch carefully and as soon as bubbling stops, seal the jars; it will take probably about 5 days at that temperature. The kraut should be stored in a cool, dark place and will be ready to use in about 6 weeks.

TO BRINE OTHER VEGETABLES

String beans, greens, turnips, carrots or corn may be salted in the same way as cabbage. **TO SALT CORN**, husk, remove silk, put ears into boiling water and boil for 10 minutes. Cut corn from cob, weigh it and mix with one-fourth of its weight of salt. Press the mixture well down into the container and if enough brine to cover is not formed by the juice, add brine made by dissolving 1½ cups salt in 1½

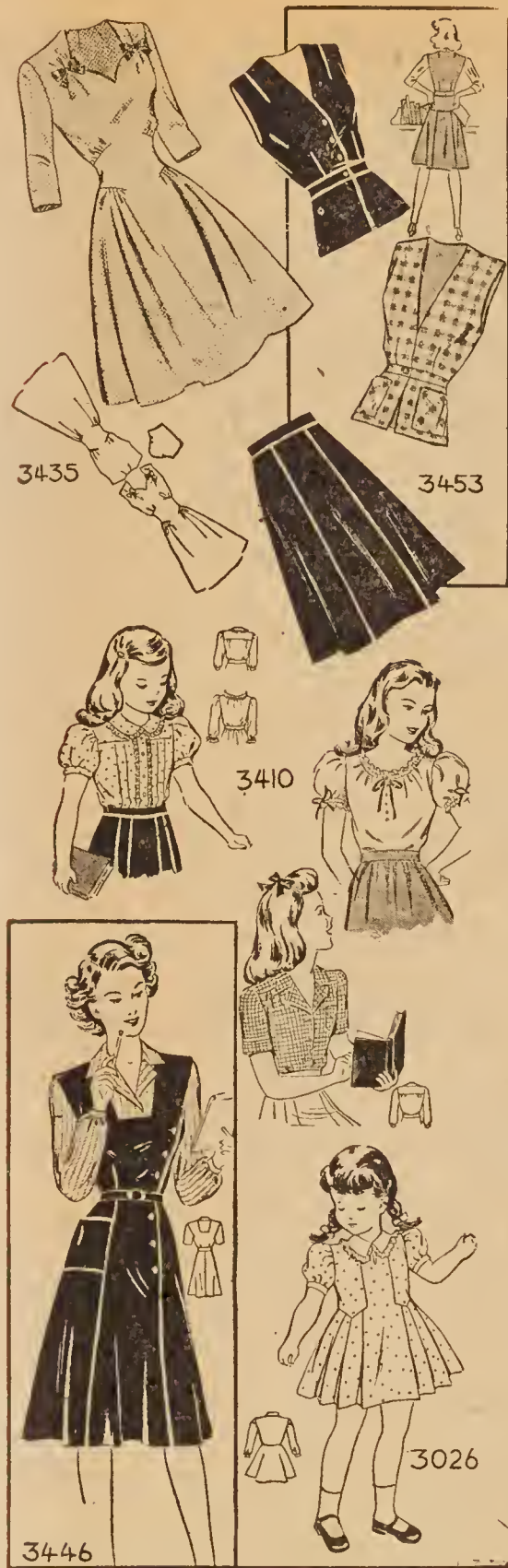
quarts water. Weight the cover on the corn as for kraut.

TO SALT BEANS, use only fresh tender ones. Remove tips and strings from beans, leave whole or cut in small pieces. Wash, pack with alternate layers of salt, using one part of salt to 4 parts of beans by weight, starting and ending the process with a layer of salt. Pack firmly but avoid bruising or crushing. Cover with plate or paraffined board as directed for kraut. These beans will need to be freshened before using; let stand overnight in fresh water; in the morning discard this water and rinse well. It may be necessary to repeat.

GREENS and salt are mixed in the crock. Avoid bruising. Discard all woody stems; otherwise handle the same as beans. Both beans and greens must be washed thoroughly before salting. Any dry-salted vegetable needs to be freshened before cooking—which does not apply to the fermented or "sauer" ones.

SAUER BEANS do not have to be freshened before using. They have a lactic acid flavor similar to sauerkraut. To make sauer beans, use fresh ones of good color, wash, remove tips and strings. If young and tender, leave whole; if large, break them in two. Weigh, mix thoroughly with salt using 5 ounces (about ½ cup) to every 10

(Continued on opposite page)



For the
SCHOOL-MINDED

No. 3435. Here is that one soft frock for special occasions. So pretty, yet the simplest thing in the world to make. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16, 2 7/8 yards 39-inch fabric.

No. 3446. The jumper is essential in the school outfit. This one has a good

gored skirt and a broad-shouldered top. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16, 1 3/4 yards 54-inch fabric for jumper; 2 1/2 yards 35-inch fabric or 39-inch fabric for the blouse.

No. 3410. A girl never has enough blouses, and this pattern provides three cute styles. They take so little fabric, you will find it pays to make them. Sizes 6 to 16. Size 12, 1 5/8 yards 35-inch with 2 5/8 yards lace edging for blouse with pleated front; 1 1/2 yards 35-inch fabric for the slip-over blouse, and 1 5/8 yards 35-inch fabric for the blouse with convertible collar.

No. 3453. A well-cut skirt and a cosy jerkin, ideal for classroom wear. Sizes 10 to 40. Size 16, 1 1/2 yards 54-inch fabric for jerkin; 1 3/8 yards 54-inch fabric for the skirt.

No. 3026. The first day at school will be a red-letter day if she wears this dear little frock, just right for a washable. Sizes 2 to 8. Size 4, 1 5/8 yards 35-inch fabric for the dress and 1/4 yard for the small collar.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c. Address Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

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Fashion Book

Twenty-four pages, in glowing colors, of exhilarating fashions for the season ahead, presenting pattern de-



signs for every age and occasion: School clothes
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— A. A. —

FARM BUTTER

I read in American Agriculturist about making butter to store for winter use. I have made butter in summer and kept it until fall to sell. My mother did also. We always soured the cream, adding fresh cream each milking, but be sure it is well cooled before putting it with the sour, and then stir well.

We packed the butter in earthen jars, usually 4 gal. ones. It needs to be thoroughly worked, an ounce of salt to the pound is about right. It was not packed for several hours after churning. When the jar is packed to about one inch from top, cover with

clean cloth and plenty of salt; then add water, and the important thing is to keep the brine from getting off. Water has to be added from time to time. We had a good cool cellar. That was back in the 1880's. Afterwards we sold to customers as soon as the butter was made.—Mrs. W. S. L., N. Y.

— A. A. —

SAUERKRAUT

(Continued from opposite page)

pounds of beans. Pack carefully in a stone jar. Avoid air spaces. Cover with clean muslin and plate or paraffined board weighted down as instructed for kraut. Watch for scum, remove it and wash the cloth frequently.

As for TURNIPS, use medium sized ones, as soon as possible after pulling. Wash, rinse in cold water but do not scrub. Remove all green part from

the top. Do not peel. Shred as for sauerkraut about 5 pounds at a time, sprinkle with 3 scant tablespoons or 2 1/2 ounces of salt. Shred another 5 pounds, and so on until the container is filled. Cover and weight as described for kraut.

CARROT KRAUT is made in exactly the same way as the turnip kraut.

— A. A. —

ANTS

I have found that catnip will kill ants. They feed on a bush of it near our barn and I have watched them for some days. Beside the runway they had to the plant, there were a large number of dead ants. I thought you might like to know this. The plant died and so did the ants.—Mrs. M. E., N. Y.

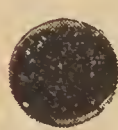
(EDITOR'S NOTE: Is this a coincidence or will catnip really kill ants?)



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BOTH SAY: "GOODBYE DANDRUFF"

Children and grown-ups alike are bothered with ugly, unsightly dandruff. Don't let this dandruff spoil your appearance! Fitch Shampoo is an antiseptic. Leaves your hair shining with natural life and color, and COMPLETELY FREE OF DANDRUFF. Use Fitch Shampoo regularly each week. Fitch Shampoo is sold under a money-back guarantee to remove dandruff with the first application. Effective in the hardest water! Good for all colors and textures of hair! Economical enough for the whole family! Fitch Shampoo reconditions as it cleanses!

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FEMALE PAIN

Helps Build Up Resistance Against It!

If at such times you suffer from cramps, headache, backache, tired, nervous feelings, distress of "irregularities", periods of the blues—due to functional monthly disturbances—try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to relieve such symptoms because this famous medicine has a soothing effect on one of woman's most important organs.

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Greeting Cards. Box of 12 beautiful Everyday envelopes for 60 cents, including 4 birthday, 4 get-well, 1 general, 1 anniversary, 1 birth congratulations, and 1 sympathy. Also, box 12 birthday folders with friendly messages, envelopes to match, 60 cents. Post-paid and guaranteed delivery. Address: "BEAUTIFUL CARDS," Box 108, RICHMOND, VERMONT.

Build for Tomorrow
BY BUYING
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Today

AUNT JANET'S
Favorite Recipe

A GOOD brown crust will "sell" to the family's appetite a mixture of leftover vegetables and meat. This pie with potato crust is especially good:

Vegetable Pie With Potato Crust

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 2 tablespoons butter or bacon fat | 1 cup milk |
| 1 medium sized onion, chopped | 1 cup cold cooked carrots, chopped |
| 1 cup meat, cut in cubes | 1 cup cold cooked potato, chopped |
| | 1 cup peas |
| | Salt and pepper |

Slice onion and brown in melted fat. Add meat and sear well, add milk and vegetables, salt and pepper to taste. Turn all into baking dish, cover with crust, bake in moderate oven (350° to 400° F.) for 30 minutes or until well browned.

Potato Crust

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 cup hot mashed potato | 1 egg, beaten |
| 1/2 teaspoon salt | 2 tablespoons melted fat |
| 1 teaspoon baking powder | Flour (enough to make soft dough) |

Combine the ingredients in the order given. Roll the mixture to about one-eighth inch in thickness on a well-floured board.

Loafer or Layer?

Here's How to Tell the Difference

By H. L. COSLINE

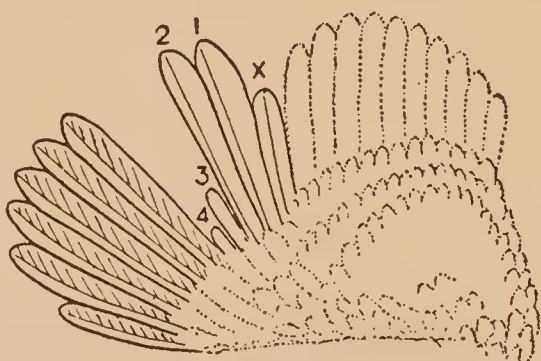
ONE EXCELLENT WAY to save poultry feed is to keep the egg production up to at least 50%. That's easier than it may sound, because you can always go into the flock and cull out enough non-producers to bring production up to 50%.

The biggest stumbling block in culling hens is lack of confidence. Any person in an hour's time can get the information needed to do a passable job of culling.

MOLTING: The hen that at this time of year has nice white feathers and has been growing feathers instead of laying, should have been culled out some time ago. The hen that starts to molt now has stopped laying when she should continue production for some weeks to come. The early molter takes a long time to grow a new coat of feathers, while the late molter replaces hers quickly. Any hen that molts will be out of production until she grows her new feathers. The question to decide is whether you want to feed the quick molter until she gets back in production, or whether it would be more profitable to use her room in the laying house for a pullet

that's all ready to go.

You can get a good line on how a particular hen molts by examining the long primary flight feathers on the wings. There are ten of them. A slow molter will drop them one at a



Taken from Bulletin No. 96 of the University of Maryland, this illustration shows the wing of a hen that is in the midst of molting. The feather marked "X" is called the axial feather. Counting from "X" to the left, you see that there are ten primary flight feathers. The first four are new, the last six are old. This hen has been dropping her flight feathers one at a time, and therefore is a slow molter. Feathers 1 and 2 are full-grown, while the new feathers 3 and 4 are partly grown.

time. Therefore, you'll find several new flight feathers of various lengths, (see drawing.) The fast molter, and remember that the fast molter is out of production for a short time, will drop several of these flight feathers at one time.

COLOR: When yellow-skinned birds lay eggs, the yellow color is removed from the skin around the eye, the skin around the vent, the beak and the legs. By examining a hen's color, an expert can tell you about how many eggs she's laid, how many vacations she took, when she took her last one, and how long she's been producing if she's laying now. That's interesting, but you don't have to be an expert to do a satisfactory job of culling hens.

However, to give you the facts, let's consider a pullet that's just started laying. In from one day to a week, the skin around the vent will be bleached white. In seven to ten days, the yellow color around the eye will disappear, and in six weeks, if she continues laying, the color will be gone from the beak. This color starts to fade nearest the head, and if the hen stops laying, the color starts coming back nearest to the head. When a hen has laid steadily for five months, her legs will be practically white.

Now let's consider the year-old hen. If she has much color in her legs, you know right away that she hasn't laid enough eggs to pay her keep. If the legs and the tip of her beak are bleached, but the base of the beak is yellow, you know that she has laid heavily, but that she hasn't been producing for the last week or two.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: You can see whether or not a hen is molting, and observe the color in her legs and beak, without handling her, but you'll need to handle her to check body characteristics and loss of her flight feathers. When a hen is in laying condition, her pelvic bone drops, giving a greater depth of body, her abdomen is pliable, and her comb will be red. Hens that are heavy for the breed, and that have a deep body, are the ones that will lay the most eggs in a year's time.

Sometimes culling is put off because the poultryman feels that disturbing the hens will cut production. If you're careful, any small loss of production will be far overbalanced by sending a bunch of non-producers to market. One way to cull hens without disturbing them much is to use a flashlight and pick them off the roosts at night. A good way to handle the entire flock is to use a catching crate. Shut the hens up at night, then in the morning put the crate over the door, drive enough hens in to fill it, take them out one at a time, let the good ones go and put the culls in a shipping crate.

To sum up, cull the hens that have shrunk combs, a nice white coat of feathers, and yellow legs and beaks. Incidentally, culling is not a once-a-year job. It pays to cull continuously, picking out the hens that are out of



Edward Flitcraft of Woodstown, N. J., at the left, is showing a Rhode Island pullet to Prof. Leslie Black of the New Jersey College of Agriculture. This is one of the pullets from Edward's high school Vocational Agriculture project, which won first place in the New Jersey State Pullet-rearing Contest. Edward is the winner of the American Agriculturist scholarship of two weeks at the leadership training school at Camp Miniwanca, Shelby, Michigan.

condition, that show any evidence of disease, or that have stopped laying.

Culling pullets before they're put in the laying house is a tougher job, but it pays big dividends. The common practice is to pick out the earlier-maturing pullets and put them in the laying houses first. After you've gone over the pullet flock a couple or three times, and have picked out the best ones, it will be good business, in view of the feed situation, to sell the 20% or 25% that mature the slowest.

—A. A.—

LIGHTS

Is it a good plan to use lights on a bunch of old hens in order to keep them producing?

This is one way of maintaining egg production until the pullets begin to lay. It's especially workable if you plan to sell the old hens later in the fall. If you put lights on them now, they're likely to molt sooner or later and take a rather long vacation.

—A. A.—

POOR FEATHERING

We have some pullets that have not feathered out properly. What causes this condition?

There are several possible causes. One of the most common is overcrowding. A brooder house that's too dry or too warm may result in poor feathering, and there's good evidence that this condition may be hereditary.

—A. A.—

EARLY EGGS

Does it harm pullets if they begin laying too young?

We think there has been a change in the attitude of poultrymen toward this. A few years ago we heard a lot

(Continued on opposite page)

SANITATION COMES FIRST IN POULTRY HEALTH



KILLS GERMS

WITHOUT HARM TO HENS

Ideal For LAYING HOUSE
Brooder House, Dairy Barn,
Hog Houses, Sheep Sheds,
General Household Use

Ideal Disinfectant and Litter Spray for Laying and Brooder Houses

Yes, authorities agree that sanitation comes first in poultry health! So, clean up and scrub!

Then, to kill the germs, disinfect laying and brooder houses, equipment and the litter thoroughly and frequently! Use Dr. Salsbury's Par-O-San. Though a powerful disinfectant, it will not harm the birds.

Safe You can use Par-O-San safely while hens or chicks are in the house. Non-caustic; won't injure leather, metal, clothing.

Certain Kills common disease germs, bugs and parasites—all three—on contact . . . even coccidia, worm eggs, cold organisms, molds, pullorum, cholera, typhoid, tuberculosis.

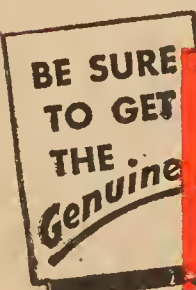
Pleasant Pleasant odor: won't cause "disinfecting headaches." Stainless, leaves no black streaks, won't soil your clothes. Economical: can be diluted in oil or water as much as 1 to 100.

Neglected sanitation can cause you heavy losses. So get genuine Dr. Salsbury's PAR-O-SAN and FREE book on FARM SANITATION, today!

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A Nation-wide Poultry Health Service



Buy at hatcheries, druggists, feed, produce dealers who display this sign.



Dr. Salsbury's PAR-O-SAN

POWERFUL, All-Purpose DISINFECTANT WITH THE Pleasant ODOR

about "holding back" the pullets. Now, more and more poultrymen are feeding them right and letting them lay when they get ready.

—A. A.—

ENLARGED CECA

We killed some broilers and found the ceca very much enlarged. Is this a sign of some disease?

If your broilers appear healthy, I wouldn't worry about this condition. It's rather common.

—A. A.—

VISITORS

Is there any danger of visitors bringing in disease to a poultry flock?

We think there is a distinct danger, if the visitor is a poultryman or he has been on a poultry farm recently. More and more poultrymen are keeping visitors out of the pens, and are even disinfecting their own shoes when they go from a house containing old hens to a house containing young stock.

Baby Chicks

Sunnybrook Chicks

PROFIT-BRED FROM PROVEN STRAINS
NEW HAMPSHIRE, LEGHORNS, R. I. REDS, BARRED and WHITE ROCKS, CROSS BREDS. Pullet tested since 1921. Bred for low mortality, early maturity, high average production. Also sexed pullets 95% accurate.
PULLETS 10,000 six weeks. **ALSO FALL** Ready for shipment to Ready-to-Lay **CHICKS** Write for Prices. Hatches year around.
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KERR CHICKS LIVE

Our 35 years of fair dealing insure satisfaction. Hatches weekly. Write for prices.

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HANSON OR ENGLISH LARGE UNSEXED PULLETS. Ckls. 100
TYPE WHITE LEGHORNS 100
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Large, vigorous, New Hampshire Pullets, carefully selected
14 weeks old, from pullet clean New Hampshire, U. S. Approved source. Excellent laying strain; mature early; efficient food users. Very high livability. Price \$1.95 each express collect. Terms cash with order.
Supply won't last long so order now.

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HANSON OR WHITE LEGHORNS
JULY AND AUGUST PRICES
Postage Paid, Free Cat. Non-Sexed Pts. Ckls.
describing breeders. 100 100 100
Hollywood or Hanson \$10.00 \$18.00 \$ 6.00
R. O. P. Sired CHICKS 11.00 19.00 7.00
White or Barred Rocks 15.00 18.00 15.00
C. M. SHELLENBERGER'S POULTRY FARM,
Box 39, RICHFIELD, PA.

NIEMOND'S CHICKS

100% del. Cash or C.O.D. UNSEX. PULS. CKLS.
(Pullets Guar. 95%) 100 100 100
Hanson Sired Wh. Leghorns \$10.00 \$18.00 \$ 6.00
Large Eng. Wh. Leg. 11.00 20.00 6.00
Red-Rock Cross 13.00 17.00 13.00
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R. & W. Rks. R. I. Reds 13.00 17.00 13.00
Heavy Mixed 12.50 12.50
Pullets Guar. 95% accurate. Terms: Cash or C.O.D.
Write the Old Reliable Plant for Free Catalog giving full details of our flocks. All Breeders Blood-Tested.
T. J. EHRENZELLER, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

Pullets: 6500 W. Leghorns, 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 mo. old, healthy, tested, range grown, R.O.P. Sired, large type, well grown. Priced fair, prompt del. Our 51st year.
PINE TREE HATCHERY & FARM, Stockton, N. J.

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Time taken to read the advertisements in **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST** is time well spent—for there is no better way to keep well informed on new things on the market, what to buy at what price and where to go to get what you want. When you answer an "ad", be sure to mention the name of

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

There's also danger in allowing poultry buyers to enter your poultry houses.

—A. A.—

LICE

One of the simplest ways to control lice on hens is to use Black Leaf-40, a tobacco by-product, on the roosts. This product is spread along the top of the roosts, and kills the lice by vaporizing while the hens are roosting.

—A. A.—

TOUGH SOD

(Continued from Page 5)

"Maybe that's right," agreed Hank. "Sarah's worked for him for years but accordin' to what I hear she don't hesitate to talk back to him when she wants to. Maybe his bark is worse than his bite."

The time finally passed, and at last the house was filled with friends and neighbors come to pay their last respects. Chairs had been brought in by the undertaker. They were filled, and a large overflow crowd stood on the porch and in the yard. A hush hung over the crowd, broken only by the creak of the folding chairs as someone cautiously tried to shift position. Old Dr. Holman, long-time friend and pastor of the family, opened the service:

"The Lord is my Shepherd; I shall not want.

"He maketh me to lie down in green pastures; He leadeth me beside the still waters.

"He restoreth my soul; He leadeth me in the paths of righteousness for His name's sake.

"Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil; for Thou art with me; Thy rod and Thy staff they comfort me."

Allen, seated between his brother and sister, reached down and took hold of the edge of his chair, gritted his teeth, and for a moment almost lost his self-control. He regained it when his brother Billy—who had been a boy but was now a man—covered Allen's hand with his own and pressed so hard that it hurt.

After reading the psalm, the minister gave a short prayer, and then in a calm, everyday voice, he said:

"Death is as natural a function as birth. I don't believe in preaching eulogies. Mrs. Clinton's beautiful life and work speak for themselves. Praise should be given to the living. The purpose of a ceremony when a life goes out is to comfort the loved ones left behind, who must pick up their stumbling steps and travel the

The POET'S CORNER

MINGLED DUST

By Carol M. Ritchie.

I find no snug safe harbor where the few

Who close their minds and hearts may cry

"Am I my brother's keeper still?"

I find no isolation, and no true

America where one may die

Or live secluded on some hill

Or meadow that is native soil alone.

Instead, the far-off alien earth

Has lifted little mounds to take

Within itself our very blood and bone.

Those lands we deemed of little worth

Are sacred now; their wrongs can

shake

Us like our own. Their griefs and joys

are ours,

Their sons and ours are mingled dust.

The blonde, the brown, the yellow,

black,

Like brothers lie. . . But oh, the wasted

hours

When we let go our ancient trust,

And oh, the sons who give it back!

rest of the Great Road without the loved personality who has ended the journey here. I believe with all my heart that with all the suffering and the loneliness, there is also cause for rejoicing when we lose a friend, rejoicing not for us who are left, but rejoicing for the one who has gone, because of the completion of another chapter and the beginning of a new and better one in the eternal life of the human soul.

"I am told that the last words of our beloved friend were, 'I'm so tired!' Exactly as they might be on any evening when we lay ourselves down to rest. Just as we awake tomorrow morning to a new and temporal day, so has our friend awakened to a new and glorious day of a new and eternal life.

"So I say to these children, to the other relatives, to all of her friends, and to all others whose loved ones have gone on before, Be not sorrowful. Rather let the life and works of those we have loved and lost renew our own faith and determination to serve our fellow men, to be good and do right as it is given us to see the right.

"Betty, Allen and Billy—I know how you feel. Of all those I have loved, my father, who died many years ago, made the greatest impression on my life. It seemed to me at the time of his death that it just couldn't be possible that I never would see him in this life again. You will not accept this comfort now in your great grief, but I can say to you as an old man having many more of my loved ones on the other side than I have here, that God does not want us to suffer too much, so He has given us Time, the Great Healer. You will find, especially since you are young, that this grievous loss will be easier to bear as time passes.

"I am sure also that those who have gone would not have us weep unduly. They are resting in eternal peace and happiness. So let their spirits speak to us as my father did to me frequently when his loss seemed too hard to bear, in his favorite poem:

"Sunset and evening star,
And one clear call for me,
And may there be no moaning of the bar,

When I put out to sea.

But such a tide as moving seems asleep,
Too full for sound and foam,
When that which drew from out the boundless deep

Turns again home.

Twilight and evening bell,
And after that the dark!

And may there be no sadness of farewell

When I embark;

For tho' from out our bourne of time and place

The flood may bear me far,
I hope to see my Pilot face to face

When I have crossed the bar."

While the services were underway indoors, rain had begun to fall. It was still raining as Dr. Holman was making a brief prayer around the grave. But with his "Amen", there came a rift in the clouds, and for a moment the low afternoon sun slanted across the stones and shone bright and warm upon the sorrowing group. Nothing that anyone had said or done since his mother's death had reached the despair and sorrow in Allen's heart like the rays of that brief sunshine, for it seemed to him that through it his mother said: "Be of good cheer, son!"

(To be continued)

DOUBLE-DUTY
Drinking Water Medicine
for CHICKS and OLDER BIRDS

1. CHECKS GERM GROWTH in drinking water.
2. MEDICATES BIRDS' digestive systems.

Bowel trouble germs attack birds of all ages—many enter digestive systems through drinking water. Double-Duty Phen-O-Sal tablets, put in the drinking water, regularly, are a wise precaution. Buy at hatcheries, drug, feed and produce stores. Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, Charles City, Iowa.

BE SURE TO GET THE GENUINE

Dr. Salsbury's PHEN-O-SAL

THE Double-Duty DRINKING WATER MEDICINE

"Black Leaf 40" KILLS LICE
OUR "Cap-Brush" Applicator makes "BLACK LEAF 40" GO MUCH FARTHER
JUST A DASH IN FEATHERS... OR SPREAD ON ROOSTS

CAGE BROODER, JAMESWAY UNIVERSAL, best yet, 5 dock 1500 chick capacity, original all steel construction. SINE HATCHERY, 376AC QUAKERTOWN, PENNA.

Ideal Portable Poultry Houses, 12x12, 12x20, 16x20, 16x40. SINE HATCHERY, 376AH, Quakertown, Pa.

Baby Chicks

Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS

Hatches Tues. & Thur. Order from ad or write for actual photo Cat. ORDER IN ADVANCE if Possible. Cash or C.O.D. Non-Sexed Pullets Cockerels
Hanson or Large Type per 100 per 100 per 100
English S. C. W. Leghorns \$10.00 \$18.00 \$5.00
Black or White Minorcas 10.00 18.00 5.00
R. & W. Rox. R. I. Reds, W. Wy. 14.00 17.00 14.00
Red-Rock or Rock-Red Cross 14.00 17.00 14.00
N. HAMP. REDS (AAA SUP.) 18.00 23.00 14.00
H. Mix. \$13. HEAVY BROILER CHIX. no sex guar., \$12.00. Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D., 100% live del. Post Pd. AMER. SEXOIDS ONLY. 95% Accuracy.
C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

CLEAR SPRING CHICKS

95% Guar. Pullets. 100% Live Delivery. 1943 CAT. FREE. Non-Sexed Pullets Ckls.
Large Type Hanson per 100 per 100 per 100
Sired White Leghorns \$12.00 \$20.00 \$ 6.00
Large Type Leghorns 11.00 18.00 6.00
Black Minorcas 12.00 22.00 8.00
Barred Rocks 14.00 17.00 15.00
White Rocks 15.00 17.00 15.00
R. I. Reds 15.00 20.00 15.00
New Hampshire Reds 16.00 20.00 15.00
Red-Rock Cross 15.00 18.00 15.00
Mixed, No sex or Breed guarantee \$12.00 per 100.
We have been satisfying a steady list of prosperous poultrymen for years. All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. Parcel Post Prepaid.
CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY,
F. B. LEISTER, Owner, Box 51, McAlisterville, Pa.

HILLSIDE HATCHERY

Hatches Mon. & Thur. 100 100 100
100% live del. Postpaid. Str. Pts. Ckls.
R.O.P. Sired Wh. Leg. \$12.00 \$22.00 \$ 4.00
Large Eng. Wh. Leg. 11.00 20.00 6.00
Red-Rock Cross 13.00 17.00 13.00
N. Hamp Reds (Spe.) 16.00 22.00 14.00
R. & W. Rks. R. I. Reds 13.00 17.00 13.00
Heavy Mixed 12.50 12.50
Pullets Guar. 95% accurate. Terms: Cash or C.O.D.
Write the Old Reliable Plant for Free Catalog giving full details of our flocks. All Breeders Blood-Tested.
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Better Chicks mean Better Profits. All Breeders Blood Tested. Guar. Sexing. Write for FREE Circular. Sunny Slope Hatchery, Dept. A, Thompsonstown, Pa.

ROSELAWN Write for FREE CIRCULAR. Low Prices Day Old and Started Chicks. ROSELAWN CHICK FARM, Dept. A, McAlisterville, Pa.

New WAR TIME MONEY SAVING PLAN WENE R.O.P. Sired CHICKS
In Addition to LOW MONEY-SAVING PRICES
More 2-to-5-yr.-old HEN BREEDERS mated to 200-314 Egg R.O.P. Sires than any other New Jersey plant. R.O.P.-male-mated Leghorns, Rocks, New Hampshire, R. I. Reds. Sold on 14-day replacement guarantee. BLOODTESTED. HATCHES YEAR 'ROUND. Capacity 1,800,000 Eggs. Popular purebreds or crossbreeds. Write today for FREE CATALOG.
U.S. APPROVED WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. H-4, VINELAND, NEW JERSEY
CATALOG FREE

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

THE MOST important food problem before the third of the country's population which lives in the Northeast can be rather simply stated. It is — Will the Food Administrator loosen up 75,000,000 bushels of corn or its equivalent in other grains to be shipped into the Northeast between November 1, 1943, and July 1, 1944?

Government Black Market

By guaranteeing a floor price on hogs of \$13.75 per cwt., our own government has in effect become a black market operator. The legal price ceiling on a bushel of corn is \$1.07. Hogs, however, on the basis of the government's guarantee of their price will pay from 20 to 40 cents a bushel more than the top OPA price. Naturally, the hogs are getting the corn and none is coming into the Northeast for its hens and cows.

Fortunately, speeded-up shipments of Canadian grains are getting to the Northeast by this summer. By the first of November, however, corn must come in or hens and dairy cows must be killed.

Certainly, before such forced liquidation takes place, the 40,000,000 consumers of fresh eggs and milk living in the Northeast have a right to ask the government why it permits a hog to pay what is in effect a black market price for corn and denies to a hen and a cow — and therefore indirectly to a New York City consumer of eggs and

milk — the same privilege.

Remember the figure — 75,000,000 bushels of corn or its equivalent in small grains must be shipped from the Midwest into the Northeast between November 1, 1943, and July 1, 1944, if the fresh milk and fresh egg requirements of a third of the country's population are to be protected.

* * *

FIT FOR ANGELS

In recent years one of the annual pleasures of my life has been to dine at the home of my good friend, Frank M. Smith, President of the G.L.F. On the basis of many years' experience eating out, I rate Mrs. Smith as one of the top cooks of the land.

This year what with scarcity of help, gas shortage and the like, it began to look as though Mrs. Smith's cooking would be at best a fond memory. Then a neatly wrapped package arrived in Ithaca. On it was the legend, "frozen June 21st." Opened, and its carefully wrapped contents brought to light, the box was found to contain a substantial section of what must have been a most glorious angel-food cake. Sampled, the cake, although nearly two months' old, did not in the least pull down Mrs. Smith's standards for the fresh product.

So now frozen cake comes along as a companion to frozen bread. Both apparently can be quick-frozen fresh and held at zero temperatures indefinitely. When thawed out they are as fresh as the day they were frozen.

Incidentally, we had a swell blackberry pie the other day and only ate half of it, so two quarters were slipped into celophane bags and quick-frozen. I wonder how fresh blackberry pie will taste next Christmas time.

DOWN MEXICO WAY

By H. E. Babcock, Jr.

Last night we finished our second week of working German prisoners-of-war. We expect to keep them on for at least six more weeks.

Since I came to South Springs Ranch, there has been on the farm a 20-acre orchard that in addition to being at least 30 years old was made up of varieties now considered old fashioned and of little market value. Attempts to make a crop on the orchard were unsuccessful. Because it had not been pruned in years, the trees so shaded the ground that good pasture was not available.

With the installation of a prisoner-of-war camp near Roswell and rumors that prisoners would be available for labor, I went ahead and hired a bull dozer to push the trees out.

On August 2nd, 25 German prisoners-of-war were contracted for after diligent attempts had been made by the local employment office to furnish this number of workers from free labor. The daily wage paid is \$1.50 a man.

WORK SATISFACTORY

Through an interpreter I put the Germans to work the first morning with saws and axes working the trees up into wood suitable to buzz. Most of the boys had never seen a cross-cut saw before, although they all appeared to know what an axe was. They knew little about using either tool, however. Most of the first day was spent in teaching the prisoners to really swing an axe and not to push or ride the cross-cut saws. By the second night

they were beginning to get the swing of things and after two weeks they are still increasing their production of wood.

Neighbors always ask first how the boys are working. Surprisingly, they seem to enjoy the work and appreciate the opportunity of being able to get out of camp. There are over 600 prisoners now working in the valley and they represent only a small percentage of the total number of prisoners in the camp. Part of their wages is paid them and the rest is retained by the government for feeding them. To get out and earn money with which to buy cigarettes and candy is an opportunity worth working for. Prisoner workers who do not do satisfactory work can be reported to the camp and dropped from the work detail at the discretion of the farmer hiring the labor.

MUSCLE BOUND

We have gotten into the habit of calling the prisoners "boys", for although all ages are represented a large percentage of the prisoners in our gang are boys that look to be from 18 to 22 years of age. They are excellent physical specimens, but are developed to the point where they are "muscle-bound". They can't limber up enough to swing a sledge or an axe — try as they may — and strike straight down from overhead every blow.

THRIFTY

The farmers working prisoners have been giving the boys fruit, tobacco or

milk at noon as an added incentive and to help fill out their lunches. Their lunches are packed by German cooks whose food resources are the same as our own army cooks have — but the lunches generally consist of a half loaf of bread and a handful of meat. I have been giving the boys muskmelons and watermelons out of the garden each noon. They clean the melons down to the least possible rind, eating white meat as well as the red on the watermelons. How they keep from getting sick is a mystery. They show the training they have had in the past few years of getting every last bit of good out of all they have at hand. Nothing eatable goes to waste.

At the rate they are now going, it looks as if it would take them about four weeks more to complete the work in the orchard. As soon as this work is finished, I am going to move them into some of our worst tree and brush rows and get these cleaned up while this labor is available.

LIVESTOCK

Our horses have for the time being been retired to pasture with their mule colts. We have a 100 per cent crop this year, but due to navel-ill we have two colts which will probably have to be killed as soon as their mothers begin to fall off enough in milk production to stand drying up.

Our hogs are all on alfalfa pasture and are getting only unmarketable supplementary feed. True, they are not getting fat, but they are growing out well. We plan to market them as soon



The picture above shows half of the carcass of the grass fatted steer which was pictured on this page last issue. Graded "good" by a federal meat grader, the table quality of this carcass was excellent. Perhaps the steaks were a little tougher than they would have been had the steer been fed grain for sixty to ninety days, but they certainly would not have tasted any better.

as they are heavy enough, whether they are hog fat or not. Maize is now worth \$2.50 cwt. here with hogs selling at \$13.00 cwt. locally.

MAIZE EARLY

Due to correctly spaced rains during June we have 120 acres of maize nearly ready to cut without having been irrigated. Since we have had no rains lately, the maize is ready earlier than usual. Late summer rains tend to keep the grain soft and hold up combining. With practically no humidity this summer, we expect the grain to be ready a month early.

BIG COTTON CROP

After over 30 days with no rain and with temperatures running at 100° and over all day, our crops look very good. Cotton seems to thrive on this kind of weather so long as it has plenty of moisture available, and it has been a struggle to keep everything irrigated up to its demands. We now have hopes of a definite yield of over two bales of cotton to the acre — the highest yield made on the farm in the last four crops I have seen.

SERVICE BUREAU

By H. L. Cosline

DON'T CHANGE

"I have been shipping my eggs to a man in New York City who has been very prompt and reliable. The other day, I had a letter from a man in Brooklyn who says he has been buying my eggs from this receiver, and suggested that I ship direct to him. I am sending his name and address, will you check his reliability?"

The man to whom our subscriber has been shipping has a good rating. The man who wants to buy his eggs direct is apparently a retailer, and we are advising our subscriber not to ship to him. Here are our reasons: First, this retailer is naturally interested in buying eggs cheaper and not in paying more for them; we doubt if our subscriber would get more for his eggs. Second, the chances are that the man now getting the eggs deals with this retailer on a cash basis. There is a chance that the retailer would get behind in his payments to our subscriber, and that pay would be difficult to collect. Third, once you have located a reliable, fair receiver of your eggs, it is good business to stay with him; particularly at this time of the year when egg production has declined. He stayed with you during the flush spring season, so stay with him now.

—A. A.—

A PUZZLE

"Last March, I ordered some parts for a Candee Coal Brooder from Candee Incubator Company of Syracuse, New York, sending a Post Office money order for \$38.00. I received a letter acknowledging the order, but I have not received the goods."

The letter to which our subscriber referred was typed on a blank piece of paper with the words "Candee Incubator Company" at the top, but signed on the typewriter by W. A. Schleit Manufacturing Company, and below in pen, Candee Incubator Company. No individual's name was mentioned, and no street address given.

We wrote Candee Company and got no reply. Then we contacted the Syracuse Better Business Bureau, who replied that to the best of their knowledge, the Candee Incubator Company

was no longer in business. The Better Business Bureau reported they had no street address or phone number for W. A. Schleit Manufacturing Company, and that the case had been referred to the Post Office for investigation.

—A. A.—

DOCTOR "QUACK"

"I would like information about the—Company. They advertise to give treatments by mail."

The American Medical Association of Chicago has a complete file of information on a large number of doctors

and concerns that advertise mail treatments. In all cases we have asked about, the information has been unfavorable. In the first place, no doctor can treat a patient intelligently until he knows what is wrong; and how can he tell without opportunity to examine the patient? In the second place, the medical profession frowns on advertising, and as a result, reputable physicians do not follow that practice. The Service Bureau does not recommend dealing with this class of doctors.

—A. A.—

ONE-SIDED

In spite of several warnings on this page, readers are still giving doubtful accounts to questionable collection agencies. The only thing they get from such actions is dissatisfaction. In the

first place, the collection agency writes the contract or agreement, the terms of which are all in their favor. Second, the contract states that the agency gets the fee for accounts given even though the money is paid direct to the creditor. That does not sound so bad, nevertheless it seems to work out so the agency is legally able to keep most or all of the money they succeed in collecting.

—A. A.—

"PAPERS"

"My registration papers just arrived from the company. After trying since February to get hold of these papers, I have no doubt but that it was your bureau that did the trick. I wish to thank you most sincerely for the help you have given in this matter.—F.A.B."

\$1000.00 Paid for Death By Accident



HOME OFFICE
Charles W. Varney, President
Emma F. Watson, Secretary
Louise P. McDonald, Asst. Sec.
Charles W. Varney, Jr., Treasurer

THE GRANGE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

TELEPHONE 900
ROCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

March 18, 1943

North American Accident Ins. Co.
209 South LaSalle Street
Chicago, Illinois

Att: Mrs. M. K. Gordon - Claim Examiner
Re: Case No. R-135819 - Wesley Adams - N1989560

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 8th instant enclosing draft payable to Mabel M. N. Adams, wife and beneficiary of Wesley Adams, deceased, who was killed on January 25, 1943 in the highway nearly in front of his home in Londonderry, New Hampshire.

We wish to take this opportunity to thank you for the very courteous and businesslike manner in which this claim has been handled by your company. The kind of friendly service which you have shown in this case can only increase public confidence in your company, and I certainly am glad to add my endorsement of this type of friendly service.

Very truly yours,

GRANGE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

By *Charles W. Varney*
President

CWV:M

Mr. Adams paid \$2.00 for the travel policy which paid his wife \$1000.00. The policy covers public travel, automobile, pedestrian accidents as provided for in the policy.

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.

Oldest and Largest Exclusive Health and Accident Company in America

N.A. ASSOCIATES DEPARTMENT

POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.

Recent Service Bureau Claims Settled

NEW YORK

L. V. Bridges, Coles.	\$18.00
(Refund on chicks ordered)	
Frank Zaleski, Southold.	12.50
(Adjustment on pig purchased)	
Howard Strother, Avon.	19.50
(Money returned on order not received)	
Lewis Kirby, East Chatham.	63.00
(Refund on baby chicks)	
H. L. Kling, Cobleskill.	24.75
(Refund on chicks not received)	
Albert Layman, Prattville.	1.60
(Deposit on unreceived order)	
James Van Dresar, Westernville.	7.00
(Refund on baby chicks)	
Allen M. Jones, Elbridge.	13.75
(Money refunded on chicks)	
Leo Rogers, Little Valley.	82.50
(Refund on order not received)	
Joseph Komarek, Spencer.	1.10
(Adjustment on seeds ordered)	
Thomas Dollar, Heuvelton.	38.00
(Adjustment on chicks received)	
Marian Gage, Dewittville.	37.50
(Adjustment on mail order)	
Bert Fuller, Hancock.	4.20
(Money refunded on seed potatoes not received)	
Albert J. Vere, Westfield.	78.00
(Adjustment on chicks)	
Robert L. Appar, Addison.	24.00
(Refund on order of pigs)	

PENNSYLVANIA

Cora Newton, Shinglehouse.	\$10.00
(Refund on order of chicks)	
Albert Jones, Centerville.	21.50
(Refund on chicks ordered)	

NEW JERSEY

Elizabeth Dwinell, East Orange.	\$12.95
(Refund on mail order)	
A. Bronisewski, Helmetta.	17.00
(Refund on order of chicks)	

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Abbie Mayo, Meredith.	\$11.25
(Refund on chicks)	

MASSACHUSETTS

Herman Moulton, Athol.	\$15.00
(Adjustment on baby chicks)	

VERMONT

B. H. Forbes, Burlington.	\$ 5.45
(Adjustment on chick order)	

10,503 persons have been injured or killed in travel accidents and drawn benefits under their North American policies.

Keep Your Policy Renewed

FOUR FREEDOMS, YES, but we Farmers want a FIFTH...

- 
1. Freedom from FEAR
 2. Freedom from WANT
 3. Freedom of WORSHIP
 4. Freedom of SPEECH



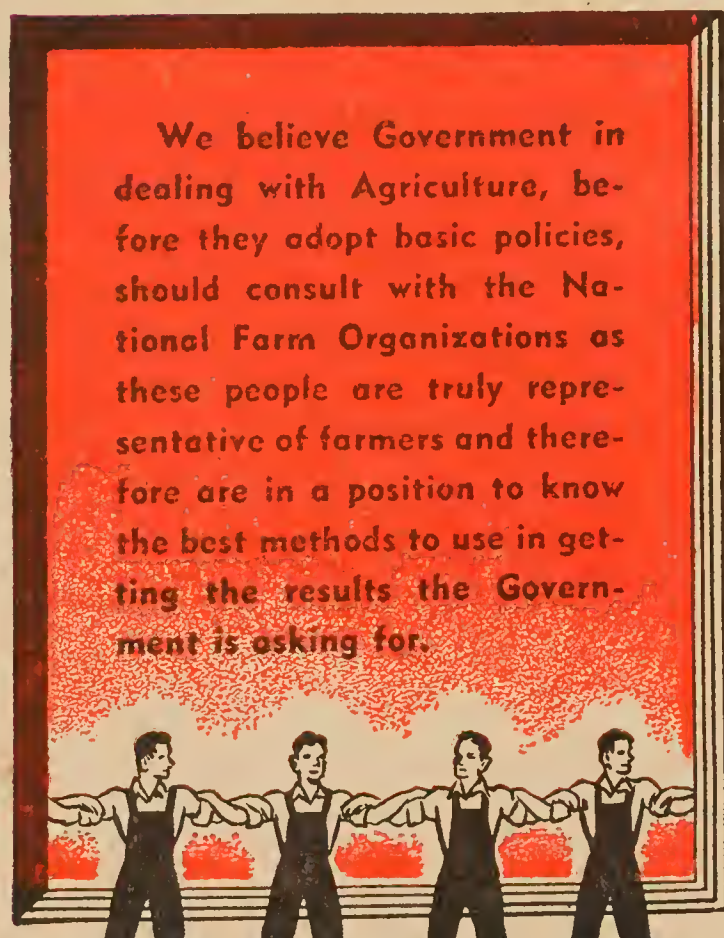
5. FREEDOM to Live and Manage Our Own Lives In The Good Old American Way

Those are the FOUR FREEDOMS. President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill say they are fundamental freedoms. They promise to make the FOUR FREEDOMS come true in the lives of ALL mankind—all the world over—after the war.

We farmers say Amen to that. We want no freedom for ourselves which we would not gladly share with other men. But as farmers, we deal with Nature not with man-made governments.

To the man who prepares his soil carefully and cultivates his crops well, Nature yields a big harvest. To the man who is slack and careless in his work, she yields but little harvest. Both of her crops are *just* and *equal returns* for the amount of time and effort spent on them. That's the only justice and equality that Nature knows. We who work with Nature bow to her superior wisdom.

That's why we want the freedom to live our own lives in our own way—to work out our own freedom from fear and want—just so long as we do not interfere with the rights and welfare of others. We believe that Freedom from Fear, Freedom from Want, Freedom of Worship and Freedom of Speech are only empty phrases unless we also have freedom to live our lives in our own way. And we believe that freedom to live our lives in our own way entails other rights—fully as fundamental—which we shall be asked to sacrifice unless our FIFTH freedom is added to the OTHER FOUR. These rights are—



We believe Government in dealing with Agriculture, before they adopt basic policies, should consult with the National Farm Organizations as these people are truly representative of farmers and therefore are in a position to know the best methods to use in getting the results the Government is asking for.



- ★ Our right to the fruits of our own labor;
- ★ Our right to the tools, materials and prices which will make our labor as fruitful as possible;
- ★ Our right to the property passed on to us by the prudence and industry of our parents;
- ★ Our right to care for and improve the lot of our children;
- ★ Our right to pass on to our children the goods which our own industry and self-restraint accumulated during our life time;
- ★ And finally our right to enjoy the possession of all these with the least interference and restraint on the part of government . . . with the least exploitation and oppression on the part of monopolies . . . and with the least disruption of our own peaceful and progressive ways by other peoples who would gladly share our larders, but not our labors.

Freedom to return to our tried and true American Way of Life is all we ask, thank you.

Published by THE THOUSANDS OF FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

PUBLISHED
EVERY OTHER WEEK

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

Midsummer Comes to Hillside Farm

By Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.



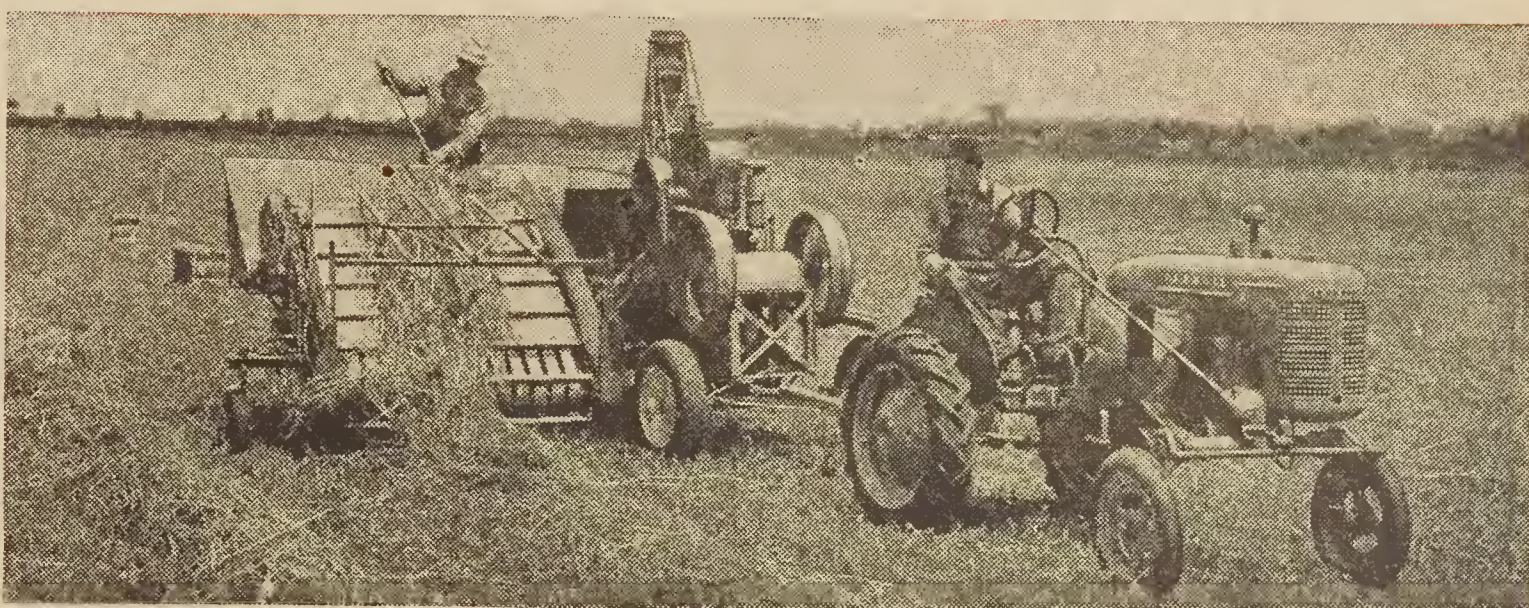
WE BEGAN haying on June 10 and finished the job on the last day of July. Today — August 17—we are starting in to do the job over again. The barn was practically empty to begin with, and when we had finished almost the last possible ton had been stuffed under the roof. In addition, ten or a dozen loads badly damaged by rain were spread on the pastures. We are not much inclined to give barn room to spoiled hay. If thinly scattered on the pasture, the cows will pick out at least a little of the best of it and spread the remainder enough so that grass will not be smothered. Next year the growth of pasture will be all the better, because by that time the spoiled hay will be available plant food.

For a good many years I have worked mainly in the barn during haying, and generally I have "stuck the fork" for unloading. I suppose this is regarded as a job for a man who is a little past his best. At any rate, people are beginning to call me "Pop" and I still do this job. I have unloaded several thousand tons of hay—first, in the days when a team pulled it off, then later when for the team we substituted truck or car, and in recent years I have handled the electric hoist which surely is way ahead of the other methods.

This Matter of Roughage

Last April I wrote that a great deal of the local alfalfa had winter-killed or (more correctly, I think) spring-killed. At that date, however, I did not realize what a complete job had been done. The passing weeks have demonstrated that on this farm we lost, say, 90% of our stand. We have two fields, which a year ago seemed excellent, which now have only two or three plants to the square rod. Another field, lying very steep and facing toward the southeast, came through in fairly good shape. A neighbor who has some land that might be classed as a limestone gravel rather than a clay loam reports that his came through without serious loss. In any case, I feel confident that the new stands had the highest percentage of survivals. Presumably an alfalfa crown, like an orchard tree, has a somewhat definite life, and after they are five or six years old they drop out easier than a younger plant.

The curious fact is that this wholesale kill-



Haying has always been the hardest, most back-breaking job on the farm. But the time is rapidly approaching when old-time haying methods and much of the hard work will be things of the past. Here, for example, is the picture of a new smaller, moderately-priced pickup baler. Its capacity is one to two tons per hour, and weight of bales (16 x 18 inches in size) is from 40 to 85 pounds, depending on conditions.

Several machinery companies are planning to put smaller balers on the market after the war. It is a quick and easy way of doing the haying and is rapidly coming into general practice. You will not want to miss Jared Van Wagenen's readable article on this page about haying and other timely jobs on "Hillside Farm."

ing of alfalfa has not proved as great an agricultural calamity as might be expected. A few areas where there had been the very best and densest stands were left practically bare ground, but ordinarily what we call pretty good alfalfa carries some blue grass and very often a substantial amount of timothy and quack. Once the alfalfa is out of the way, these plants which have been maintaining a precarious foothold come on in astonishing fashion not only because they now have the field to themselves but also because an old alfalfa crown is a veritable storehouse of nitrogen and minerals. Moreover, these dead crowns decay very promptly so that by mid-May the surviving grasses have an abundant feast of organic nitrogen and other nutrients. This explains the paradox that while we lost most of the alfalfa which is ordinarily the main dependence for our hay crop, we have, nevertheless, about as much hay as usual. Of course, it should be added that this is true by grace of an abundant early summer rainfall. A general killing of alfalfa followed by a dry summer would indeed be something of a disaster.

So it is that for the first time in many years we must look forward to feeding the herd on hay that has only a light sprinkling of legumes. I am not greatly disturbed at the pros-

pect of a radical change from our usual roughage. Most of our hay was cut fairly early and gotten in without much rain, and we have fed enough of it to know that it is palatable. We expect to get on very well, thank you.

Something more than fifty years ago I was a student in the College of Agriculture at Ithaca. To be exact, it was not at that time the New York State College of Agriculture, but merely the Department of Agriculture in Cornell University. It was just in the hey-day of the exact balanced ration. The idea was an importation from Germany, and it was known as the Wolff-Lehman standard. We were taught to believe that for a milking cow there was just one correct nutritive ratio, and that any change from this was a sad mistake. The orthodox ration was 1:5.4 which means one part of protein to 5.4 parts of carbohydrates plus fat. We now feel pretty sure that the cow is rather elastic in her ration requirements and will do at least reasonably good work over a rather wide range of protein percentages.

It seems certain that the tendency among dairymen is to lay less emphasis on high protein grain mixtures than was deemed necessary a dozen years ago, and by the same token I hope we (Please Turn to Page 18)

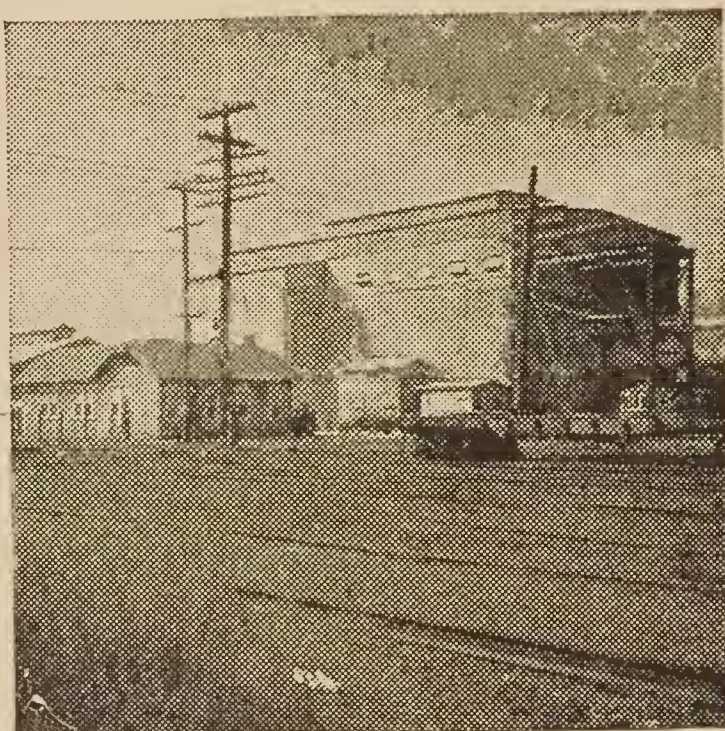
IN THIS ISSUE LOAN PROGRAM FOR POTATOES, Page 3; PROPOSE PRICES ON APPLES FOR PROCESSING, Page 3; DON'T GET COLD FEET, Page 6; DO YOUR SHEEP HAVE SCAB?, Page 8; BOOSTING MILK PRODUCTION WITH ARTIFICIAL BREEDING, Page 11; RAT KILLING CONTEST, Page 11; FEDERAL FARM INCOME TAX, Page 17; RELISHES AND SPREADS, Page 19.

The basis of a sound business cooperative is voluntary use by fully informed patrons

The use of superphosphate on good pasture sod encourages the growth of legumes. These legumes furnish nitrogen which stimulates the growth of grasses. All the plants develop bigger and better root systems that help to make worn-out soils more fertile and moisture retaining.

3 Good Reasons

why it will pay you to superphosphate your pastures this September



1. SEPTEMBER TOP DRESSING gets the superphosphate down ahead of the fall rains and winter snows which help take the phosphoric acid down to the roots of the plants. This plant food next spring gives the legumes and grasses a good start—ahead of the weeds—and provides a longer season of good grazing next summer.

2. NEXT SPRING'S SUPPLY of superphosphate will be curtailed because of serious labor shortages at the plants. Supplies for the Northeast will be reduced still further if transportation should lag under the ever-increasing load of war supplies. The best time to get superphosphate is *now* while the getting is good.

3. WITH THIS JOB DONE and out of the way, you will have just that much more time to fit the land and plant crops next spring, right when every hour counts. Also—you're sure of it. Waiting until spring to spread superphosphate and lime *this* year means taking a chance on scarce labor as well as the weather.

How to Get the Most Out of Superphosphate

It takes about 200 pounds of 20% superphosphate per acre per year to furnish all the phosphoric acid required by a high yielding permanent pasture. It's better to start with a rather heavy application and repeat it every three to

five years. For example, spread 800 to 1000 pounds of superphosphate per acre this fall on a quarter to a third of your best pasture land. In three or four years you will cover all the permanent pasture you need with superphos-

phate. Plan to have about one acre per cow of fertilized pasture at the end of this time.

Poultry Pastures Too

Poultry pastures also need phosphorus. If you have some good permanent poultry pasture, or if you've established a new poultry pasture during the past few years, top-dress it with super-

phosphate this month for better feed next spring.

What About Lime?

Many pasture grasses will do all right on pretty sour soil. Most of the legumes however need lime. It's best to have your county agent make a soil test of the pasture land you're going to improve. Follow his recommendations regarding lime.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc., Ithaca, N. Y.

You, ★ ★ Your Farm and the WAR

LOAN PROGRAM FOR POTATOES

While a bumper potato crop is expected, there is every indication that there will be a demand for every potato grown. Because storage facilities are inadequate to handle the crop, and because we are likely to harvest a good many immature potatoes that will not stand storage, we may have more potatoes for sale at digging time than the market can absorb.

Last spring, to encourage heavy planting of potatoes, the government announced that they would support prices. Already some potatoes have been purchased, but government officials state that the fewer they have to buy in order to support potato prices, the better they will be suited. Government price support will be mainly in the form of a loan program which has just been announced. Growers, of course, will not sell potatoes for less than the loan value, and therefore a "floor price" will be established. Loans will be available to growers who planted 90% of their white potato goal and to dealers who pay growers support prices or better. Growers are not required to grade potatoes in order to get loans, but potatoes will be inspected and loans made on the basis of the percentage of U. S. No. 1's. Loans must be applied for before December 1, and will be made at the support price (about 20% below the ceiling price) of minus 35c a hundred to cover grading, sacking and loading on cars.

The support price will be increased 20c per cwt. on December 1 and 10c additional on January 1. These are non-recourse loans; that is, the potatoes are the only security, and if the loan is not repaid the government takes the potatoes as payment.

It is hoped that the regular market channels will handle most of the crop, and chain stores are planning to feature potatoes so that consumers who have storage facilities will be able to buy their winter supply this fall. Growers who wish to get loans will apply to their county War Board. The potatoes will be inspected, and in most cases it is believed that local banks will actually make the loan. Part or all of a loan can be paid back at any time. Full payment will be due March 1, 1944.

Farmers have been vexed on several occasions by the slowness with which government intentions were announced. Here is one case where growers are given the program early enough so that they can make their plans accordingly.

—A. A.—

PROPOSE PRICE SCHEDULE ON APPLES FOR PROCESSING

CURRENTLY downward prospects for fruit harvests and increased cost of production are reflected in recommendations of the National Apple Planning Committee for prices to be paid to growers for apples for processing.

Mark E. Buckman of Sodus, New York state member of the committee, and Frank W. Beneway of Ontario, president of the New York and New England Apple Institute, are back from Washington with a schedule of recommended prices. This was worked out by the committee, meeting with Carl G. Wooster and Ralph Headley of the War Food Administration. It

has yet to receive approval of the WFA and OPA.

The schedule recommended is for minimum prices for apples of U. S. Cannery grades, 2¼ inches up, as follows: No. 1, hard varieties, \$3.25 per hundredweight; No. 2, \$1.75; No. 1, soft varieties, \$2.62½; No. 2, \$1.50. For apple butter, chop and juice stock, \$1.50; for cider apples, \$1.00.

The committee by resolution agreed to support a "set-aside" order for government use on the above grades, provided these prices are established as minimums and any fresh fruit price ceilings that may be established meet

the approval of the National Apple Planning Committee.

HEAVY PROCESSING DEMAND

The government had intimated that it wanted 40 million bushels of apples this year for processing. It also has made it apparent that price ceilings are to be set for fresh apples. For some time the Apple Institute has been engaged in negotiations trying to establish prices high enough to assure processors enough apples and to encourage growers to salvage lower grades.

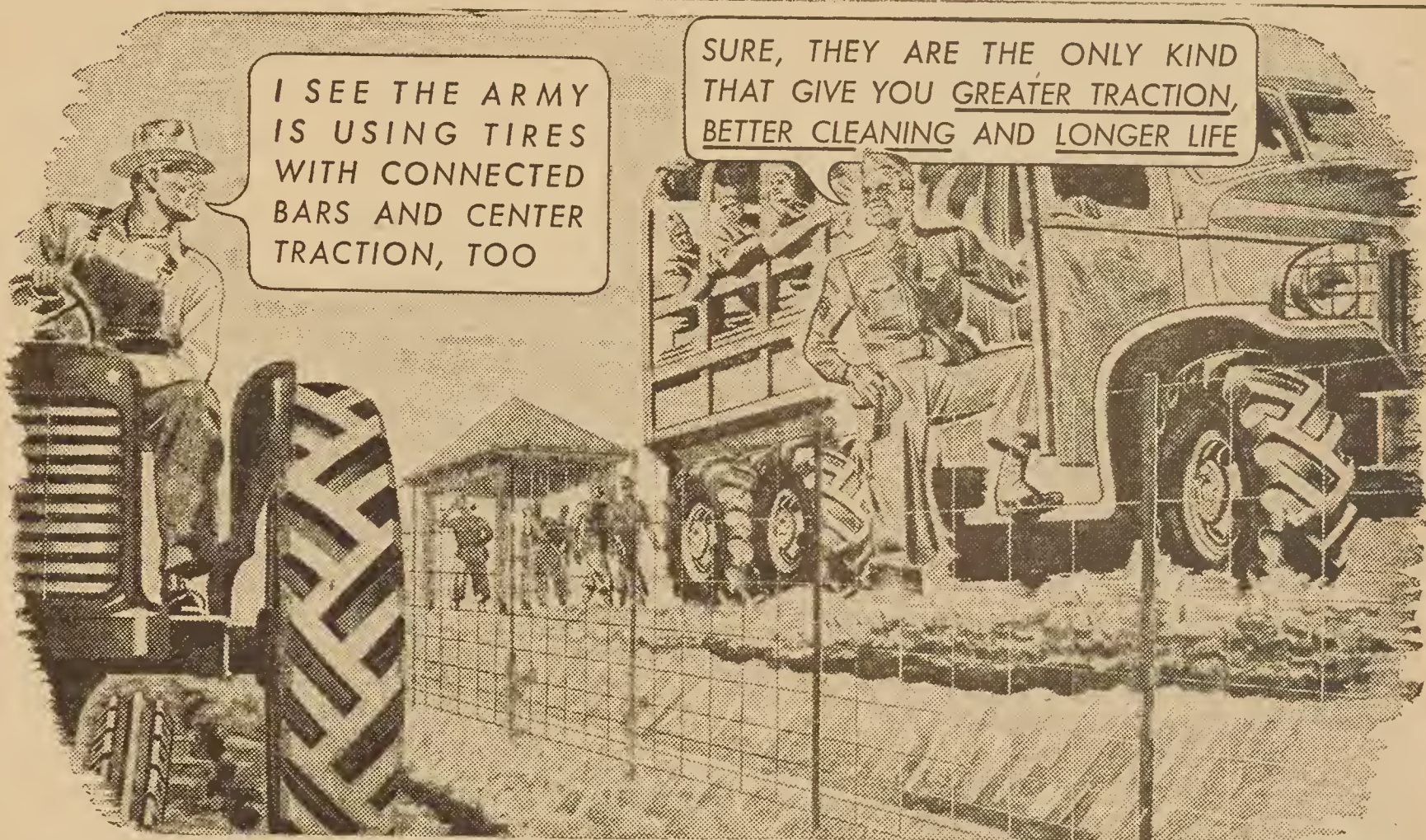
President Beneway recently announced a four-point program for the

institute as follows:

1. A determined effort to harvest and care for all marketable apples.
2. Salvage of lower-grade apples wherever possible for processing.
3. An educational campaign to help housewives make best use of apples.
4. A merchandising campaign in conjunction with the trade to assure that apples will move into consumption promptly, thereby reducing the waste factor.

Earlier in the season the Apple Institute recommended that there be no ceilings on fresh fruit, but that if there were ceilings they be high enough to

(Continued on Page 6)



*Mr. Extra Traction Says: "TAKE A TIP FROM UNCLE SAM THE NEXT TIME YOU BUY TRACTOR TIRES"

WHEN jeeps, command cars, trucks and all other types of Army vehicles plunge across open fields on hard ground, or soft ground, *pulling power* is of prime importance. That's why on the tires of Uncle Sam's battle equipment you will see *only braced bars and powerful traction centers*.

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THE EDITORIAL PAGE

NINE CATS IN A BAG

IN OPENING the Dairymen's League Food Conference at Syracuse on August 31, Mr. Fred H. Sexauer, President of the League, spoke briefly on the need of better understanding between those who produce the nation's food and those who eat it. Fred said that when he visited with industrial workers he found they were a pretty good lot of fellows and that most of them were trying to do a good job, and that when he went into offices and stores and met the business men of the country, he found that they were also.

"But," he said, "we are like the nine cats in a bag in the story that the late Dr. George F. Warren used to tell. After someone had put the cats in the bag they all began to snarl at and fight with one another, giving no consideration to the real cause of the trouble, the fellow who put them in there, or the one who was shaking the bag. When we get into some trouble," Mr. Sexauer said, "it is natural to begin to criticize and fight the one nearest to us, but that also leads to strikes, to war, and general disaster."

Then Mr. Sexauer made the point that many of the interests of the consumer and producer are mutual, that if the farmer couldn't get enough for his product to continue to produce it, in the end this would surely lead to shortages from which the consumer would suffer.

"The object, then, of this food conference," concluded Mr. Sexauer, "is to bring about a better understanding of the whole food problem."

The whole conference was eminently successful in doing just that. I wish more such meetings of producers and consumers on the food problem could be held in every city in the land.

Later in the conference another speaker brought out the fact that there is never any real surplus of food. In recent years we have imported more food from other countries than we have exported. What we often call the surplus is not a result of too much production but of too little consumption. That is proved by the fact that when wages are good, as they are now, people buy more food than we can produce.

A WAY TO SAVE MONEY

THE questions-and-answers article by V. B. Hart on page 17 makes clear the importance of farmers keeping accurate records of their expenses. After a farmer has put in a full day in the field and then done chores, he is likely to feel more like going to bed than putting down figures in an account book, but every \$5 of deductible expenses missed in making out the 1943 federal income-tax return will cost the taxpayer over \$1 this year; and as Dr. Hart says, experience indicates that unless a farmer has a written record of his expenses, he just doesn't get those deductible expense items in on his return.

THE LONESOME TIME

ALWAYS about this time of year a change comes over the countryside that tells every old country dweller that another summer has passed. The haying and grain harvesting is done, the crickets begin to chirp, and over the landscape hangs a mellow haze.

To me this has always been a rather sad time, not only because I hate to see the summer pass, but also because back across the years this time was a "going-away time" in my family. I never will forget our first little son marching gaily down the road on his way to school for the first time, while his mother stood in the doorway with tears in her eyes.

And I have often told the story of an old friend of mine whose only son was going away to college in the fall. The father knew the boy never would be home to stay for any length of time again, so after they said goodbye he climbed on his wagon

By E. R. Eastman

and drove his team at a gallop into the field to get a load of corn, threw the corn on as corn never had gone on before, working furiously just to ease the ache in his heart.

Well, to many of your homes and to mine the lonesome time this year is particularly hard because it is to war that our boys have gone and are going, but for the sake of the boys themselves and for our own sake we cannot afford to let sadness get us down. These bad days will be followed by good ones, and the best way to insure the coming of those better days is to be of good cheer and do the jobs assigned to us the best we can.

EARL A. FLANSBURGH

WITHIN the space of a little over a month I am called upon to mourn, in common with thousands of others, the passing of two great leaders of agriculture and my lifelong friends. A few weeks ago it was Dean Carl E. Ladd, and now it is Earl A. Flansburgh, County Agent Leader of New York State, who died August 30. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Evans Flansburgh, and one son, Earl R. Flansburgh, two brothers and two sisters.

Like so many others who have made their mark in the world, Earl was a farm boy, thereby learning the habits of work and personal responsibility. He was graduated from Cornell in 1915, taught school for a time, and then went to Rochester, New Hampshire, where he was county agent in 1917 and 1918, back in the days when Farm Bureau work was comparatively new and in its pioneer stages.

Earl returned to New York State to serve as county agent in Livingston County from 1918 to 1921, at which time his fellow agents elected him Chief Buster of the County Agents' Association, known as the Sod Busters. In 1921 Earl became Assistant County Agent Leader, and was promoted to County Agent Leader in 1932.

Since 1936, in addition to county agent leader duties, Earl was chief executive officer of the Triple A program in New York State. In that position he has been of untold assistance to farmers in helping to adjust Triple A policies to New York State conditions.

Earl's knowledge of New York State agriculture, his sympathy with and understanding of farmers and their problems, and in particular his courage enabled him to lay sound democratic foundations in the New York State Farm Bureau. He insisted that much of the leadership of Farm Bureau work and determination of policies must remain with the communities and the people themselves. He was an arch enemy of centralization.

Always when I know of a man's achievements and see his steady advance to positions of leadership and responsibility, I wonder just what is the measure of a great man. What are the qualities that make some men stand out so prominently above their fellows as leaders? What is it, on top of ability and education, that makes a man a true leader?

In one sentence, it is a man's ability to get along well with his fellows, the ability to give and to take, to compromise on non-essentials without sacrificing principles. Were men, and especially their leaders, better able to work with their fellows, there would be no war in the world today and all the race would be infinitely farther along the road to a richer, better life.

Earl Flansburgh worked his way to eminent leadership and into the love of thousands who knew him because he had that understanding and love of his fellows that enabled him to give and to take and to extend friendly help to those who travelled

the same road with him.

In spite of our high pressure jobs, Earl and I found time for frequent visits. We rode the hills and valleys of the farm country together, we were often in each other's offices, and I loved to get him alone, as on a long drive, where he let his keen sense of humor have full sway, and also gave me the benefit of his wide knowledge of birds and flowers and of those other things which mean so much to us who love the country.

I am comforted in the loss of Carl and Earl and all the others who have crossed the Divide by the words which a friend of mine wrote in sympathy right after Carl Ladd's death. He said:

"Ed, has it ever occurred to you, as it so often has occurred to me, that all of a man doesn't die; that during his presence here, his life becomes part of the warp and woof of an intricate pattern, touching many lives; and that the pattern cannot be wholly destroyed? Ideas and philosophies which he has set in motion must go on living, growing into the ideas and philosophies of generation after generation to infinity; the influences to which he gives urge cannot be recalled by his passing."

"It behooves a man, I think, so to live his life that all coming within his scope are enriched; that he strive to the limit of his powers and understanding to fulfil the purpose of his earthly presence which is, as I see it, to carry closer to its unfoldment the Divine Plan, the Great Design, of which he is a part."

FROSTS AND THE MOON

THE CORN CROP across the Northeast as a whole is excellent, but it is late, and whether or not a lot of it matures will depend on how well frost holds off.

In visiting about this with a friend, he stated rather positively that if we can get by the next full moon without a frost then the chances are good that there won't be a frost for quite a spell. He probably also believes that crops should be planted in the right time of the moon for best results.

I didn't dispute him, because in spite of scientific findings I am not too sure myself that the moon doesn't have some effect upon the weather and upon growing conditions. I neither believe nor disbelieve. We do know that the moon has a tremendous effect upon the waters of the earth as shown by the tides. We do know that we often get our heaviest frosts on clear moonlight nights. Scientists explain that on a moonlight night the wind has died down and there are no clouds, conditions for a frost are therefore just right, moon or no moon.

I sometimes wonder, however, if an old countryman who has closely observed weather and crop conditions for a lifetime isn't quite likely to have drawn correct conclusions from his observations. What do you think about it?

HOW TALL IS YOUR CORN?

"I nailed up a stalk of silage corn today (August 28) which is 12' 3" tall."—Frank E. Thayer, Freeburg, N. Y.

I LOVE to see the pride a man takes in his crops as evidenced when you ride along the road at this time of year and see the tall cornstalks nailed to the barns or trees. Here's Mr. Thayer's challenge. Who can beat it?

TWO CONTESTS

ON PAGES 11 and 18 you will find information again on those two interesting and worthwhile contests, the American Agriculturist campaign to kill off rats, and the Farm Credit Administration's big prize contest for the best letter on "Why I Buy War Bonds."

Here you have an opportunity to take part in jobs that will help to win the war and at the same time perhaps earn a worthwhile prize.

TOUGH

SYNOPSIS

Allen Clinton, a likeable "red-headed" young farmer, succeeds in his fight to organize a Farm Bureau in Lanark County, but in doing so makes a bitter enemy of Ezra Chittendon, hard-boiled boss of the county. Allen and Helen Chittendon, sweethearts since childhood, quarrel when Helen urges Allen to stop fighting her Dad.

As Farm Bureau President, Allen sees a lot of pretty Betty Tyler, the Farm Bureau stenographer, but seems to be blind to her love for him. Allen spends a busy winter organizing the Farm Bureau TB cleanup campaign, and the following March finds Lanark County farmers sharply divided on the merits of the campaign, with much talk of graft. An official investigation is instigated by Ezra Chittendon who sees a chance to revenge himself on Allen and to discredit the Farm Bureau.

Sheriff Payne on a tip from District Attorney Frank Wood (who is in love with Helen Chittendon and jealous of Allen) inspects Allen's herd and finds that a cow which Allen had bought from Hank Wilson is a TB condemned animal with the brand covered up. Allen is placed under arrest, but immediately released on bail. Not long after this, Fate deals Allen a still harder blow in the sudden death of his mother from a heart attack, brought on partly by worry over his indictment.

CHAPTER XV.

THE NECESSITY of making the funeral arrangements, of bearing up before his brother and sister, and the excitement of meeting the relatives and receiving the sympathy of all the friends and neighbors carried Allen along from the death of his mother until after the burial. But when he turned from the grave to go back home and remembered that never before had he gone home without finding his mother there, the pain of his loss was almost unbearable.

Back at the house, big, wholesome, jolly Aunt Kate did her best to keep Betty from thinking, and Hank reminded Billy that the rain water would have to be dumped out of the sap buckets in the maple grove. Billy quickly changed his clothes and went with Hank. Allen also went upstairs to change his clothes before starting the chores, and when he came down again he found Betty Tyler there alone waiting for him.

"Al," she said, gently, as he sat down near her, "you know I've lost both my father and mother. I know just how you feel. I knew from my own experience that the toughest time would be when you came back to the house today, so I came over. There's not much one can say. Words somehow are inadequate. But I do remember that the sympathy of my friends helped me a lot, and I wanted to be sure that you knew that you had mine."

As she spoke she came over and slipped her arm around his shoulders and stroked his head with that maternal instinct which women have had for children and men since the beginning of the race. Allen reached up and took hold of the hand resting on his shoulder, then suddenly his shoulders began to heave and the tears ran down his face. Betty let him cry, knowing it would do him good. After a couple of minutes, he said brokenly:

"Excuse me, Betty, I didn't mean to do that. But it seems as though things have been a little too thick for me this winter, and I wonder what I've done to deserve so much trouble."

"You've done nothing, Allen. And your troubles are just like those of all the rest of us, only yours seem to be coming in heaps. They'll all straighten out after a while."

"You're a peach, Betty — a real friend."

After a moment she said:

E. R. EASTMAN

"I've got to go now, Allen. Just keep your chin up and everything will come out all right."

She went quickly from the room, thinking sadly that apparently she meant no more to him than any other casual friend, and wondering with a little ache in her heart if he wasn't still deeply in love with Helen and if that wasn't one of the troubles he referred to. Allen went out to help do the milking and the chores, thanking God for regular routine and work, which more than anything else help to make difficult times pass and to crowd grief temporarily at least out of the mind.

That night after supper in company with Betty and Billy, he arranged for Aunt Kate to stay and keep house for them for a few weeks until they could make some more permanent arrangement. After he had gone to bed, Allen lay sleepless for a long time. Outside his bedroom was a tin roof over the long front porch. Since a little boy he had loved to hear the rain pattering on that roof, lulling him to sleep. But tonight it was different. When the rain drove on that roof, he thought of his mother out alone in it. Finally, taking a quilt and a pillow, he went back downstairs to spend a restless night on the sittingroom couch.

Next morning the sun came up bright and clear, and Hank said at breakfast:

"It's dry enough to plow that piece of oat ground in the south meadow. What do you say, Al, to our gettin' at it today?"

To Allen such a work-a-day, practical suggestion so soon after his mother's death seemed almost sacrilegious, and yet he knew that the farm work must go on. After a pause he said:

"O. K., Hank. Go to it. We'll use both teams."

In the field, with his fine blocky pair of matched grays in front of him, and with a plow that was adjusted just

right, some of his old joy in turning a new furrow, the first of a new season, came back to him. The smell of the new earth, the birds following the furrow for worms or chirping from the fences and trees at the end of the field, the soft spring sunshine, all made him feel better and gave him new hope.

Coming to the end of the lot next to the lane he found his lawyer, Fred Cooper, sitting on the fence waiting for him.

Fred was a boy who had left the farm to study law and had recently hung out his shingle in Briarton. He was an earnest, hard-working young fellow, with the ideals of his hero and model, Abraham Lincoln. After a year and a half of starving along with clients too poor to retain lawyers of more experience and prestige from the nearby city, and after listening to and trying to adjust some of the small bickering quarrels of the countryside, Fred was beginning to wonder if Lincoln's ideals, or at least his own interpretation of them, could be followed in a modern world. He and Allen were close friends, and had had many a visit on social and economic problems.

So when Allen was arrested, he immediately had turned to Fred and asked him to take the case.

"Greetings!" Fred called as Allen came to the end of the field and stopped his horses. "You know what I was thinking, Al, as I saw you go down the field on the other side and watched that furrow turn under?"

"What?"

"I was thinking that you farmers have it all over us fellows who work in business and professional jobs, at least in one respect. You can look back on a day's work and count the shining furrows that you've plowed; you have actual physical evidence of your hard work. With your work, two and two make four, and it all adds up. Now look at me. I can cool my heels all day in the office, or I can settle some quarrel between neighbors, or I can go through a whole day picking up papers and putting them down again, and when the day's end comes I'm a darn sight poorer in real living than I used to be when I was a boy on the farm. Most

The POET'S CORNER

NOT BY BREAD ALONE

By Edith Shaw Butler.

Bread for the body;
But for the soul
Brown-eyed Susans
In a blue bowl.

A hearth for the body;
But the soul will name
The changing colors
In the flame.

The spirit, starved,
Can be as stone.
Man does not live
By bread alone.

of the time it seems as though I've got nothing to show for it."

Before Fred had finished speaking, Hank came up with his team behind Allen in time to hear the last remark, and before Allen could answer, Hank butted in:

"It's all in the way you look at it. Now, there was old Ben Hitchcock — he died a couple years back — Maybe you knew him. He worked hard, but never made out very well at farmin'. One day old Ben was plowin' oat ground just like we are now, and he says to me, says he:

"Hank, what damn fools we farmers be. Here I am plowin' this oat ground with these horses just to have oats to feed the horses through the winter so I can have them to plow with for oats next spring to keep through the next winter."

"Says he to me, says he:

"Life is just a damn merry-go-round for us farmers with all the 'merry' left out!"

"Other feller's job always looks better'n our own," Hank continued. "Farmin's O. K., but it's got plenty of tough sod plowin'."

Then to Al, Hank said:

"I 'spect you and Fred want to talk. Drive your team out of the way and I'll get goin'."

When he had gone, Fred said:

"You know your case has been put over to the fall term of court."

"Yes, darn it. That means I'll have it hanging over me all summer to worry about."

"Well," said Cooper, "at least it gives me plenty of time to prepare the case, and I guess I'm going to need it. Frank Wood, our Honorable District Attorney, is strutting around like a peacock. He thinks he is going to use this case to make himself famous. I've even heard that he is going to have the backing and assistance of the Attorney General of the State. The State Department of Agriculture has got the Attorney General interested because the State feels that it should make an example of any and all persons whom they claim have made a racket out of this TB testing business. And I guess they've got something at that, for, so far as these two cattle dealers are concerned, there isn't a doubt in my mind that they are guilty."

"That makes our case bad, because it sort of puts us in the same company. You and I know, Al, that this was a put-up job, and we know that moron, Hank Wilson, is lying his head off about that cow that he let you have. Personally I think that somebody smarter than Wilson is back of him and that's the reason why he's so bold. But bold and defiant he is. I went up there yesterday and spent a whole half day trying to show him what a fool he is to claim that you bought that cow of him knowing that she had TB. Wilson is the keystone of this whole case, and I've got to find some way to break him down. If I can do that we'll let the

(Continued on Page 20)



The Song of the Lazy Farmer



SOME farmin' dope I lately seen Says we should stretch our feed protein because there ain't no big reserve for rations like the cows deserve. The guy who wrote the piece, he claims that all these extra war-time drains has took the best of linseed cakes and other stuff that protein makes. He says us farmers should begin to slice our protein rations thin, and dole it out with caution, too, to every shoat and calf and ewe, or else some day our flocks and herds will be unbalanced — them's his words. And when that awful time comes 'round, no kick will be in grist that's ground.

For me, this outlook isn't black, for it just fits right up my track. I've always been a cautious guy and never fed my stock too high. They've never had rich protein meals or other darned expensive deals. My hogs have never had a lick of dope

to make them protein sick and now when lighter shoats is best I see my system stands the test. Once more I've proved my lifetime creed, it never pays to overfeed. Them fellers who have learned their stock to hunt protein will get a shock, but mine are brought up free of this and not one protein will they miss. They won't be protein-stretchin' wrecks 'cause all they'll stretch will be their necks!



RUNNING a farm never was a soft snap. Right now, it's just about the toughest — *and most important* — war job in the country.

For your farm is back of every ship that is launched, every plane that is built, every gun that is made. *You're feeding not only the working men who build these weapons, but the fighting men who will use them!*

That's a man-sized job, and you're having to do it short-handed. You can't even get the new machinery you need. But somehow, you know it's up to you to get the job done.

You can count on us to give you all possible help to keep your farm equipment on the job.

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Don't Get Cold Feet

By ED W. MITCHELL

I JUST BOUGHT some apples from a nervous neighbor who has a bad attack of cold feet, which prompts me to tell you what I told him. There is a short crop of apples, people are hungry for fruit because all the summer fruits, cherries, peaches, plums, apricots and pears have been very short, and there is not the customary flood of melons and tomatoes on the market this fall that usually competes with the first apples. All prices have gone up and the people who eat our apples are drawing big wages and seem willing to pay a good, fair price for whatever they want. Processors are looking for apples to dry and to put into cans and juice, and will start where they left off last year when prices were fairly good. Altogether, prices for apples should be good.

This man, like many others, is worried for fear he will not get his crop picked. Well, we always have gotten the crops picked in some fashion, and this year the general public is just hungry enough, and patriotic enough, to shut up shop and come out and help with the harvest if there is a real emergency. We will get this one picked and sold just like we have all the others that have gone before.

I just sold some apples on contract, some of them to be sold retail at 5c apiece and some to go into pies at 10c per cut, 6 cuts per pie. The customer wanted to know how many apples were in a bushel so he could figure what he could afford to pay. He might better have purchased several boxes of different sizes and counted them himself, but we figured it out together and it gave me courage to ask a fair price. You as an apple grower ought to have these figures and study them.

A bushel of apples will average about as follows:

2-2 1/4"	300	apples	@	5c	for 3	apples	makes	\$5.00
2 1/4-2 1/2"	250	apples	@	5c	for 3	apples	makes	\$4.15
2 1/2-2 3/4"	200	apples	@	5c	for 2	apples	makes	\$5.00
2 3/4-3"	150	apples	@	5c	each			\$7.50
3" & up	100	apples	@	5c	each			\$5.00

Assuming the retailer marks up perishables 100% above what the producer gets, which seems like a generous margin, it gives the producer some idea of what is a fair price to ask. Don't let the knowledge make you bashful.

However, some apples are sold by the pound, usually around 3 lbs. for a quarter, which on a 45-pound bushel would give a retail price of about \$4.00; not high, as prices go, for a fruit as healthful and good as an apple.

Still other apples go into pies and we ought to have some idea of what they bring in that form. It takes about 6 of the 2 3/4" apples to make a 9 inch pie which is normally cut into 6 or more slices and sold @ from 10c up, mostly up; 6 apples then, sell for at least 60c when enclosed between crusts, which still allows a nice margin above what is usually paid for pie apples. If you have pie apples to sell, and most of us will have more than enough of that grade this year, don't hesitate to pass back for a second or third helping when the buyer is serving out the cash.

I am naturally a backward and timid man myself, and not a good salesman by any stretch of the imagination, so I find these figures quite a help and comfort when buyers come in with their tales of woe and a heart full of sympathy for the poor consumers they serve, a sympathy which apparently turns colder and colder as they go south from here to New York.

Most of us farmers are too sympathetic and tenderhearted, and one might add, gullible. We work too hard physically to be at our best mentally when it comes time to sell. Rest up in the hammock and let some of the

apples fall on the ground if necessary, but keep your feet warm, your heart cold, and your backbone stiff when buyers drive in the yard this year.

—A. A.—

AVOID POTATO BRUISES

Rough handling of potatoes causes an enormous loss every year. Here are a few pointers that will help cut down on the amount of decay in storage:

1. Set the digger deep enough so that the tubers will not be cut, and so that there will be plenty of dirt to cushion the tubers as they go over the digger.

2. If the soil is dry, bruising can be reduced by removing the rocker agitators under the chain and replacing them with rollers.

3. Sharp places on the digger can be padded with old pieces of rubber hose, canvas belting, horse collar pads or old bags.

4. Allow the potatoes to get thoroughly dry before they're picked up. Use baskets rather than crates for picking up potatoes. Slat crates cause a considerable amount of bruising.

5. Do not dig potatoes until they are mature.

—A. A.—

YOU, YOUR FARM and THE WAR

(Continued from Page 3)

protect growers against a smaller crop and higher costs. As a result, ceilings have been staved off until all arguments could be heard. Recommendation of the Institute for fresh fruit ceilings was that they be set on the basis of the top grade at the farthest point from market. Thus if the basing point was Yakima, Wash., eastern growers would benefit by the differential in freight.

Also, the Institute has urged that instead of issuing diversion orders (which, in effect, might mean seizure of part of the crop) that the government and the industry work out a program of voluntary cooperation on the basis of satisfactory prices. Both Buckman and Beneway feel that everything possible has been done to protect growers' interests. Beneway said that the Apple Institute has become so effective on every front where growers' interests are concerned that it has many times justified its small cost to farmers.

* * *

ONIONS UNDER PERMIT SYSTEM?

Onions may move out of major producing areas under a permit system being considered by WFA. In some areas the industry has been contacted to recommend advisory committees. Shippers in the areas would have to apply for permits and government needs would be filled first.



"We'd better sprinkle her first. The boss told us never to milk a dry cow!"



UNLESS you are giving your DRY cows the best of feeding and care, you are not doing all you can to get top wartime production from your herd. Experiments conducted by colleges and the Purina Research Farm prove that proper conditioning of dry cows is the quickest and cheapest way to lift milk flow. Our own tests show that cows properly fitted while dry will give from 1,000 to 2,000 pounds more milk in the next lactation than cows not well-conditioned.

How to prepare

dry cows for **HEAVY PRODUCTION**



1. DRY COWS WORK HARD. Cows while dry should work just as hard as though in heavy production. They should rebuild their bodies, put on from 100 to 200 pounds body weight and add from 40 to 60 pounds to the weight of the calf.



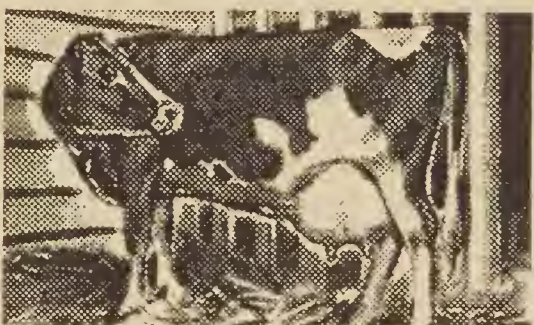
2. 60-DAY DRY PERIOD. To do all this "work," all cows should have a 60-day dry period. Breed cows 3 months after calving. Then dry off 7 months later. This will allow for 10 months milking and 2 months dry.



3. FEED GOOD ROUGHAGE. Good hay or pasture—and plenty of it—is the first essential of successful dry cow feeding. Give them all they want. Limit silage to about half the amount fed during the milking period.



4. FEED DRY COW RATION. Dry cows will do best when conditioned on a 12% protein, high-mineral dry cow ration. These can be bought ready-mixed or made with your own oats and a good, bulky, high-mineral supplement.



5. PROVIDE CALVING STALL. Cows are much easier to watch, and many mishaps are prevented if they are placed in a separate calving stall a few days before due. Stall should be cleaned and bedded with new straw.



6. CLEAN COW BEFORE CALVING. The cow's body is likely to be covered with germs which may infect the cow at calving or cause scours in the calf. Many cases of disease or calf scours can be prevented by washing the cow before calving.

ON THE FARM FRONT

Your **PURINA DEALER** Has Volunteered for Active Duty

You will find your Purina Dealer a friendly partner in your effort to produce more milk, meat and eggs. He has up-to-the-minute information on sanitation and care that may help you get more from the very flocks and herds you have today. He has practical suggestions for conserving and stretching feed you raise or buy. His information is free, whether you feed Purina or not. Call on him—any time—at this store with the Checkerboard Sign.



Published in the Interest of Increased Food Production by
PURINA MILLS, St. Louis, Missouri, Makers of

PURINA CHOWS

"FOOD WILL WIN THE WAR AND WRITE THE PEACE"



THIRTEEN WEEKS OF "BASIC"

WHAT happens to those millions of Partners of ours who are now wearing Uncle Sam's uniform?

After thirteen weeks of "basic," they're no longer the "fellow who used to work down the road." Something NEW has been added. If you've visited with them on furlough, as I have, you'll know what I mean.

Thirteen weeks of "basic" has put new fire in their eyes, iron in their blood, steel in their backbones. They're living in a new, tough world. They're learning their weapons and how to use them. They are becoming rugged, determined, self-reliant. In short, they're **AMERICAN FIGHTING MEN**... ready to grapple the foe wherever and whenever met.

I hate WAR, but love the COURAGE war kindles in men. If our boys—yours and mine—need a "basic" to prepare them for their battles abroad, why not a "basic" for you and for me—to fit us for our war-time responsibilities at home: all of which sum up into peace-time hours and efforts, peace-time knowledge and skills, peace-time patriotism and self-discipline.

We must win our home Battles of Production and Distribution, always remembering that "Food plays an important part in winning the war and writing the peace."

..... and most of my readers are farmers who are producing that food.

Why not, for ourselves, a self-imposed program to give us that same clear eye and singleness of purpose that we see in our boys in uniform?

Let's be our own hard-boiled Sergeant. Barking out orders... and then carrying them through to win our war on the home front.

Why not command ourselves and make our own thirteen weeks ahead a period of valuable "Basic?"

Daringly yours,

WM. H. DANFORTH

Chairman, Ralston Purina Company

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

1800 Checkerboard Square, St. Louis, Mo.

Title through courtesy American Magazine.



old axiom— new meaning

• A soldier eats half a ton more food per year than a civilian!

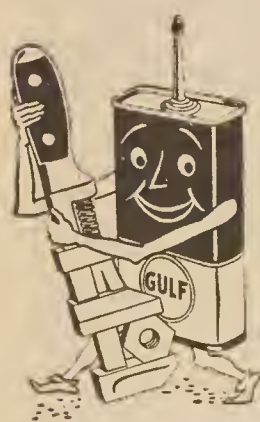
This year, it is up to farmers to harvest about 9 million of these extra half tons of food for our fighters. This in addition to the crops that go directly to war factories as raw material . . . crops for the home fighters . . . crops for our allies.

That's a whopping assignment and

one that gives new meaning to an old axiom; *"proper lubrication is the most important single factor in tractor efficiency and machinery conservation."*

Again we remind farmers that one of the easiest ways of achieving *proper* lubrication is by using rugged, full-bodied Gulfube Motor Oil, a *premium* lubricant at a *thrifty* price.

TWO MORE GULF FARM AIDS:



Gulf Penetrating Oil is practically indispensable on the farm. It is so highly penetrating that it will loosen rusted nuts, bolts, or threaded connections that have been "frozen" for long periods of time. The microscopic particles of graphite suspended in this penetrant have an affinity for steel and lubricate *long after the oil has been applied!*

Gulflex Universal Joint Lubricant is a high quality fibrous grease especially compounded to withstand the whirling action of universal joints. It will withstand the high temperatures common to heavy-load operation at high angles because of its high melting point. It feeds easily through pressure fittings when applied by hand or power grease guns.



HOW TO DO IT, by R. J. S. Pigott
Gulf Research & Development Company

Oil or moisture may collect in the tractor clutch compartment, even though most tractor clutches operate dry. A drain hole is generally provided in the bottom of this compartment for the removal of any such accumulation. Excessive oil in the clutch compartment indicates a faulty rear crankshaft oil seal.



NO MATTER HOW WELL YOU KNOW TRACTORS we'll wager that you'll learn *more* from Gulf's FREE 60-page tractor manual. It is complete and authoritative. And even though it was written and compiled by leading tractor experts and lubrication engineers—still it's in non-technical language. Write to Gulf Farm Aids, Room 3800, Gulf Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. And tell us the type or types of tractor you operate.



Gulf fuels and lubricants are available at your Good Gulf Station and at Gulf Distributing plants. Gulf-spray, the new Gulf Livestock Spray, and other Gulf products for home, and farm are sold at Gulf Stations, grocery, drug, hardware, variety stores . . . at milk gathering stations, and by feed stores.

Ten Years From Now—Will you wish you'd bought more War Bonds?

Do Your Sheep Have Scab or Mange?

— By John P. Willman —

A FEW CASES of sheep scab have been reported in New York State. Scab, mange, or scabies, are terms applied to contagious skin diseases in sheep which are caused by insect-like parasites known as mites.

There are four kinds of sheep scab or mange: (1) Common sheep scab; (2) head scab; (3) foot scab; and (4) follicular mange. Follicular mange is not common in sheep but has been reported in milk goats.

The psoroptic or common scab is the most important form which affects sheep in the United States. This disease when allowed to spread causes great loss to the flock owner. Sheep infected with common scab lose flesh and become unthrifty in appearance. A large proportion of the infected sheep will die if proper steps are not taken to control or eradicate the disease. Even though the disease is highly contagious it is not difficult to cure if the proper procedure is followed.

Symptoms of Common Scab

The early stages of the disease usually go unnoticed but as the disease progresses the sheep are restless and do much rubbing and scratching or bite the wool wherever they can reach it. The scab mites are only one-fortieth or one-fiftieth of an inch long and are difficult to see without the aid of a magnifying glass. These mites puncture the skin to obtain food and probably introduce a poisonous saliva into the wound. The mites multiply and the affected areas enlarge. The skin that is punctured by the scab mite gives off an exudate or serum which hardens and forms a scab or a crust in the wool. The area of the skin affected becomes hardened and thickened. The disease develops in sheep and lambs of all ages. The sheep rub the affected parts and the wool becomes rough and ragged in appearance and later some of the wool is rubbed off or pulled out. As the disease progresses the wool disappears from larger areas and the scab is continually enlarged.

Because there are a number of other conditions that resemble common scab in the early stages a sure diagnosis may be made only by the finding of the mites which cause this disease. It is very difficult for an average sheepman positively to demonstrate the presence of this parasite. The careful shepherd will call on his veterinarian or some other person trained in parasitology to examine suspected sheep. Any condition which causes the sheep to rub themselves a great deal or to bite and scratch should be investigated and the cause determined.

Scab seems to be more or less dormant during the warm summer months but becomes evident in the fall or winter. The shepherd who suspects scab in his flock will act wisely if he has an examination made early enough so that the dipping may be done before cold weather.

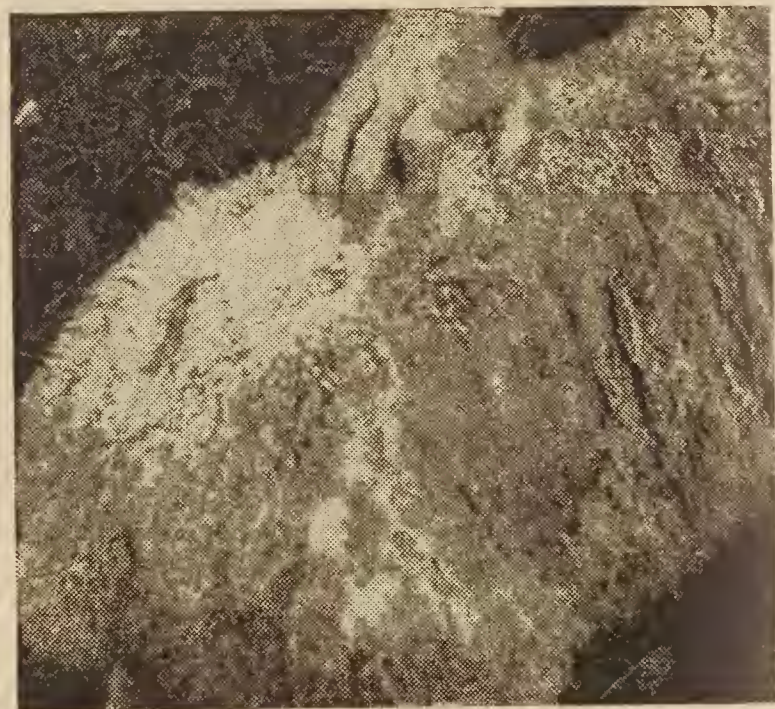
How Scab is Spread

Sheep scab is highly contagious and usually is spread from one sheep to another. The disease may be spread when healthy sheep are hauled in

trucks that have recently been used for transporting diseased sheep. It is believed that sheep will not contract scab from being placed in barns, corrals, or sales pens or other quarters that have not been occupied by scabby sheep within 30 days. Because it is so contagious it is necessary to quarantine affected flocks to prevent the spread of the disease to healthy flocks. Written permits may be obtained for direct shipment of diseased sheep or lambs for immediate slaughter under proper inspection.

Treatment for Common Scab

Common sheep scab can be cured if the sheep are properly dipped. Lime and sulfur, and nicotine-sulfate solutions are the dips commonly used and recommended. It is important that the dipping solution be kept at the



An advanced case of common scab.

correct concentration and temperature. The sheep should be held in the solution at least two minutes. Two dipplings from 10 to 14 days apart are necessary to cure this disease. Directions for dipping may be found in U. S. Department of Agriculture Farmers' Bulletin 713.

State Aid Available

It is fortunate for New York sheepmen that veterinarians employed by the New York Department of Agriculture and Markets, Albany, New York, will assist with examinations of sheep and will supervise the treatments. Anyone desiring assistance should communicate with the Director of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture and Markets, State Office Building, Albany, New York. Information may be obtained from the local veterinarian or state veterinarian in your territory, the New York State Veterinary College, and your County Agricultural Agent.

— A. A. —

PIG GAINS

How much should a pig gain per day from the time he's weaned until he's reached market weight?

A gain anywhere from 1.2 to 1.8 lbs. a day.

— A. A. —

SALT PORK

How much salt is needed for 100 lbs. of meat for salt pork?

The amount advised (per cwt. of pork) is 10 lbs. of salt and 2 oz. of saltpeter. This is dissolved in boiling water, enough water is added to cover the meat, and after the brine has cooled it is poured over the meat which has been put in a crock.



Over There
it's a question in
every man's mind

Industry is helping win the war...
industry must help build a peacetime world

After the war is decisively won...
what kind of world is essential for a just and durable peace?

This question is being asked today everywhere in the world. No expert is needed to tell you the answer.

It must be a world as peaceful and neighborly as your own town; a world in which decent people can bring up their children decently. It must be a busy world where factories and farms are working and where there are jobs for all.

How can such a world be brought into being? The surest way is to think and talk about it. Full and complete discussions on the porches of this country, over its fences, in churches, schools, clubs, and always at meals—that is how the terms of A JUST AND DURABLE PEACE can be formulated.

In your discussions keep in mind this fact; your terms of peace must be such that the people of other lands can agree with them. There must be provision in your plans for sustained production and for consumption of that production.

Only a world peace that squares with the conscience of men of good will can be just. Only a just peace can endure.

THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY, INC
Subsidiary of The International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited
New York, N. Y.



Over Here
people are looking
for the answer



Let Ration-ayd Help You Get High Egg Production from Your Pullets

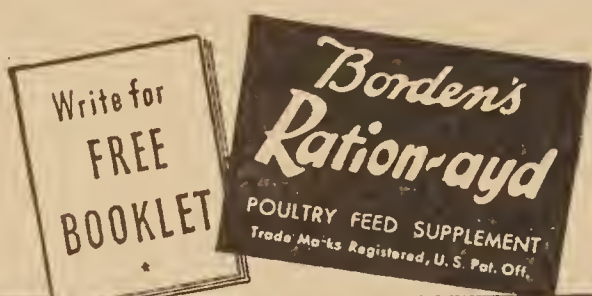
Users of Ration-ayd tell stories of high egg production by strong, well feathered, early laying pullets—raised from chick to maturity on mashes that contain Ration-ayd.

Ration-ayd, a Supplement for Poultry Feeds, is an economical source of nutritive factors from milk and fish essential for health and growth. It helps to produce big layers by unlocking nutritional values of other feed ingredients,

thus giving the bird more nourishment from the same amount of feed.

Whether you buy your feeds ready mixed or have them mixed for you, make certain that Ration-ayd is in your feeds. Write for free booklet—"How to Feed Ration-ayd Vitamins and Nutritive Factors to Poultry."

THE BORDEN COMPANY
SPECIAL PRODUCTS DIVISION
350 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.



BAABOY CHICKS

Chester Valley Chix VIM-VIGOR-VITALITY

CASH OR C.O.D.	Non-Sexed Pullets Ckls.	
Special Matched Hanson Str.	100	100
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS	\$11.00	\$20.00 \$6.00
Large English S. C. White Leghorns	16.00	18.00 6.00
Bar. Rocks, R. 1. Reds	14.00	18.00 14.00
White Rocks	15.00	20.00 15.00
Red-Rock Cross & Rock-Red Cross	14.00	18.00 14.00
New Hamp. Reds, SPECIAL AAA	17.00	22.00 15.00
H. Mix \$13.-100. All Breeders Blood Tested.		

Post-Paid. Sexing guar. 95% accurate. Order direct from adv. or write for our NEW 1943 Catalog & Price List. Hatches Monday & Thursday of each week. Chester Valley Hatchery, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

NACE'S QUALITY CHICKS

We pay postage. Safe delivery guaranteed.			
HANSON OR ENGLISH LARGE TYPE WHITE LEGHORNS	Unsexed Pkts.	Ckls.	
R. O. P. SIRE	100	100	100
S. C. Everpay Br. Leghorns	10.00	18.00	5.00
Bar. & White Rocks	12.00	15.00	11.00
N. H. & R. 1. Reds	14.00	17.00	10.00
Heavy Mixed	10.00	15.00	9.00

From Free range flocks. Sexed Pullets Guar. 95% accurate. Order from ad or write for Catalog. J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY BOX A, RICHFIELD, PENNSYLVANIA

Colonial Fall Chicks

Prompt Service — Low Prices!
For 13 consecutive years MORE people have bought Colonial Chicks than any other kind! All leading breeds. U. S. Approved — U. S. Pullorum Tested. SEXED, if desired. HYBRIDS, also. CATALOG FREE.
COLONIAL POULTRY FARMS
MARION, OHIO

HANSON OR HOLLYWOOD WHITE LEGHORNS			
JULY AND AUGUST PRICES			
Postage Paid. Free Cat.	Non-Sexed Pkts.	Ckls.	
describing breeders.	100	100	100
Hollywood or Hanson	10.00	18.00	\$ 6.00
R. O. P. SIRE CHICKS	11.00	19.00	7.00
White or Barred Rocks	15.00	18.00	15.00

C. M. SHELLENBERGER'S POULTRY FARM, Box 39, RICHFIELD, PA.

SUNNY SLOPE CHICKS

Better Chicks mean Better Profits. All Breeders Blood Tested. Guar. Sexing. Write for FREE Circular. Sunny Slope Hatchery, Dept. A, Thompsonstown, Pa.

USE TODAY'S PROFITS
★ Buy U.S. War Bonds ★
FOR TOMORROW'S NEEDS

YOU PROFIT when you buy HALL'S CHICKS

★ All chicks from 100% Pullorum Free Flocks by Official State Test.

★ Scientific Methods of Breeding and Hatching give you the GREATEST CHICK VALUE FOR YOUR CHICK MONEY.

Send for our Free Catalog.

HALL BROTHERS HATCHERY, Inc.
Box 59, Wallingford, Conn.

HALL'S CHICKS

ULSH FARMS CHICKS

All Breeders carefully culled & Blood Tested. Order direct from ad, or write for our new catalog. Satisfaction and safe arrival guaranteed.

Shipments Mon. & Thurs.	Unsex'd Pul'ts Ck's	
Will Ship C.O.D.	100	100
White and Brown Leghorns	\$10.00	\$18.00 \$6.00
Black or Buff Leg. Anconas	11.00	19.00 6.00
Bar. White and Buff Rocks	15.00	20.00 18.00
Rhode Island Reds, Red-Rocks	15.00	20.00 18.00
New Hamp. & Rock-Red Cross	16.00	22.00 18.00
Heavy Assorted	13.00	18.00 15.00
Light Assorted	9.00	17.00 6.00

Sexing guaranteed 95% correct. Our 22nd year.

ULSH POULTRY FARM, Box A, Port Trevorton, Pa.

Chicks That Live

Our 35 years of fair dealing insure satisfaction. Hatches every week. Write for prices.

KERR CHICKERIES, Inc.
21 Railroad Ave. Frenchtown, N. J.

EXTRA SAVINGS & PROFITS on WENE CHICKS

Leading pure or crossbreeds. Sexed. U. S. N. J. Approved. Blood tested. Hatches weekly year around. Literature FREE.
WENE CHICK FARMS, Box J-4, VINELAND, N. J.

Pullets:

6500 W. Leghorns, 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 mo. old, healthy, tested, range grown, R.O.P. Sired, large type, well grown. Priced fair, prompt del. Our 51st year.
Pine Tree Hatchery & Farm, Stockton, N. J.

Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Poultrymen Discuss Feed at NEPPCO Meeting

TO NEPPCO goes the credit for staging an outstandingly successful annual meeting in New York City August 25 to 27. The attendance was heavier than had been anticipated, and due to the many problems facing the poultry industry there was a keen interest in the program.

Dr. W. I. Myers, acting dean of the New York State College of Agriculture, put considerable emphasis on the thought that the only way to feed large numbers of people in liberated countries is for us to eat less meat and animal products and more cereals, and for this country to ship less animal products and more cereals to other countries.

In discussing our food program, Mr. Myers stressed the importance of changing prices promptly when the situation calls for change and necessity for setting prices early in order to get production, and he stated that the parity idea is not a satisfactory basis for setting prices on individual products. He stressed also the importance of maintaining a supply of regular and seasonal farm labor, and of furnishing to farmers the machinery and supplies necessary to produce food.

TOO LITTLE FEED

J. A. McConnell, chairman of the Feed Industry Council, painted a clear though discouraging picture of the feed situation. He told his audience that it might be necessary to reduce the livestock population by 20%, but that the situation might improve to the point where the necessary liquidation would be less drastic. It was Mr. McConnell's opinion that the present Government policy of pricing corn in relation to hogs only, and ignoring the use of corn by dairymen, poultrymen and industry, cannot be continued if we expect to get the food we need.

"The most encouraging thing that has come out of Washington in a long time," said Mr. McConnell, "is the recent statement by Marvin Jones that next year the government is going to count on cooperation rather than regimentation to get food production. The thing I hope government planners will not forget is that you can't get effective cooperation unless you provide intelligent information as to the food that is needed and what is available for producing it."

Henry Rapp, Jr., of Farmingdale, New Jersey, discussed the handling of newly-hatched pullets. He leaves early-hatched pullets on the range for six or seven months. Then when they're put into houses they're allowed out into the yard in hot weather. No wet mash is provided, but plenty of mash hoppers and one hopper containing whole oats are provided in each pen. He has been able to avoid fall molts and to hold egg production up.

WARTIME POULTRY RATIONS

Feeding hens with the feeds now available was discussed by Leo Norris of Cornell. One point emphasized was that manufacturers are no longer able to provide mashes containing a "cushion" of vitamins as they have in the past. Therefore, it's important that hens be fed approximately equal amounts of mash and grain. If the grain consumed makes up say 70% of the ration, a flock is likely to get too little of the vitamins needed for continued production. Poultrymen can provide chickens and growing stock with good grass pasture, and can provide winter layers with good alfalfa or clover hay, or grass silage.

The main ballroom of the Hotel New Yorker was filled for Thursday night's banquet. Glenn Campbell was toast-

(Continued on Page 12)

NON-SHOCK WORMING FOR NON-STOP EGG PRODUCTION!

DR. SALSBERY'S ROTA-CAPS GET THE WORMS, but... DON'T KNOCK EGG PRODUCTION

Why take chances on losing needed eggs? Worm your birds with genuine Dr. Salsbury's Rota-Caps. An exclusive drug compound, Rotamine, enables Rota-Caps to get damaging intestinal capillaria worms, large roundworms, and tapeworms (heads and all), as listed on the label, without making birds sick. There's no toxic after-shock.

Genuine Dr. Salsbury's Rota-Caps cost no more—don't set back growing birds, don't knock egg production. Get Rota-Caps at your Dr. Salsbury dealer's. If there's no dealer near you, order from Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, Charles City, Iowa.

LOW PRICES: Adult Size: 100 caps, \$1.35; 200 caps, \$2.50; 500 caps, \$5.00. Pullet Size: 100 caps, 90c; 300 caps, \$2.50.

As a flock treatment for large roundworms, use Dr. Salsbury's AVI-TON.

BE SURE TO GET THE GENUINE

Dr. Salsbury's ROTA-CAPS FOR CHICKENS AND TURKEYS

CAGE BROODER, JAMESWAY UNIVERSAL best yet, 5 deck 1500 chick capacity, original all steel construction. SINE HATCHERY, 376AC QUAKERTOWN, PENNA.

Ideal Portable Poultry Houses, 12x12, 12x20, 16x20, 16x30, 16x40. SINE HATCHERY, 376AH, Quakertown, Pa.

Baby Chicks

Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS

Hatches Tues. & Thurs. Order from ad or write for actual photo Cat. ORDER IN ADVANCE if Possible. Cash or C.O.D. Non-Sexed Pullets Cockerels

Hanson or Large Type	per 100	per 100	per 100
English S. C. W. Leghorns	\$10.00	\$18.00	\$5.00
Black or White Minorcas	10.00	18.00	5.00
B. & W. Rox, R. 1. Reds, W. Wy.	14.00	17.00	14.00
Red-Rock or Rock-Red Cross	14.00	17.00	14.00
N. HAMP. REDS (AAA SUP.)	18.00	23.00	14.00

H. Mix. \$13. HEAVY BROILER CHIX. no sex guar., \$12.00. Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D., 100% live del. Post Pk. AMER. SEXORS ONLY. 95% Accuracy. C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

CLEAR SPRING CHICKS

95% Guar. Pullets. 100% Live Delivery.			
Large Type Hanson	Non-Sexed Pullets	Ckls.	
Sired White Leghorns	Per 100	Per 100	Per 100
Large Type Leghorns	\$12.00	\$20.00	\$6.00
Barred Rocks	11.00	18.00	6.00
White Rocks	15.00	17.00	15.00
New Hampshire Reds	16.00	20.00	15.00
Red-Rock Cross	15.00	18.00	15.00

H. Mix, Str. Run \$14.-100; H. Mix, no sex guar., \$13.-100. We have been satisfying a steady list of prosperous poultrymen for years. All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. Parcel Post Prepaid.

CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY,
F. B. LEISTER, Owner, Box 51, McAlisterville, Pa.

Storr's Breadwinner Chicks

ARE EMBRYO-FED. LEADING BREEDES AND CROSSES. HATCHES TWICE WEEKLY. Write for literature.

STORR'S POULTRY FARM, HYDE PARK, N. Y.

ROSELAWN Write for FREE CIRCULAR. Low Prices Day Old and Started Chicks. ROSELAWN CHICK FARM, Opt. A, McAlisterville, Pa.

STARTED PULLETS: April, May and June hatches. Sex-Link, crossbreeds and Hubbards, N. H. Reds, Range grown and priced right. WESLEY J. BAILEY, Crafts-bury, Vt., Tel. 2-4.





The officers of the New York Artificial Breeders Cooperative. From left to right are: James Sears of Baldwinsville, Secretary-Treasurer; Vice-President Harold Meaker, Memphis; H. L. Creal of Homer, President, and Vice-President Homer Shephard of Cazenovia.

Boosting Milk Production By Artificial Breeding

ARTIFICIAL breeding of cows is here to stay. It is growing and will continue to grow. Over two hundred dairymen attended the annual meeting of the New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative on August 21, and heard reports of the business for the past year. Scattered over the State are twenty-eight local associations, with dairymen members owning about 14,000 cows that were artificially bred in the past year.

Few members could afford to own a herd sire with the same ability to increase production as one of the thirty-two owned by the New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative, but artificial breeding makes it possible for dairymen all over the State to own several hundred calves each year from one such outstanding sire.

Thirty-two cow dairies are no novelty, but it isn't often that you can find thirty-two herd sires in one barn. You can find such a layout a few miles west of Syracuse in a barn owned by this Association. It's doubtful that you could find anywhere in the country so many Holstein and Guernsey bulls under one roof with such outstanding ability to transmit high production to their offspring.

The meeting at Syracuse was called to order by President H. L. Creal of Homer. James Sears of Baldwinsville, Secretary-Treasurer of the Association, gave an unusually complete report of the past year's business. Vice-Presidents Homer Shephard of Cazenovia and Harold Meaker of Memphis told some of the difficulties in locating the type of bulls the Association wishes to purchase. For various reasons the Association during the past year sold six Guernseys and eight Holsteins and purchased six Holsteins and eight Guernseys. Reports on various aspects of

the Association's work were given by Glenn Salisbury, Stanley Brownell, and Irvine Elliott of the Animal Husbandry Department of the State College of Agriculture, and by Harold Johnson, who is manager of the bull barn. Following that, most of those who attended the meeting stopped at the barn to look over the bulls.

One thing that is worrying the officers and members of the Association is that the barn in which these bulls are housed is far from fireproof. Of course the building and bulls are insured, but it would be practically impossible to replace them quickly with herd sires of equal quality, and their loss would be a severe blow to the dairy industry of the State. Consequently, the State Legislature will be asked next winter to appropriate funds to construct a fireproof barn at the New York State College of Agriculture, and if the request is granted this group of bulls will be moved there. Such a move would give the Animal Husbandry Department at Cornell a wonderful opportunity for research, the results of which would be used not only by the Association, but for the benefit of the entire dairy industry of the State and, in fact, for the whole nation.

The Association was started in 1938, and its growth since that time is nothing short of phenomenal. Even so, as it was expressed at the meeting, the surface has barely been scratched.

To realize the importance of the program, one has merely to consider that the ability for increased production inherited by the offspring of these bulls does not stop there. Bull calves in the herds of owners will go out into other herds and will pass along this ability to produce more milk to calves in countless herds.—H. L. C.

How Many Rats Did You Kill in August?

ALL OVER the Northeast, boys and girls, aided by men and women, are taking time off to join in the great American Agriculturist-Farm Organization "Rat Blitz" contest to see who can kill the most rats. There is a growing realization that the feed situation being what it is, rats must go.

By the way, have you reported the number of rats that you killed in August? Now is the time to do it. You know, first prize for each month

is \$10 in war stamps, second prize \$5, and there are twelve \$1 prizes. So be sure to read the rules in any recent issue of American Agriculturist and send in your record for August right away. Then start in to pile up another record for September and also toward the grand prize of a \$50 war bond to be presented to the boy or girl who conducts the best rat-killing and rat-proofing campaign on a farm any

(Continued on Page 21)

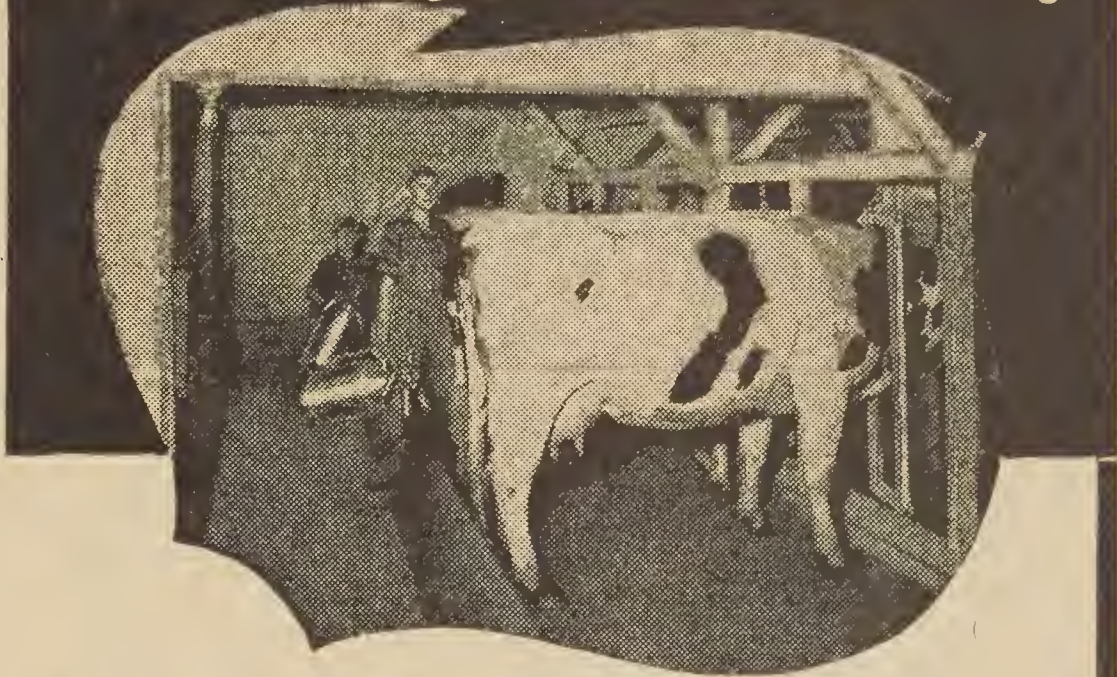
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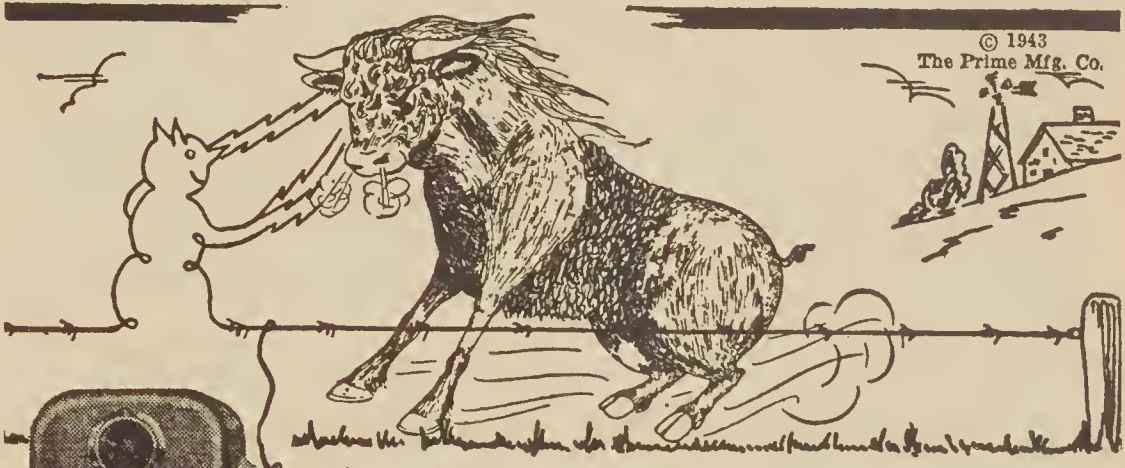


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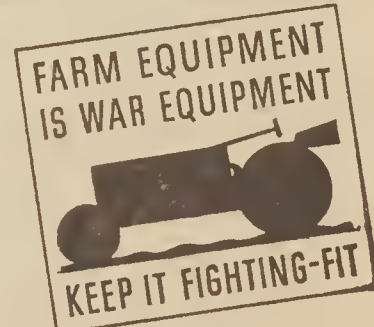
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OUR CIRCULAR SHOWS YOU THE TYPE OF BIRD IT WILL PAY YOU TO PUT IN YOUR LAYING HOUSE NEXT FALL.

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15 HOLE NEST SECTIONS. GOOD AS NEW.
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Fencing For All Farm Purposes
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FOR SALE: 210 Acre Dairy Farm,
2 houses, barns, 50 cows, 2 silos, level alfalfa land. Spring water—barns. Fruit. 1/2 mile High School. Village, 18 miles Rochester. Hard road, stock, machinery, crops, 26 cattle, 4 horses, 4 sows. Price reasonable.
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FOR SALE OR TRADE. 97-Acre Woodlot, Tloga County, N. Y., 1 mile northwest of Richford. Hasn't been touched in 40 years. Contains beech, hard maple, white ash, black birch, red oak, soft maple, hemlock and others. MR. GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y., or MRS. H. L. SWEETMAN, AMHERST, MASS.



By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

LET'S THINK AHEAD and guess about our livestock plans for this fall and winter:

CATTLE: Dairy cows are high enough, though in fact are not quite as high as they have been. This does not call for expansion in dairy cow numbers, nor does it mean that good heifers should be passed along. Perhaps it does mean that some of the older cows should be sold in anticipation of your good heifers coming along or of the purchase this fall of some good heifers. Cattle numbers in the market places this fall will be large, probably very large. This generally means lower prices. It has been my observation that the law of supply and demand works in spite of the fact that

HOLSTEIN

225 Registered HOLSTEIN Cattle

AT AUCTION
SEPTEMBER 29-30, 1943

Just south of Marathon, Cortland County, N. Y., on Route 11.

A dispersal of the first section of the noted Professor Earl B. Lovell herd. All T.B. Accredited, blood tested, young animals Bang Certified. The offering consists of

- 105 cows, majority fresh or close springers
- 75 bred heifers
- 22 yearlings
- 15 heifer calves
- 8 bulls, mostly ready for service

Sale will start promptly at 10 A. M. each day in a big tent. Write for catalog and more details.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS,
Sales Manager, MEXICO, N. Y.

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Disposal Sale of JERSEY Cattle

NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, GENEVA, N. Y.

This Jersey herd consists of 24 cows, 20 Bang's vaccinated heifers, 2 bulls and 1 bull calf, a total of 47 purebred Jerseys. There are 3 purebred Holstein cows. The herd production is about 400 pounds butterfat. The herd is accredited for tuberculosis but is positive for Bang's disease.

The herd will be sold to the highest bidder for the entire herd but the Experiment Station reserves the right to reject any and all bids. Come to Geneva to inspect the herd. Information may be secured from A. C. Dnalberg at Geneva. Have your bid for the entire herd in the mails not later than September 24 addressed to

NEW YORK AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, R. H. Wheeler, Treasurer, GENEVA, N. Y.

POLLED SHORTHORN

DISPERSAL SALE

PURE BRED, POLLED SHORTHORN BEEF CATTLE. At farm of WALLACE H. SIDNEY, CENTRAL BRIDGE, N. Y., on Route 7 and the D. & H. R.R., about thirty miles west of Albany.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20th
Sale to start at one o'clock sharp.
About 60 head of polled, beef Shorthorn cattle
BULLS, COWS, HEIFERS AND CALVES.
Tuberculin and blood tested.

The foundation stock of the above herd were purchased direct from the farms where they were raised in western states by a representative of the Shorthorn Association. One of the few pure bred herds of this type in the State of New York. This is an outstanding lot of cattle which are being sold on account of the great scarcity of help in this defense section. Terms of sale, Cash.

WALLACE H. SIDNEY, Owner, Central Bridge, N. Y.
Phone Central Bridge 50.
BURRITT B. ALLEN, Ravenna, Ohio, Auctioneer.

SWINE

Dependable Pigs 8-10-12 weeks (all vaccinated) at \$10.50, \$12-\$15 each, all breeds. 25 big shoats, weight 140-155 lbs., at \$35-\$38 each. This bunch could be delivered by truck if distance is not too great.

Boars for immediate and future service.
Poland China—O.I.C.—Chester White—Durocs—Hampshires
Young bred sows with fine background. You will feel more comfortable this winter with your own meat supply. I shall be happy to send you good growthy pigs at a price you can afford to pay.
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RIDERS AND WORK HORSES FOR SALE

Heavy draft and handweight chunks, singles and matched pairs, also general purpose horses, saddlers and Shetland ponies. Carload lots of whatever kinds you want. Heavy meaty slaughter horses.

FRED CHANDLER, CHARITON, IOWA

the government seems to ignore it.

FEEDING CATTLE: With no inducement to the range man or producer to hold them, and with no encouragement for the feeder to buy them, feeding cattle are definitely going to be pushed around with no one knowing what to do, and that always means lower prices. The threat of live cattle ceilings, shortage of grain, and with present dressed cattle ceilings way below what the dressed cattle are actually selling for in most cases, offers only a possibility of eventual price ceiling enforcement, and with it a live cattle price collapse.

All this can only mean heavy receipts of cattle this fall and heavy slaughterings, as a great many cattle that ordinarily go into the feed lots will not be fed. I do not believe that the Government will support the market in a way that will keep cattle from going lower this fall and early winter, or from getting sharply higher in the late winter, spring, and summer.

HOGS: I received a reliable report that 56% of all the hogs marketed last week on one of the large Mid-west markets were sows and piggy gilts, and this market handles thousands in a week. Other hog men verify this as to their markets. That means only one thing: "Clean out." If that is as general as it now seems certain to be, the Government won't need to bother about putting that ceiling on live hogs, and it will have another opportunity to back down on the floor it put under hogs. This again will only lead toward a future shortage, for I doubt if many producers will continue extensive hog production and face all the fumbling that Washington is burdening them with.

SHEEP AND LAMBS: Old sheep (ewes) have never been marketed in the numbers that are now being liquidated, not only from the western range but everywhere, even in the South and in the States east of Chicago. Fat, weighty lambs are still in demand and selling in most cases for more than the dressed ceiling would allow. This kind probably will not sell much lower. With a wet season like this, most lambs do not do so well. Therefore, the good weighty ones will continue scarce and the thin ones plentiful and cheap.

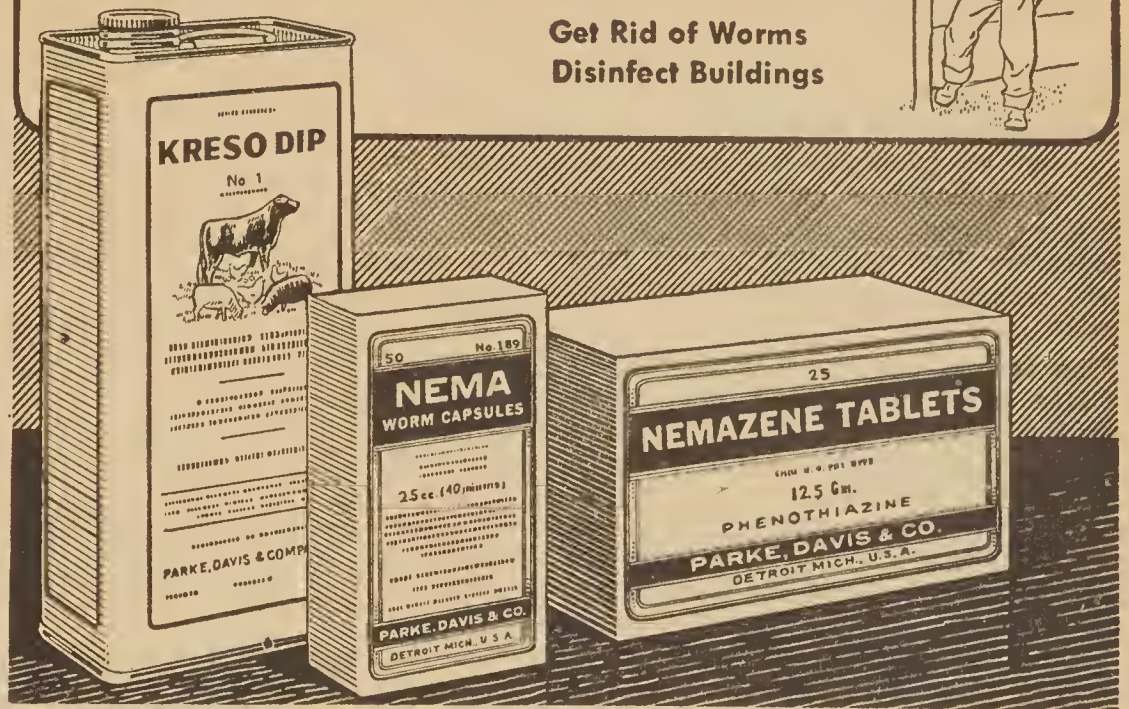
FEEDING LAMBS: The man who feeds western lambs is in a most unusual and peculiar position. Before he buys, he ought to be able to answer questions that this year just can't be answered. Can he get grain? What can he afford to pay from a supply and demand standpoint? Will the Government, as it has in the past two years, make some new ruling after he buys his feeding lambs that will lower lamb prices? Will it put a ceiling on live lambs? Will it be low, and, if so, can the Government enforce it? What is the Government going to do with all the wool that has been imported into this country? Will it support our domestic wool, and, if so, on what price basis?

Unless at least some of these questions are answered, what the range man will do with all the feeding lambs he will want to market this fall is a question. We can anticipate no definite answers from Washington. Therefore, the price will be just what different feeders think is low enough for them to take a chance on. They won't think alike, and so a "catch as catch can" price will rule through the entire industry. A ruinous situation, maybe to both grower and feeder, and above everything else ruinous to an industry that wants to furnish food and clothing.

Summing this all up, I can only guess that livestock prices this fall will hit the low time for a long while to come, and that supply will not equal demand by late winter or spring. Now, YOU guess what the Government will do about that!!!

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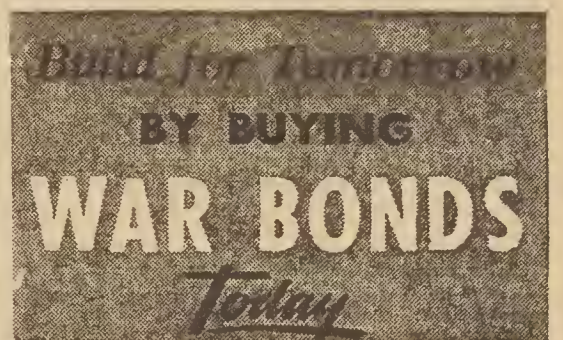
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COLLIE PUPS.—Beautiful, Intelligent, Males \$10.00, Females, \$5. P. McCULLOUGH, MERCER, PENNA.



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WANTED: WOMEN OR MEN,

with farm experience for Dairy Herd Improvement Association Supervisors. Write to DAIRY RECORDS OFFICE, WING HALL, ITHACA, NEW YORK, for information about training school to be held SEPTEMBER 13-25, 1943.

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with sufficient interest in livestock to help handle small herd of purebred cows competently. Good living conditions in attractive small town. Please give details of experience and salary requirements.
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for adult family. Good pay. Pleasant room. Evenings free. Write MRS. A. C. CROSSLEY, 8 Chapin Street, BINGHAMTON, NEW YORK, or call BINGHAMTON 2-0369.

Wanted: Working herdsman (married)

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League Food Forum a Success

THE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association has rendered a real service to both producers and consumers by organizing two big consumer conferences on the food situation. The first conference was held several weeks ago in New York City and was attended by hundreds of consumers. They were told facts straight from the shoulder about the problems of food production and distribution and why there was a shortage of food at this time.

The second conference was held in upstate New York, in Syracuse, on Tuesday, August 31. Because of the standing and prestige of the speakers on the program, they were able to make their strong statements about the food situation stick in the minds of those who attended the conference. For example, Dr. William I. Myers ("Bill" to his friends) acting-Dean of the New York State College of Agriculture, spoke at both the New York and the Syracuse conference, outlining the whole food situation. He said there was over-emphasis on price control and pointed out that the present chaotic food situation, with widespread shortages and black markets, is partly the result of this over-emphasis.

Dr. Myers was critical of the government's "make things scarce" policy, stating that restrictive programs had

hampered war food production, and that such programs restricting the acreage of the best adapted crops that can be grown prevented farmers from freely organizing their resources for maximum production of food. Dr. Myers emphasized the fact that every farmer knows that the way to get enough food is to pay for it. The speaker also criticized food subsidies.

Dr. Myers outlined a war-time food program in part as follows:

1. The government should organize and carry out in cooperation with the states an educational program for consumers on the present food situation.
2. Establish prices of essential foods well in advance of planting and breeding seasons.
3. Increase the production of important food crops, providing ample quantities to meet any possible need.
4. Establish prices that will encourage maximum production of fluid milk and milk solids.
5. Maintain the present skilled labor force on farms, supplementing it with necessary seasonal labor, provide new machinery to replace wornout machines as well as repair parts, fertilizers and essential supplies.
6. Give public recognition to the vital importance of the food problems and the patriotic service of necessary food production.
7. Maintain the victory garden program and increase it.

Some of the other speakers at the Syracuse conference included Harold M. Stanley, Secretary of the New York

State Grange; William P. Tolley, Chancellor of Syracuse University; Lt. Commander Joseph F. Deegan, Commissary Officer at the U. S. Naval Training Station at Sampson, N. Y.; Louis J. Taber, former Master of the National Grange and President of the Farmers and Traders Life Insurance Company; Dr. Tom G. Stitts, Chief of the Dairy and Poultry Branch of the War Food Administration; Mrs. W. H. Potter, President of the New York Home Bureau Federation; James H. Stone, Farm Bureau Committeeman; Frank E. Snyder, President Metropolitan Milk Producers' Association; C. Chester DuMond, New York State Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets; Don D. Ward, Manager of the Central New York Regional Market; Dr. Leland Spencer, Professor of Marketing at New York State College of Agriculture; H. E. Babcock, Chairman New York State Emergency Food Commission and author of "Kernels, Screenings & Chaff" in *American Agriculturist*; Harper Sibley, banker and agriculturist, former President of U. S. Chamber of Commerce; and Fred H. Sexauer, President of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association.

—A. A.—

POTATO FIELD DAYS

AT FIELD DAY meetings of the Empire State Potato Club at the Porter & Bonney farm, Elba, and Gardner Brothers' farm, Tulley, it was agreed that the two urgent needs of growers are for enough labor to harvest the crop, and a season late enough to permit maturity and harvest of all the potatoes. In spite of increased acreage and a total crop estimated to be larger than last year, no one thought there were too many potatoes to meet demands until another harvest. Reports of late blight indicated that this and a possible unfavorable season may reduce the crop from estimates.

Dr. M. C. Bond of Cornell pointed out that consumers may get misconceptions from the fact that large amounts of potatoes may be available at or near harvest time. With the shortage of fruits, fresh and canned vegetables, he indicated that all the potatoes that could be harvested would be needed. He said a campaign would be undertaken to encourage those consumers with suitable storage facilities to buy all of their potatoes at times when they were plentiful earlier in the season.

Importance of potatoes as a war food was emphasized by Richard Fricke, assistant county agent leader, who said the government has called for further expanded acreage next year. In spite of its proposal that a subsidy be substituted for the support program promised last December, Fricke expressed the opinion that the government would continue to support the market at the agreed prices. He advised all growers who are unable to market their crop at or above the floor prices to contact their county agents.

Fear that many fine fields of potatoes on the uplands might not mature was voiced by Dr. E. V. Hardenburg. Club President Will Hodnett of Fillmore said growers "don't want subsidies; we want fair prices and a chance to work out our problems on our own farms."

Outlining the state's farm labor program, T. N. Hurd, state farm manpower director, said that basically the problem of farm labor was one of farm prices. The solution, he said, was to give farmers prices high enough to enable them to pay competitive wages. He said the state farm agencies had advocated such a program in vain, and that in its absence anything else that could be done was in the nature of stopgaps. In the meantime, he said, everything possible was done to help farmers and processors to obtain sufficient help to handle their crops.

Profiting by the experience of other groups—such as apple, peach and cherry growers—potato growers think they should have a state organization to protect their economic interests and promote their potatoes in the markets. Meeting in Rochester under the chairmanship of Roy A. Porter of Elba, former president of the Empire State Potato Club, about 40 men from several counties voted to start such an organization.

A temporary organizing committee includes Morris F. Butts, of Sodus, club secretary; H. G. Mosbaugher of Elba, chairman of the Genesee County Muck potato committee, and Warren Stoney of Holley, chairman of the Orleans County Farm Bureau potato committee. They will draft proposals and call a meeting, at which each county would be invited to name a director for the organization.

It will be recalled that onion growers of the state met in Syracuse a few weeks ago under the chairmanship of J. Fenn Smith of Canastota and voted to set up a similar organization.

—A. A.—

DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE MODIFIES PAYMENT PLAN

Beginning with September deliveries of milk the Dairymen's League is starting a new method of distributing returns on milk to members. Instead of a milkshed-wide pool, several pools will be established, each one made up of dairymen delivering to one market in the milkshed. In other words, producers delivering milk to be consumed in Binghamton will have their returns pooled. There'll be another pool for Syracuse, another for Albany, and so on.

Action to put this plan into effect was taken by the board of directors of the League at the June meeting. According to the League, "it comes as a logical result of changes affecting prices, outlets for milk and disparity in returns in various markets due to Federal and State orders by the OPA, which have arisen since the war began."

Market area advisory committees are being set up in all markets with more than forty members who are selling milk in that particular market. These committees will advise the board of directors and the officers.

—A. A.—

MILK PRICE

Administrator Blanford, of the New York Metropolitan Milk Marketing Area, estimates that the uniform price for August milk in the 201-210 mile zone, and with a test of 3.5%, will be \$3.24. While this price will be about 20% above that of a year ago, it is believed that there will be about 6% less milk in the August pool; therefore, producers will get about 12% more money than a year ago. The uniform price in August a year ago was \$2.70.

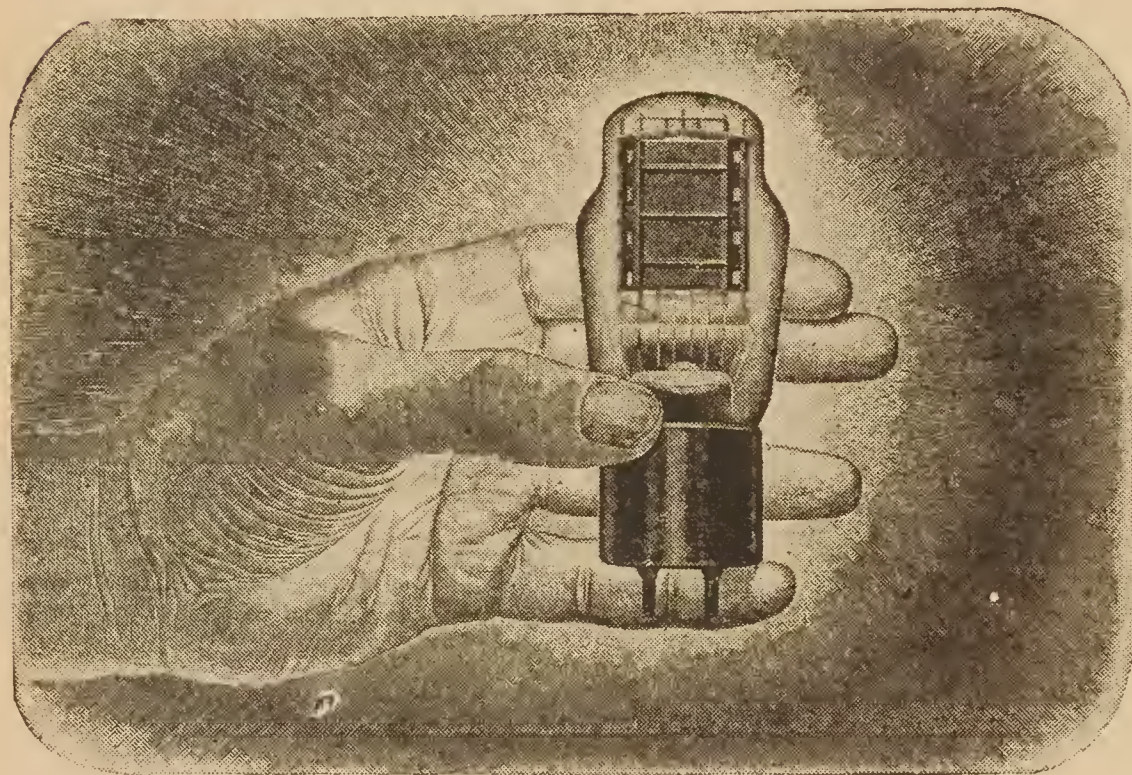
—A. A.—

REDUCE MORTGAGE DEBT

On January 1, 1943, New York State Farmers owed 3.6% less money on farm mortgages than they did a year earlier. Reductions in farm mortgage indebtedness were reported in all states, the average reduction in the U. S. being about 5.4%. In five states, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Jersey, farm mortgage indebtedness on January 1 was higher than it was four years earlier.

On farm real estate loans, in New York State the Federal Land Bank and the Land Bank Commissioner held \$42,202,000. Life insurance companies held \$276,000, and others including individual mortgage companies, held \$147,198,000.

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Federal Farm Income Taxes

By V. B. HART.

The following are some of the questions that farmers are asking about how the new federal income tax bill affects them and, based on the writer's interpretation of the bill, the answers to them.

Does the new Current Tax Payment Act of 1943 provide for new taxes for farmers?

No. The new law merely changes the time and method that farmers will use in paying their federal income taxes. Rates, allowable deductions, and exemptions established in 1942 remain the same. The Victory Tax established in 1942 but not applicable until 1943 also remains in effect.

Are the methods of reporting and paying income taxes under the new law the same for farmers as for others?

No. The new law provides special procedures for farmers.

Who is a farmer under the new tax bill?

Any person who gets at least 80% of his gross income from farming.

How will a farmer know whether he must file a return?

A single farmer with a gross income of \$500 or more or a married farmer with a gross income of \$1200 or more must file both an estimated and a final return.

When must a farmer file his 1943 federal income-tax return?

On or before December 15, 1943, he must file a preliminary or an estimated return which is called a "Declaration of Estimated Income Tax." Then between January 1, 1944 and March 15, 1944, he must file his final return. Both the estimated return and the final return will be for the year 1943.

Where will a farmer get the proper forms for making his returns?

If he made an income tax return for 1942, the Bureau of Internal Revenue will mail him one of the declaration forms for use in filing his estimated return, and later a form for his final return. If he did not make a return for 1942, he can get these forms from his local Internal Revenue office.

Just how does a farmer settle up for his 1942 and 1943 federal income taxes?

The new law provides that when a person's 1943 tax is greater than his 1942 tax, all payments made on the 1942 tax shall be moved ahead and credited on the 1943 tax, and if the 1942 tax was \$50 or less, all of it will be forgiven; if between \$50 and \$66.67, a flat \$50 of it will be forgiven; and if \$66.67 or more, then 75% of it will be forgiven.

HOW IT WORKS

For example:—A farmer's income tax for 1942 was \$400 and when he filed his return in March 1943, he paid a fourth of it or \$100, and then paid another fourth on June 15, 1943. Then in December 1943, this farmer estimates his 1943 tax as \$500.

The two \$100 payments the farmer made on his 1942 tax bill will be credited on his 1943 tax of \$500, leaving a balance on his 1943 tax bill of \$300 to be paid when he files his declaration or preliminary return on or before December 15, 1943. Then 75% of this farmer's original 1942 tax of \$400 will be forgiven, leaving \$100 still due on his 1942 tax; half of which will be payable by March 15, 1944 and the other half by March 15, 1945.

What happens if a farmer's 1943 tax is smaller than his 1942 tax?

For all practical purposes the two years' tax bills are interchanged. Settlement is then made in December 1943 for the larger tax bill, less of course,

(Continued on Page 23)



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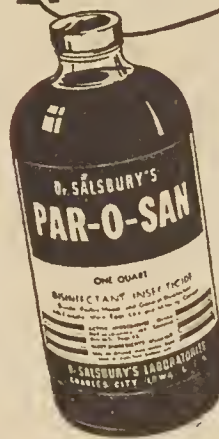
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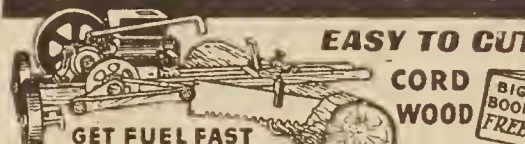
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and keep off the undesirables who make a nuisance of themselves. Our signs are printed on a heavy, durable fabric (12"x12") that withstands wind and weather, are easy to see and read.

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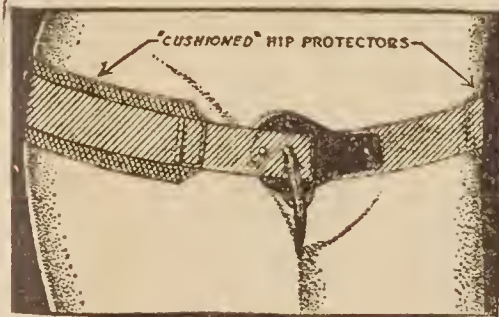
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Midsummer Comes to Hillside Farm

(Continued from Page 1)

may find that legume hay is not absolutely essential for satisfactory production. In any case, we shall have a chance to find out. I may mention that the lamented Dr. George F. Warren used to say that timothy grown on rich soil abundantly supplied with nitrogen and minerals had a composition very different from the same plant grown on poor soil, and that the usual feeding tables did not apply.

I believe it was Artemus Ward who once remarked that "it is better not to know so many things than to know so many things that ain't so." I know that fifty odd years ago we knew—or more correctly—*thought we knew* a lot of things that have proved not to

be so, and I have every confidence that during the next generation or two a good many of the ideas now held as self-evident truths will go into the discard.

For example, in the early 1870's about the time I was born, there arose a vast enthusiasm for steaming and cooking feeds not only for hogs but for cattle as well. Ridiculous claims for the advantages of cooked feed were printed and accepted, and many progressive farmers installed cauldron kettles and a few steam boilers for doing this work. (In my earlier years I knew a man who pitifully limped through life because the cast iron boiler where he was steaming feed for his



The soils of the Northeast need around 3,000,000 tons of limestone a year, about twice as much as has ever been applied. The picture above, taken in western New York, shows a quick method of unloading limestone. Both trucks brought lime to this farm. Then each in turn was used as power to unload the lime from the other truck with a slip scraper.

A Statement of Fact about

DIAMOND CORN GLUTEN MEAL

AS a poultryman you have known CORN GLUTEN MEAL as one of the ingredients of your starting, growing and laying mashers. You have relied on CORN GLUTEN MEAL to provide a good proportion of the protein, vitamin A potency and pigmentation producing ability of the mashers you have fed.

Until recently, production of DIAMOND CORN GLUTEN MEAL was the largest in history but even so it was not enough to meet the greatly increased war-time demands of feeders. Then production was considerably reduced because of our inability to obtain enough corn for the normal operation of our 3 plants.

Our industry requires less than 5% of last year's total corn crop. Even that small proportion did not come on the market for several weeks because the farmers who grow it could make more profit feeding it to hogs than selling it at the ceiling price.

As this statement is written, the extreme phase of the corn shortage has eased considerably and we hope to resume normal production of CORN GLUTEN MEAL.

Nevertheless we feel obligated to acquaint you fully with the facts of this shortage because of the effect it has already had, and may continue to have, on the percentage of CORN GLUTEN MEAL in the mashers you feed.



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DISTRIBUTORS OF
DIAMOND
OLDEST AND BIGGEST
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CORN GLUTEN MEAL

stock exploded and a flying fragment of it smashed his leg.) We now feel sure that with the possible exception of potatoes, cooking feed for hogs or cattle is considerably worse than useless, and the practice has been forgotten for a good deal more than a generation.

Here is an even crazier idea. About the same period, considerable was printed concerning the discovery of one who if my memory is correct was named Miller and lived at Sinclairville in Chautauqua County. He published the information that he had proved that it was possible to winter cows on two quarts of corn meal daily without roughage of any kind. I believe the New York State Dairymen's Association appointed a Committee to visit Mr. Miller's farm and report upon his methods. They gave the idea a sort of half-favorable endorsement. Their report included the fact that almost immediately after going on this diet, the cows ceased to chew a cud, and that when hay was put before them they displayed no unusual eagerness to seize it. The facts seem to be that cows fed two quarts of corn meal each day will actually survive the winter on this diet. It is a survival of the bad old days when cows were not expected to give milk when not on grass and when the barn was regarded merely as an ingenious cold-storage device whereby cows were kept alive until pasturage was available.

In those same years when I was being taught the exact nutritive ratio for a dairy cow, that wise farmer and inspiring teacher, Prof. Isaac Phelps Roberts, told us with real conviction and kindling eloquence that the way to combat drought in the corn field or the garden was to cultivate frequently enough to maintain a perfect dust-mulch. It was a beautiful and philosophical theory, and I believed it as unquestioningly as I accepted the procession of the Equinoxes. This, I say, was fifty odd years ago. Today there are bright young men who are teaching college boys that Roberts was wrong and that the whole idea of the dust-mulch is just so much baloney. (Note: I still believe that Roberts was at least half right.)

While I am in this contrary and non-conforming mood I am going to venture the prediction that a generation or two from now men will know less about those elusive and somewhat hypothetical substances, the vitamins, than we think we know today. I say this because I have seen so many once firmly-held agricultural beliefs go into the discard and down the stream of time.

Something like a half year ago I wrote—rather boastfully I fear—that we were well on our way toward grass-farming. What came to pass to the alfalfa last spring has necessitated a considerable change in our plans. Instead of being down to only six acres of corn as we had expected, we have about fifteen, which is pretty well toward our acreage eight or ten years ago before we had the grass-farming complex. Rather late in the season when we realized that the alfalfa was really dead, we plowed two additional plots for corn, and nourished by the

decaying alfalfa crowns and aided by a rather moist and somewhat warmer than usual season, it is making an almost phenomenal growth. We also doubled our proposed acreage of oats and barley, and in view of the threatened shortage of grains this may prove a very fortunate circumstance.

Nonetheless, this return to earlier methods does not indicate any change in our thesis that, for the old Northeast at least, grass should have a larger part in our operations. I am becoming very much afraid of soil erosion, and the only real remedy that I know of is a blanket of sod. It is an interesting fact that the same winter and spring which pretty well wiped out the alfalfa never faded the blue-grass-white-clover combination of our permanent pasture. Never did the hill behind the barn appear so nearly like a well-kept lawn as this summer.

This grass farming idea is gathering momentum. Over north on the Schoharie-Montgomery county line lives my friend, Ross Hopkins, a really extensive farm operator with definite ideas of his own. Ross tells me that if his present rather decrepit harrows hold together until everything is safely seeded down, he will never need any new ones. From the high Hill Country in the township of Jefferson in this county, Roscoe Jones writes enthusiastically of the way in which birdsfoot trefoil seems to be solving his difficulties and he adds, facetiously perhaps, that he is just about ready to present his plow to the pioneer Museum in the Old Stone Fort at Schoharie.

Statements like these are straws in the wind which indicate the changing agricultural practices in these uneasy years. Progress in all things is normally by the slow method of trial and error, and I would like to come around say a hundred years from now to see what the neighbors were doing and how this old farm carries on.

—A. A.—

PRIZES FOR WAR BOND LETTERS

Don't overlook the War Bond Contest that is being conducted by the Farm Credit Administration of Springfield, Mass. The contest has been divided into two sections, one for those over eighteen, one for those under. The first prize in each case is a \$500 war bond. In all, ninety-four prizes will be offered, totaling \$2500, thus giving all contestants an excellent opportunity to be a winner.

Farmers have done their share of war bond buying and they have no intention of "easing off" their purchases. This contest will, however, increase interest in bond buying, and letters entered in the contest will be used by the Farm Credit Administration or the Treasury Department in promoting the sale of war bonds.

Contestants will write a letter of 100 words or less on "Why I Buy War Bonds." Each entry must be accompanied by the serial number of a war bond purchased during September 1943. All entries must be postmarked not later than October 10 and mailed to the War Bond Contest, Farm Credit Administration, Springfield, Mass.



RELISHES and SPREADS

By Grace Watkins Hockett

WITH THE END of the growing season in sight, every bit of food which can be saved becomes doubly precious, especially when the season has not been too generous with its fruits. So now is the time to make some appetizing relishes and good fruit spreads.

Both relishes and spreads are more important in wartime than in normal times: relishes add zest to meatless meals and to meat-extender dishes, and fruit butters fill in where butter is short, besides giving the family a variety of spreads for good homemade bread. That is why we have assembled these excellent recipes for you. Try some of them. You'll be glad you did next winter.

GREEN TOMATO RELISH

2 pounds chopped green tomatoes
1/2 cup sugar
2 teaspoons pepper
1 teaspoon whole cloves
1 chopped onion
About 1 teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons mustard seed
1/2 cup hot vinegar

Mix the vegetables, let stand one hour. Squeeze out the liquid and add the seasoned hot vinegar and cook about 15 minutes. Seal. This makes about 1 pint.

TOMATO CATSUP

30 pounds tomatoes after removing skins, seeds and green spots
1 1/2 to 1 3/4 cups salt
5 to 8 cups sugar
4 1/2 to 6 3/4 cups vinegar

Spices for Mild-Spiced Catsup

6 teaspoons celery seed
2 teaspoons mustard seed
2 teaspoons cinnamon
3 teaspoons paprika
1 teaspoon cayenne pepper
4 sliced or chopped onions

Boil tomatoes rapidly until they yield 16 pounds of catsup or are about half the volume as at the start. Use a shallow enamelled or earthen kettle of large diameter; stir well during cooking to prevent scorching. Put spices in cloth bag of ample size and hang in the boiling catsup for 30 to 40 minutes during cooking. Finely chopped onions may be added directly to the catsup, but they must be strained out after cooking. Add the vinegar, salt and sugar not more than 5 minutes before the end of the cooking period. Seal in sterile bottles or jars.

CHILI SAUCE

The same recipe may be used for chili sauce as for catsup, the difference being that the sauce is not strained. However, more onion may be used for the sauce; it is added when tomatoes are well reduced in quantity. The tomatoes are boiled to half their volume, the same proportion of spices is suspended in a cloth bag and removed at the end of the boiling. The salt, sugar

and vinegar are added towards the end of the boiling as directed for catsup. The hot sauce is poured into sterilized bottles or jars, the contents sealed immediately and turned on their sides to cool. These recipes for catsup and chili sauce were developed by New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva.

CORN RELISH

2 dozen ears sweet corn
4 onions
3 pimentos
2 cups sugar
3 tablespoons mustard
1/2 pound cabbage
3 green peppers
1 quart vinegar
1/2 cup salt
1/2 teaspoon pepper

Cut corn from ear, but don't scrape ear. Chop cabbage, onions, peppers and pimentos. Mix ingredients and boil one hour. Pour into sterilized jars and seal.

PEPPER RELISH

12 red peppers
12 green peppers
12 onions
1 pint vinegar
2 cups sugar
3 tablespoons salt

Chop the peppers and onions. Cover them with boiling water, and let them stand for 5 minutes. Drain off the liquid. Add the vinegar, the sugar and the salt, and boil the mixture for 5 minutes. Pour it into scalded jars and seal them. Less sugar may be used if a sour relish is desired.

LAST-OF-THE-GARDEN PICKLE

1 quart lima beans
1 quart small onions
12 small cucumbers
1 pint carrots
6 green tomatoes
12 sweet red peppers
1 quart corn
1 pint string beans
2 bunches celery
1 small head cabbage
1 small head cauliflower

Cut the vegetables finely, add 1/2 gallon diluted vinegar, 2 cups sugar, 3 tablespoons salt, 2 tablespoons ground mustard and 1 teaspoon tumeric. Boil a half hour and seal in sterilized jars.

PICKLED PEPPERS

Wash and remove the seeds from either red or green peppers, cut into quarters or strips, cover with boiling water for 2 minutes, then plunge into ice water for 10 minutes. Pack solidly into glass jars with a syrup made by boiling together for 3 minutes, vinegar and sugar in the proportion of 1 cup sugar per pint of vinegar. Cover and keep in a cool, dark place. Green or red vegetables lose color if exposed to the light. It is a good plan to pickle red peppers now for use in next year's relishes which always call for red peppers when few are ripe. Their color adds much to the appearance of any pickle.

MUSTARD PICKLE

3 quarts medium-sized cucumbers cut into pieces
2 cauliflower, divided
2 quarts green tomatoes, sliced
1 quart small onions
6 green sweet peppers, sliced
6 red sweet peppers, sliced

Mix all and let stand overnight in salted water (1/2 cup salt to 1 quart water). Drain. Mix 3 quarts vinegar, 4 cups sugar, 4 teaspoons celery seed and bring to a boil. Add 3/4 cup flour, 1/2 pound mustard and 1 teaspoon tumeric which has been mixed with a little cold water. Combine all the ingredients and cook about 20 minutes. Stir to prevent scorching. Seal hot in sterilized jars. This makes about 4 quarts.

TOMATO BUTTER

4 cups thick tomato pulp
2 cups apple pulp
Juice of 1 lemon
4 cups sugar

Cook tomatoes and apples separately until tender with enough water to prevent burning. Put through strainer, measure, combine both pulps with all the ingredients and heat, stirring until the sugar is dissolved. Cook the mixture rapidly until it is clear. Pour the

(Continued on Page 21)

**I'M SAVING THE FRUIT CROP—
MAKING ALL THE JAM
AND JELLY I CAN
FOR MY HUSBAND'S
LUNCH BOX
THIS YEAR!**

Yes Jams and jellies are wholesome sweets, rich in food energy. It's worth saving up sugar to make all you need —and be sure to get your extra sugar for jam and jelly-making!

And learn from a champion jelly-maker the certain way, with **CERTO**, to jell all fruits . . . get the **CERTO BONUS** of 4 extra glasses from the same amount of fruit!



"Success with your jams and jellies is so certain when you use Certo!" rejoices Mrs. Floyd Marrs,

whose delicious grape jelly took First Prize at the Kansas State Fair last year. Yes, with Certo, the famous pure fruit pectin, it is easy to jell even difficult fruits! And Certo gives you further help. Since all fruits can't be handled alike, the Certo recipe book, which comes with each bottle, gives a separate recipe for *each kind* of fruit!

"Busy women bless Certo," says Mrs. Marrs. "For with Certo you boil the mixture only half-a-minute for jelly, a minute or so for jam. You can be all through—your jam or jelly



poured and parafined—15 minutes after the fruit is prepared! And this short boil, with Certo, leaves the nice fresh flavor in the fruit . . . gives lovely, clear color.

"And what a welcome bonus those 4 extra glasses you get by the short-boil method with Certo are these days! With Certo, you don't boil the juice away . . . get 11 glasses from the same amount that gives only 7 glasses by the old-fashioned 'boil-down' method. So your jellies cost less per glass, and you have the satisfaction of getting the very most from your fruit."

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**IT'S A JOY TO MAKE
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CERTO! MINE TURN
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EVERY TIME**



Mrs. Floyd Marrs
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11 instead of 7—THE CERTO BONUS



"Johnny, that's terrible! Professor Morton probably thinks you haven't looked at the piano all week!"



For your free copy of the new 40-page Fleischmann's booklet of over 70 recipes for breads, rolls, dessert breads, write to Standard Brands Inc., Grand Central Annex, Box 477, New York, N. Y.



Casual -- Easy -- Smart

No. **2073** is a softly tailored shirt-waister for the active woman. The skirt has plenty of walking room and its gored back gives a good fit with less of a tendency towards bagginess after being sat in. Besides, the blouse has very attractive yoke features both back and front. Sizes 12 to 48. Size 36, 3 3/8 yards 39-inch fabric.

No. **2670**. A smooth-fitting slip simply makes a dress. This one may have built-up shoulders or straps. Sizes 12 to 44. Size 36, 2 5/8 yards 35-inch fabric, slip with built-up shoulders; 2 1/4 yards 39-inch fabric with 1 1/2 yards edging, slip with straps.

No. **2020** is so simple and yet so smart—a natural for those fortunate figures in sizes 10 to 20. Size 16, 3 1/8 yards 39-inch fabric.

No. **3483** is just as cute as can be for the 6 months, 1, 2, 3 and 4-year sizes. The sweet daisy-chain applique lends it distinction (pattern for applique and panties included). Size 2 years, 1 1/2 yards 35-inch fabric with

1 1/4 yards binding, or 1/4 yard contrast-ing.

No. **3059** is particularly adaptable to the medium or larger sizes. Make it up in the heavier rayons or crepes to bring out the best features of the design. Sizes 14 to 48. Size 36, 4 yards 39-inch fabric.

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TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c. Address Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Our FALL-WINTER FASHION BOOK is just off the press. It has over 175 exciting pattern designs illustrated in full color. Just 12c, or send 25c for the fashion book AND a pattern of your own choosing.

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PAT. REG. TRADE MARK NON-METALLIC
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Cushioned plastic beads on cotton-base... lasts long... cleans quickly... saves time... cannot rust or splinter... sanitary. Sold at 5 and 10, hardware, grocery stores, etc.
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You Women Who Suffer From HOT FLASHES then CHILLY FEELINGS

If you—like so many women between the ages of 38 and 52—suffer from hot flashes, weak, nervous feelings, distress of “irregularities”, are blue at times—due to the functional middle age period peculiar to women—try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—to relieve such symptoms.

Taken regularly — Pinkham's Compound helps build up resistance against such distress. It also is a fine stomachic tonic. Follow label directions.

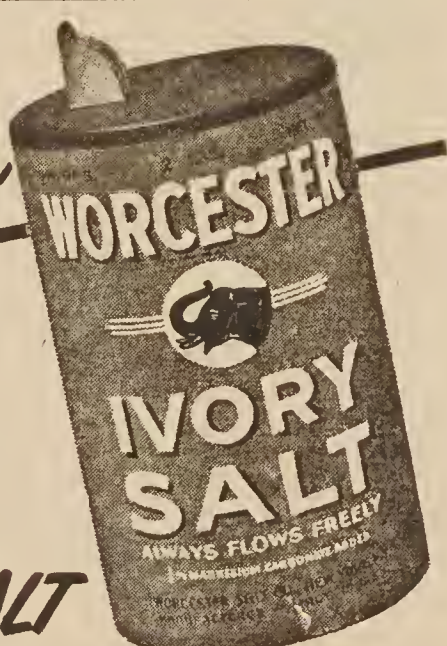
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Humans cannot live without salt—neither can animals. It's vital to farm life. Whether for table or kitchen or in blocks for cattle, insist on pure *Worcester Salt*.

WORCESTER IVORY SALT



TOUGH SOD

(Continued from Page 5)

case go to trial and blow it right up in the District Attorney's face and make a fool out of him."

"Well," answered Al with a sigh, "I'm sorry that I've got to have it hanging over me all summer. What bothers me most is all the gossip and the large number of folks who think I am guilty. Makes a fellow lose his faith in human nature."

"Let them think what they darn please," replied Fred quickly. "Nobody that really knows you or that you care anything about will ever think you guilty, and we'll make the others look like thirty cents when the trial comes."

"Meanwhile, try to stop worrying about the thing, but think over every single detail and try to remember every word that was said when you bought those cows, particularly when you bought the one from Wilson. Then write it all down so I can have it for study."

"You're a brick, Fred, for sticking by me in this mess."

"Isn't any mess, and that's my business. When we clean things up at the

trial, it'll set me on my feet. Well, so long, I'm off in a cloud of dust. Come into the office any time you are in the village."

He went away, and Allen swung his team and plow in behind Hank when Hank came around. But they had only made two or three more rounds with the two teams when Al saw some visitors coming along the lane. When he stopped, Hank did also, and said:

"Well, by gum! What're you doin' this mornin', Al—farmin' or holdin' court? If you ain't goin' to do anythin' but visit, you might just as well let them old plugs I'm drivin' stand in the shade an' give me your good team."

"All right, take them and go ahead," said Al. "That's Will Green coming, and we've got two or three things to talk over."

"Yeah!" said Hank. "And he's got his secretary with him. Gettin' so he can't go anywhere without draggin' her along. Well, that means no more work from you for another hour," he added disgustedly.

(To be continued)

RELISHES and SPREADS

(Continued from Page 19)

butter into clean, hot jars and seal them.

APPLE BUTTER

10 pounds apples 6 quarts cider (or water,
4 pounds sugar although cider preferred)
1 teaspoon ground cloves 1 teaspoon ground allspice
3 tablespoons ground cinnamon

Wash, slice and weigh the apples. Put them into a kettle with the cider (or water), cook until the apples are very tender, then put them through a sieve to remove the skins and seed. Add sugar and spices to the pulp, and boil the mixture rapidly until it is clear and as thick as desired, stirring it frequently to prevent scorching. Pour the butter into sterilized, hot jars and seal.

GRAPE BUTTER

4 pounds grapes 1½ pounds sugar
1 pound tart apples

Wash and stem the grapes. Cut the apples in small pieces. Cook fruits separately in small amounts of water until soft. Press through a strainer to remove the seeds and skins, combine pulps, add the sugar, and cook the mixture until it is thick and clear. Pour the butter into clean hot jars, and seal them.

GRAPE JAM

Wash the grapes, remove the stems, and press the pulp from the skins. Cook the pulp until soft and put through a sieve to remove the seeds. Add the skins to the pulp, measure this mixture and add two-thirds as much sugar. Cook until the skins are tender (about 20 minutes) and continue cooking until the mixture gives a jelly test ("sheets" from a spoon). Remove the kettle from the heat and let stand a few minutes to stiffen, thus helping prevent fruit from floating in the

liquid. Pour into clean, hot jars and seal, or pour into clean, hot glasses, and when cold cover jam with hot paraffin. Glasses should be used only if the mixture is cooked to a jelly-like consistency. Any thinner mixture must be sealed in order to keep.

PEACH BUTTER

Peel and stone the peaches, and boil them in a very small amount of water until they are reduced to a pulp. Add two-thirds as much sugar as pulp, and boil the mixture until it is thick and clear, stirring it frequently. Pour the butter into clean, hot jars, and seal.

— A. A. —

USE LOTS OF TOMATOES

Tomatoes rank high among nature's gifts to man; they are flavorful, besides being rich in vitamins and some minerals, and offering a touch of bright color on the plate.

Sun-ripened tomatoes are good eaten out of hand on picnics—just sprinkle a little salt on them. Then if you have some of the yellow or orange-colored tomatoes, use them to make eye- and stomach-filling salads. Besides these uses, baked stuffed tomatoes help wonderfully in the meat shortage. They can be stuffed with bread crumbs or left-over cereal, seasoned with meat drippings, onions, or savory herbs. If you happen to have some nutmeats, these add richness to the stuffing.

An easy way to vary stuffed tomatoes is simply to cut them in half, pile the stuffing on top and bake. And don't forget to fry tomatoes, either green or ripe. Dip sliced tomatoes in dry salted flour and fry; serve on toast, rice or spaghetti, with tomato gravy. To make gravy, brown some flour in the drippings left in the skillet and add hot water or milk.

HOW MANY RATS DID YOU KILL IN AUGUST?

(Continued from Page 11)

time up to December 15, and describes the same in a letter to *American Agriculturist* at the end of the contest. There is a second grand prize of a \$25 war bond, and \$10 in war stamps for third prize.

You members of 4-H clubs, Juvenile Granges, Dairymen's League Young Cooperators, Future Farmers Clubs and Scout troops, get your organizations busy and remember that there are substantial prizes also to your organizations for the largest number of rats that you can kill all together as an organization.

If you don't have a recent copy of *American Agriculturist* in which the rules are given, write to *American Agriculturist*, Department R, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y., and we will send you a copy of the rules, a list of the prizes, and some suggestions on how to kill rats.

Fill out the application blank at the bottom of page 11, mail it to us today, and then go after those rats!

"Rat Blitz" Quiz

1. Where can I get a complete set of rules and list of prizes?

Answer: Look them up in any recent issue of *American Agriculturist*. If you cannot find them, write to *American Agriculturist*, Department R, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.

2. Where can I get information on how to kill rats?

Answer: See recent issues of *American Agriculturist*, or write to *American Agriculturist* for information, or you can write your College of Agriculture for bulletins on how to kill rats, and how to make your buildings proof against them.

3. If my organization takes part in the contest, can I count the rats I actually killed both toward individual prizes

and toward the grand prizes for my organization?

Answer: Yes.

4. In all your suggestions for killing rats I have not seen anything about shooting them. Is this permissible?

Answer: Certainly. You can count any rats that you kill in any way, providing you see them after they are dead. Shooting rats is a good way if you can get ammunition and providing you don't do it in or around buildings where there might be a fire risk or the danger of injuring other animals.

5. Often when rats are poisoned they cannot be found afterwards, and so cannot be counted. Will it count toward winning one of the grand prizes if a contestant gets rid of rats by poisoning them, and describes his campaign in a letter at the end of the contest?

Answer: Yes—see the rules.

6. Can I gas rats?

Answer: Yes. The cyanogas bombs used for killing woodchucks may be used to kill rats. But as this gas can kill other animals, never use it around buildings while there are other animals in them. If you are a boy or girl, don't use gas bombs anyway without the advice and help of an older person.

Killed Rats With Lye

Dear Sir:

I am 15 years old. In spare time I help my uncle on his poultry farm. He also gives me 10c for every rat I catch. He has about 60 traps set all the time. They are screwed to the floors, beams or any place where rats might run. A loose trap is no good because the rat can move it out of the way and not get caught. I handle all traps with gloves. If rats have holes under the floors or outside the buildings, we pour water which has lye in it into the holes. Some holes require as much as 8 pails of lye. When the rats come out we club them. Even if they get away they won't live long.

—D. M., New York.



Full cost of all ingredients guaranteed!

When a ration point is gone, it's gone—we can't do much about that. But we can guarantee, dollar for dollar and dime for dime, the cost of all ingredients in any recipe using Pillsbury's Best. Take any recipe you like. List the cost of ingredients. If you're not satisfied that Pillsbury's Best gives you better baking than any other all-purpose flour, write Pillsbury's Cooking Service, Minneapolis, Minn., and you'll get your money back at once. So, uncross your fingers. Your baking's insured!

Pillsbury's BISCUIT-BASKETS

TEMPERATURE: 450° F.

Serves 8

TIME: about 12 to 15 minutes

- 1¾ cups sifted PILLSBURY'S BEST Enriched FLOUR
- 2¾ teaspoons baking powder (or 1¾ teaspoons double-acting)
- ¾ teaspoon salt
- ¾ teaspoon celery salt
- ¾ teaspoon paprika
- ½ cup shortening*

- ½ cup milk, about
- 6 cups (1½ quarts) vegetable combination (lettuce, tomatoes, green pepper, cucumbers, onions, carrots, cooked peas and beans)
- Salad dressing
- ¾ cup grated nippy cheese

1. Sift flour once, measure; add baking powder and seasonings; sift again. 2. Cut in shortening until mixture resembles coarse meal. 3. Add milk; mix only until all flour is dampened. 4. Knead gently on a lightly floured board for a few seconds to smooth dough. 5. Roll dough out to about ¼-inch thickness. Cut into eight 4½-inch squares. Shape each square over bottom of muffin pan to form cup. 6. Bake in hot oven until

done. 7. Turn vegetable combination into shells. Top with French dressing, or other tart salad dressing. Top with grated cheese. 8. Place under broiler (about 3 inches from heating element) only until cheese is melted, or omit this step and pour melted cheese over the top. Note: These biscuit cups may be used for creamed fish, meats, salads, etc.

* Chicken fat, or other mild-flavored solid fat, may be used as shortening.

With this recipe...
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Guaranteed Baking!

Pillsbury's Best Enriched Flour

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BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

WHETHER we like it or not there is fast developing an intensely competitive situation between agricultural interests of the Northeast and those of the Midwest. As has been the case in the past, the Midwest possesses the political strength which will be listened to in Washington.

Fight for Existence

Northeastern poultrymen and dairymen face the fight of their lives for existence. Those who can do so will probably be better off to copy Midwestern farm practices than to stick to cows and hens, because politically the corn-hog type of agriculture will be in the saddle. Since most Northeastern farmers, however, must stick to hens and cows, there seem to be only two courses of action which will protect them. One is to demand that their representatives in national farm organizations refuse to be dominated by Midwestern planning, and the other is to enlist the support of consumers who, after all, have the chief stake in the continued production of large quantities of fresh eggs and fresh milk in the Northeast.

* * *

GOOD GRASS BEEF

I have just received the returns on six head of the feeder calves I bought in August 1942. These six animals—four steers and two heifers—dressed an average of 490 lbs. This weight was a cold weight and, of course, exclusive of the hearts, tongues and livers, which these days are worth real money.

The federal grader, I am sure, will grade these carcasses as "good," which is one grade below the top classification "choice." I am so pleased with these "good" grass-fed steers and heifers that I am laying my plans to produce many more of them as a part of my regular farm practice.

FALL FEED IMPORTANT

As I have previously written here, I feel pretty sure that the particularly good results I have had with my feeder calves purchased last August are due to the fact that they had at least two months of splendid fall pasturage before they went into the barn last winter. Then of course they had the benefit of our always excellent May and June pasture. In addition this year we also had good pasture in July and August. Year in and year out, however, I wouldn't expect to count on good July and August pasture in central New York.

WINTER LINEUP

As this is written, I have one hundred steer calves and fifty heifer calves already on the farms. They are right now literally knee-deep in ladino clover pasture. I shall winter these calves, which now range in weight from 300

up to around 500 pounds, almost entirely on roughage and will rely on my May and June pasture next spring and summer to put them in shape for slaughter.

SOURCES OF CALVES

This year I have purchased my calves through Bob Martin of the Buffalo Producers Cooperative Commission Association and A. J. Lindsay of the Texas Livestock Marketing Association, San Antonio, Texas.

I suggest that readers of this page who feel inclined to write me about sources of feeder calves instead write to one or both of the above-named gentlemen.

HOGS PROFITABLE

We sold our February pigs on the day the hog market for their grade and weight in Buffalo hit 15.85. Because of difficulty in getting one truck big enough to take the load, we did not sell on the Buffalo market as we usually do and so had to be content with 15c in Syracuse. Even at 15c per lb., however, these pigs which averaged 210 lbs. made us some good money.

From May 15 until the time they were sold, they were pastured on a thick stand of ladino clover, and as a result their feed consumption seemed to be remarkably low although we have no accurate weights on what they consumed. As in past years, the bulk of their ration was commodity credit wheat, crushed instead of ground. As I recall it, the mixture fed these particular pigs was 75% commodity credit wheat and 25% soybean oil meal.

As happened last year, the replacements for the February pigs came just as we were ready to sell them. Within a few days four Hampshire sows, crossbred to a purebred York boar, farrowed between 40 and 50 pigs of which 41 are now alive and in good shape. Another litter of nine will be added to these 41 pigs and the fifty of them will run, with one hundred steer calves, in the basement in one of our barns. Due to an excellent corn crop we have home grown feed enough to fatten them.

Almost as important as the corn, however, is the good pasturage which the sows and pigs are now getting and which should last well into October so that they will go into the barn and on heavy feed in the very best possible shape.

FOOT ROT REMEDIES

The following remedies for the treatment of foot rot in cattle have been contributed by readers of this page. They are reproduced here with no guarantee of their efficacy. Obviously, however, those who contributed them believe in them and I owe them my thanks for contributing their experiences. From Gerald Dunn, Monroeton, Pennsylvania:

"We use a handful of hydrated lime and salt in a pail of water and dip the cow's foot into it. Usually two or three treatments cure the cow. We have Holstein cows but do not have much trouble with fowls."

From John W. Jones, Willet, N. Y.:

"I use 'sheep dip' clear except in winter when I add a little turpentine to thin. I file the end of an ordinary machine oiler off so the opening is about the size of a straw and squirt onto all the inflamed part and between the toes twice daily as long as the cow is lame—usually from two to four days."

From E. L. Dunckel, Dolgeville, N. Y.: "My remedy is and has been Pine Tar applied to the affected parts as soon as seen. I believe it to be inflammation of the feet like scratches in horses. I have had best luck by applying the tar with a strip of stout bandage. If they are bad to handle I have had to apply oil of tar with a medicine syringe. I had at one time six spring calves in a small lot. All had it at one time and we had to strap them to treat them."

NEW GRASSES

I have already reported several times in regard to my experience with Brome grass. I continue to be enthusiastic about the way this grass grows, the way it keeps green and its palatability.

Right now we are rushing to put in about 20 acres of brome grass, alfalfa and ladino for next year's hay and pasturage. We know that we are a bit late but moisture conditions are so good that we are going to take a chance.

Another grass about which I am becoming enthusiastic is Reed's canary grass for moist areas. We started experimenting with this grass two years ago. Our best success with it has been as the covering for a diversion ditch. In this ditch where its feet have stood in water most of the year, Reed's canary grass has grown to be over five feet high. Despite the fact that it has been headed out for weeks, its leaves are green and palatable. In fact we are so impressed with the way it keeps green and the way it yields that we have just completed seeding four acres of it on the end of a field which was so wet we could not get it into corn last spring. As an assurance of getting something if the Reed's canary grass does not come through, we also sowed on this piece a pound of ladino clover seed to the acre.

In the back of my head I have the idea that Reed's canary grass may make excellent grass ensilage or even produce a lot of bedding to the acre.

Bedding, by the way, is something which is causing a lot of farmers some worry right now. We have put up for bedding tons of chopped hay which got wet in the field and we are going to rely very heavily on chopped dry corn stalks.

The new idea that is entering the bedding picture is permanent mattresses for cows. We are going to try out some of these at Sunnygables. Maybe the day is not too far ahead when stanchion cows will sleep on some sort of a beauty rest instead of straw or cull hay.

With silos full of ensilage and our barns full of hay and an excellent corn crop yet to harvest, we have decided to take a chance on shocking the corn, letting it stand until it is cured and then hauling the shocks to the barn and running them, ears and all, through the chopper.

The chopped corn stalks and grain will fall on to a concrete feeding floor where the pigs will have a chance to eat the grain and the remaining stalks will be used for bedding.

FOR THAT RICH Old-Fashioned Flavor...



● For the genuine old-fashioned flavor of bread "Grandmother used to bake," always use tried and true Yeast Foam! If bread isn't the best you ever baked, mail us a note telling cost of ingredients, attach the Yeast Foam wrapper, and we will refund your money!

Save Trips to Store, Save Money! Now with tires and gas rationed, keep YEAST FOAM handy on your pantry shelf. It keeps without refrigeration... ready for use at your convenience! And costs only 2c a cake—enough for four loaves!

Save Precious Daylight Time! The YEAST FOAM DAYLIGHT SAVING WAY, you prepare the dough the night before. Next morning, when fully doubled in bulk, dough is ready to shape into loaves. You have bread out of the oven before noon, the best part of day free! Ask for the DAYLIGHT SAVING RECIPE when you buy Yeast Foam!

Hint—For even FASTER results—saving up to 1½ hours EXTRA in breadmaking time—use 1½ or 2 cakes Yeast Foam instead of the one cake called for in most Yeast Foam recipes.

YEAST FOAM

Northwestern Yeast Company
1750 N. Ashland Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

Don't fall out of trees or off slippery ladders. Get the new **FRUIT PICKER** 6-FT. HANDLE \$1.25.
SCHAEFER MFG. CO.
203 E. BERRY, FT. WAYNE, INDIANA.

Cage Brooder JAMESWAY UNIVERSAL, each deck 250 chick capacity, add individual sections as needed. Founts, feeders, oil stoves, Cyclone 400V and Keen electric brooders, portable poultry houses 10x12 to 16x40, Buckeye coal brooders, baby chicks.
SINE HATCHERY 376A, QUAKERTOWN, PENNA.

FOXES—NINE IN ONE DAY. Learn to trap the slyest furbearers. Don't wait. Particulars free. Guaranteed. Write ESTABROOK, SHERBURNE, VERMONT.



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LIKE the early bird that gets the worm, you'll get the bargains if you answer the advertisements in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST promptly. Don't lay the paper aside until you have read them thoroughly. Ads. in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST are guaranteed. To get the protection of this guarantee you must say you saw the ad. in

**AMERICAN
AGRICULTURIST**

SERVICE BUREAU

By H. L. Cosline

FEDERAL FARM INCOME TAXES

(Continued from Page 17)

any payments made in March and June 1943, and forgiveness is given on 75% of the smaller tax, with half of the other 25% payable on or before March 15, 1944 and the other half on or before March 15, 1945.

What happens if on March 15, 1944, a farmer finds that the amount of money he paid when he filed his preliminary return in December 1943 was larger or smaller than the tax actually due?

If the amount he paid in December was too small, he must make up the difference when he files his final return. If he paid too much in December, the excess may be applied on cleaning up the tag end of his 1942 tax, or it may be applied on his 1944 tax, or will be refunded to him.

Is a farmer penalized for making a poor estimate of his 1943 tax when he files his preliminary return in December?

Not unless his preliminary estimate is more than 33 1/3% UNDER his final tax figure. If, in December, he does under-estimate his tax by more than 33 1/3%, he has to pay a penalty of 6% of the amount by which he missed the final tax figure.

How about the Victory Tax?

The Victory Tax, which did not apply to 1942 farm incomes but does apply to 1943 incomes, is a special 5% tax on the "Victory Tax net income." In figuring the Victory Tax net income, the taxpayer is not allowed deductions for such personal items as contributions to charity, taxes on personal residence, and medical expenses which he can claim in figuring his regular income tax.

No credit for dependents can be claimed on the Victory Tax but slightly larger personal exemptions are allowed for the Victory Tax than may be claimed on the regular income tax. Certain rebates or postwar credits for money invested in War Bonds, payments on life insurance policies, and payments on debts, may also be claimed in figuring the Victory Tax.

What can a farmer do right now to get ready for making his federal income-tax return?

Make sure that he has accurate rec-

ords of his cash receipts and expenses. Experience indicates that if a farmer has to make out his income-tax return from memory or poor records, he misses a lot of deductible expenses. Income-tax officials may question whether a taxpayer didn't have some receipts which he did not report, but they are not likely to write and ask him if he didn't miss some deductible expenses.

Does a farmer have to withhold federal income taxes from wages paid farm help?

No. It is the hired man's responsibility to make his own return and pay his own tax.

Does the new 1943 federal income-tax bill provide any new exemptions for persons in military service?

Yes, it amends the old law so that a person on active duty in military service can exclude annually from his gross income the first \$1500 of his military pay received. This exclusion is in addition to the regular personal exemption of \$500 if single and \$1200 if married and \$350 for each dependent. In effect this raises the personal exemption of persons in service to \$2000 if single, and \$2700 if married, plus the \$350 for each dependent; and the exclusion of \$1500 of service pay from gross income applies regardless of grade or rank.

—A. A.—

EASY MONEY

"I owned a lot in Richmond, California. I received a letter from a lawyer in Oakland offering me \$350 and enclosing a check for \$25.00 stating that he would send the balance; and if I did not want to accept it, I could return the check. I cashed the check and sent him the deed, but I never received the balance of the pay as yet."

We started some inquiries on this case, but in the meantime, received another letter from the subscriber telling us he had received the check for the balance.

We learned that there is a Kaiser shipyard at Richmond, that the Government condemned some property for use of this yard, and fixed values on it. The information we have received was that lots similar to the one our subscriber owned were appraised at around \$700 or \$800 each.

It would appear that this California lawyer, knowing of this situation, saw an opportunity to make some easy money. There is nothing illegal about his activity; it is just a question of taking advantage of owners at a distance who were unaware of the value of the property they owned.

—A. A.—

DOGS

"I read Professor Willman's comment about the New York sheep law in a recent issue. I have had some sheep killed by dogs. What steps should I take to get paid for them? I never heard of dog quarantine in this county."

The first thing to do is notify your nearest assessor. From then on, he can take care of the details, which consist of making out a report and filing it with the County Treasurer. If you are dissatisfied with the amount he allows, you have a right to appeal, and the County Treasurer has the same right if he thinks your allowance is too high.

Not all counties have night quarantines on dogs. Your supervisor, or any official of the county, can tell you if there is one in effect in the county. If there is not, and there seems to be a need for it, I suggest you talk with your Town Supervisor.

The LEAST we can do
for him
IS TO DO MORE
IN SEPTEMBER!



Here's what YOU must do to
BACK THE ATTACK

Now, as America goes all out for the INVASION—your dollars must join the fight, too! For the very least you can do for your country—and for your loved ones doing the fighting—is to invest in MORE War Bonds in September.

Think of Jim fighting with Eisenhower . . . or Bill with MacArthur in the Solomons . . . or Bob up in Kiska. They've given their pledge

to fight—and die if need be—for their country. They're ready to go all the way.

And we at home must see them through all the way, too! That means every individual in the country who earns a wage or draws an income or has accumulated funds must invest in at least one EXTRA \$100 War Bond if he can possibly do so. Those who can, must invest more. This in addition to your regular War Bond subscription.

Yes, the least you can do for our men in service is to do MORE in September. MORE in the safest securities in the world—U. S. Government War Bonds. But do it now—IT'S FOR THE INVASION.



This space contributed by

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.

Oldest and Largest Exclusive Health and Accident Company in America

N.A. ASSOCIATES DEPARTMENT

POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.

A Correction, Please

In the August 28th issue of this paper we published a fine letter written by Charles W. Varney telling about the settlement of the Wesley Adams' claim. We said \$1000.00 was paid to his wife—this is wrong. \$500 was paid to Mrs. Adams.

As provided in the policy—\$1000.00 death benefit is paid for loss of life in automobile and pedestrian accidents—when the policyholder is over 15 and not over 60 years of age. Benefits are reduced one-half when the policyholder is over 60 years of age. Mr. Adams was over 60 years of age at the time of his death.

We're sorry for this mistake and apologize to Mrs. Adams, Mr. Varney and readers of this paper.

North American Accident Insurance Co.

N.A. ASSOCIATES DEPT.

16 Cannon Street, Poughkeepsie, New York

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

"The Only Way Out of a Well is **UP**"

*Dairy farm prices are already so far
behind wages and industrial profits that
they CAN'T be rolled back FURTHER*

ALL THIS HUBBUB about price roll-backs and so-called farm subsidies is about as sensible as the man who climbed down in a deep well to catch the moon.

Anyone can see the moon reflected in a well, but only a fool would fail to look around him further and see the real moon in the sky.

So, too, a fool might reason that any milk price higher than zero might be rolled back at least a small percentage, but the wise man looks at the matter from a broader viewpoint. He sees the swollen costs the dairy farmer has to pay—the steadily mounting costs of land, building, herds, machinery, feeds, fertilizers, labor and all other factors that go into producing milk, the most important war food of all.

And the wise man would recognize instantly that in the face of soaring wages and industrial profits, price roll-backs or any other artificial restriction on the price of milk is the sheerest moonshine, particularly when both government and consumers alike are crying to the farmers to "Hurry Up! Produce *More, More, MORE!*"

"Cost Plus" is Important for Farmers, Too

We say that if it is important for dairy farmers to produce more milk—and we really believe it is far more important than most people think—then at least it is equally important not to put discouraging obstacles in the dairy farmer's way. And if it is important for the government to pay industry "cost plus" so that industry can produce war armaments in sufficient quantity and on time, so is it equally important for government to make certain that dairy farmers receive "cost plus" in order that they may produce milk in sufficient quantity and on time.

It all boils down to a simple matter of choice. Either milk is important to the successful carrying out of the war, and should be treated as such—with a "cost plus" price, adequate and modern machinery, unlimited transportation and skilled labor exempt from the draft. Or milk is non-essential to the war effort and its production should be discouraged.

The government says milk IS a munition of war, a highly important munition, but in the same breath the government talks about price policies and regulations that clearly discourage—if they don't make impossible—the production of milk in adequate quantities. It doesn't make sense no matter how you look at it. Can we farmers be blamed for asking: "What goes on here? Are we fighting a war or fishing for the moon in the well?"

We believe Government in dealing with Agriculture, before they adopt basic policies, should consult with the National Farm Organizations as these people are truly representative of farmers and therefore are in a position to know the best methods to use in getting the results the Government is asking for.



Published by THE THOUSANDS OF FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE



PUBLISHED
EVERY OTHER WEEK

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

“LET’S BE *Squirrels*”

Store Fruits and Vegetables for Winter Meals

By PAUL WORK

NEITHER canned goods, which farmers buy to some extent, nor fresh vegetables, which farmers buy very little, are likely to be freely available during the long hard winter that is coming up.

To get canned goods three things are essential—money and a good deal of it; ration points, and the vegetables to buy. I have a little money and a few points but today I could find no butter.

Did you ever stop to think that the milk that the consumer pays \$8.00 for, and for which you got \$3.00, would only buy 12 tiny heads of cabbage last winter? So let’s be squirrels and get ready for winter. Let us bypass the distribution system and the limitations in transport by storing some good vegetables.

People who live in the Northeast are fortunate in that the long winter provides good conditions for storage. It is easier to protect against freezing than against warmth. Most farmers and villagers have places or can arrange places at little cost and with little trouble, and there are many ways to do the job. Barns, house cellars, an old cistern, outdoor pits or mounds, a cave dug in a bank, a buried barrel, a cool, non-freezing attic—all have their possibilities for one or another of the different vegetables. Some have found a good storage place in an unused well or cistern.

Conditions for Storage

The trick is to know the requirements of the various crops and how to provide the right conditions for them:

1. Temperature for storage of most vegetables should be low because high temperature favors disease growth, loss of food value by respiration and other life-processes, and evaporation. Squash, pumpkins, and sweet potatoes are better stored at 45-60° F. than at the temperature of 33-40° F. which is good for most things.

Not many vegetables will withstand freez-



(A) The simplest type of outdoor storage is a barrel on a well drained spot and covered with at least a foot of dirt and straw. You’ll be surprised to find how much it will hold. (B) A larger and more permanent storage cellar. Better make it rat proof.

ing, especially alternate freezing and thawing. Onions are sometimes kept frozen in a dry barn loft, with hay above and below. Cabbage can be laid on sod and covered with leaves or hay. Things that are frozen do not keep very long after they are thawed out as they lose water freely.

2. Moisture or humidity in the storage atmosphere should be high for most things. This prevents evaporation and shriveling. If temperature fluctuates there will be alternate drying out of produce and condensation of free water, which favors both shriveling and decay. Change of air or ventilation for its own sake is not necessary, although it is very useful to keep the right temperature and humidity. Onions, dry beans, squash, and pumpkin keep best in a dry atmosphere.

3. Rats have a great way of taking a few

bites out of every beet within their reach, so it is well to fight the saboteurs. Keep them under general control. Have rat-proof doors and walls. Screen wire, old sheet metal and other devices can be used. Enter the *American Agriculturist* rat killing campaign and win a prize or two on the side. Mice are more easily controlled but even these little darlings like to come in from the fields, come winter chills and winds.

4. There is no need spending space and effort on vegetables that are not good. Bruises, cuts and diseased spots afford chance for decay. So goods should be handled with care.

Don’t Store Too Soon

Much unnecessary loss occurs because people store vegetables too soon. Better let the goods and storage place get cool first. A month at 54° does about as much harm as two months at 36° F. and the vegetables go four times as fast at 72° as at 36°. So it is well to let roots (Please Turn to Page 17)

IN THIS ISSUE — Adjusting the Potato Digger — Page 7.

The basis of a sound

formed patrons

Statement of G.L.F. Patronage Refund

Each year, the net earnings of your cooperative, after necessary reserves have been set aside, are divided among the users according to how much they have purchased.
In wartime, it requires much more money to operate your cooperative. Consequently, your Board of Directors has voted again this

year to pay patronage refunds in the form of Participation Certificates. Dividends are paid only on those commodities that earned them. Your purchases of dividend-earning commodities for the year ending June 30, 1943, were as listed in the blocks. At left is your refund figure.

TOTAL REFUND	FORMULA FEED 124 PER BAG		MIXED FERTILIZER 24 PER BAG		FIELD SEED 34		G.L.F. MIXED DUSTS 34	
	NO. BAGS	AMT. REFUND	NO. BAGS	AMT. REFUND	DOLLAR VOLUME	AMT. REFUND	DOLLAR VOLUME	AMT. REFUND
37.61	249-D 21-P	32.40	60	1.50	85.49	2.56	38.21	1.15

Ellis Houck
Tully, New York

Your Participation Certificate
may be converted to
G.L.F. Common Stock

G.L.F. Participation Certificate

SERIES 1943

To
Ellis Houck
Tully, New York

This certifies that you are entitled to
your pro rata share of the net savings
of the G.L.F. Exchange and its wholesale
subsidiaries for the fiscal year ending
June 30, 1943 No. 01449

Based on your purchases of G.L.F. commodities on which a patronage refund has been authorized
your pro rata share is EXACTLY \$★★★★★37.61 and 61 cents

Further provisions applicable
to this certificate appear on
the reverse side hereof.

COOPERATIVE GRANGE LEAGUE FEDERATION EXCHANGE

Frank M.
GENERAL MANAGER

On the Way to Ellis Houck of Tully, N. Y. . .

\$37.61 Worth of G.L.F.

THE CERTIFICATE shown above is one of many thousands which will be filled out and sent to G.L.F. Service Agencies for distribution to members within the next few months.

At the top of the certificate is a statement showing that Ellis Houck of Tully, N. Y., purchased through G.L.F. 270 bags of formula feed, 60 bags of mixed fertilizer, \$85.49 worth of field seed, and \$38.21 worth of mixed dusts. On these commodities G.L.F. had money left over at the end of the year beyond the cost of doing business and setting aside necessary reserves. These savings are returned to G.L.F. users in proportion to their purchases.

Mr. Houck's share is \$37.61. He will receive a Participation Certificate for that amount.

If he wishes, he may hold this certificate as an interest-bearing investment. Should he feel that he wants cash, a fund has been set up by the Board of Directors to cash it in for him. Or he may trade it for G.L.F. common stock at \$5.00 a share. This is the choice that the farmer-elected directors of G.L.F. sincerely hope most G.L.F. members will make.

Why Convert to G.L.F. Common Stock

Farmers today take G.L.F. for granted. Yet they are able to use it and participate in its services solely because a few thousand farmers twenty-three years ago, with faith in their own ability to get things done for themselves, put up

the necessary money to get the business under way. In the early days, these stockholders were practically the only users of G.L.F. The capital and the leadership they furnished has built an organization which today is setting the pace in farm service and which is a part of the farm business on a great majority of all farms in the New York Milkshed.

Close to 200,000 farmers make some use of G.L.F. during the year. Probably half of these use the cooperative regularly in purchasing their farm supplies or in selling their farm produce.

Yet few of these farmers own any of the common stock through which G.L.F. is controlled. And comparatively little of the capital used in running this cooperative is farmers' money—much of it is furnished by banks and investors.

In operating a farmers' business of the size of G.L.F., it is good business to borrow money from banks to finance the heavy movement of supplies during peak seasons. But the permanent capital of the organization should be furnished as far as possible by the farmers who use it.

During the depression of the 1930's, many good farmers were forced out of business because they were using too much money that belonged to somebody else. Bank loans were called and mortgages were foreclosed because the owners of this money thought it was not safe.

Members of G.L.F. who lived through that period will realize the importance of keeping

their cooperative business safely in their own hands. They can do this by providing a large enough share of the money needed to operate it so that outside investors will feel that their money is safe under any conditions.

An Investment in Your Business

As a farmer who is using G.L.F. today, you have the power to insure that this cooperative will stay on the job for farmers, ready to do the things farmers want done; that it will remain under farmer control and responsive to farmers' needs. You can do this by assuming a share of the ownership of G.L.F. through investment in common stock.

When you receive your Participation Certificate a few weeks or months from now, the choice will be yours—to cash it, keep it, or convert it into a permanent investment in your own farm business.

COOPERATIVE
G.L.F. EXCHANGE, Inc.
Ithaca, N. Y.

YOU ★ ★ YOUR FARM

and the WAR

EGG CEILINGS

The egg ceiling regulations have been extended and prices are allowed to go up one cent a dozen each week until October 4, when the ceiling price at wholesale will be 55c a dozen for specials which have a net weight of 46 lbs. per case. At that time the ceiling price for extras with a net weight of 44 lbs. will be 47½c, and 44c for standards with a net weight of 43 lbs. to the case. No premium is provided for eggs with a net weight of over 50 lbs. to the case. This penalizes the farmer who grades his eggs, and the natural result is to include enough medium-sized eggs to bring the net weight down to 50 lbs. From a long-term point of view, that's poor practice but that's what's being done.

—A. A.—

HOG PRICE SUPPORT

Announcement has been made that the support price on hogs will be reduced to \$12.50 per cwt. on October 1, 1944. That is an indication that the Administration is aware of the unsatisfactory corn-hog ratio. However, the action taken will not solve the problem at this time. It is estimated that even if hog prices were to drop to \$12.50 a cwt. now, it would still be more profitable to feed corn to hogs than to sell it as long as the corn ceiling is \$1.07 at Chicago.

—A. A.—

ONION PERMITS

In the last issue we said that onions might be put under a permit system. It's now a fact. Onion shippers in twelve important lake states, including New York, must obtain permits to ship dry onions in excess of 100 lbs. except for nearby storage. The reason reported is to insure an adequate supply for the armed forces.

—A. A.—

MORE FARM TOOLS

Everyone agrees that farmers need more machinery in 1944 in order to produce the food that they will be asked for. Here are some important angles that should be given full consideration by farmers, machinery dealers and government officials:

1. Setting up a quota of farm machinery does no good unless the machinery is actually made, and made in time to get it out on farms when it's needed. Some machinery is now being delivered too late to be of any use this season.

2. Any move from any source to reduce the amount of machinery planned for the coming year should be vigorously opposed. Farm machinery manufacture was cut too drastically. The needs for tools to replace those that are worn out, and to take the place of non-existent farm help, are pyramiding.

3. The farm machinery rationing system should be improved. State quotas should be continued; county quotas should be abandoned. It is suggested that county farm machinery rationing boards give a purchasing certificate to a farmer whose need for a machine is evident, and that he be allowed to purchase the machine wherever he can find it. Through years of experience, implement manufacturers have learned what each county needs in the way of machinery, and implement dealers certainly would take care of regular customers before they would sell to buyers at a distance. The chief trouble with county quotas is that many dealers serve farmers in several counties. In New York State figures are be-

ing assembled to show the minimum need for farm machinery for the coming year. A summary has been made of 1943 quotas, actual sales and requests for different kinds of machinery, and this is being checked against actual sales in 1941. The logical procedure is to decide what the country wants in the way of food production, then find what tools are needed to produce it and see that these tools are manufactured and ready for farmers when they need them. Any other course is an invitation to disaster on the food front.

—A. A.—

STOP FIRES

October 3-9 is Fire Prevention Week. A practical way to observe it is to spend a few hours in checking and correcting fire hazards around your buildings. The chief causes of farm fires are lightning, defective chimneys, spontaneous combustion and plain, everyday matches.

Another good way to observe the week is to have a Grange program on the subject. Write the National Fire Protection Association, 60 Battery-march Street, Boston, Mass., for copies of their pamphlet, "Preventing Farm Fires."

—A. A.—

SALVAGE

The salvage of silk and nylon hosiery is to be discontinued September 30. Less than 5% of the material recently salvaged is silk and nylon, the balance being mostly rayon, and therefore the salvage effort seems no longer worthwhile.

The need for salvage of iron and tin continues. An excellent way to collect scrap iron is to build a scrap pile on the farm as scrap appears, and to send it along to a dealer as soon as there's enough to be worthwhile. In salvaging tin cans, wash them thoroughly, remove the labels, remove the ends and step on the can. A barrel will hold all the tin cans used by an average family for a year.

—A. A.—

HOME CANNED FOOD POINTS

The Office of Price Administration has reduced the point values on some home-canned foods. If you sell home-canned foods, the following are the point values per quart:

Food Item	Point Value
Plums or prunes (all kinds).....	7
All fruit juices (except pineapple)	3
Sauerkraut	7
Tomato juice	5
Tomato soup	7
Ready-to-serve soups	3

—A. A.—

Pres. John Brandt has called a meeting of the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation to be held in Washington on September 28 to 30. The purpose of the meeting will be to discuss ways of avoiding point rationing of milk and of combatting shortages of butter, cheese and cream.

—A. A.—

It is possible to make a California orange box into an apple box. The box is cut to an outside length of 19½", the center piece is removed and used for a new end piece. The completed box has an inside dimension of 11½" x 11½" x 18".

—A. A.—

This year's turkey crop is just about the same size as last year's, but still 22% above the 1935-1939 average. Last spring growers said they intended to increase production by 11%, but mid-western floods, bad weather and slow hatchability of eggs stopped them.

PUT BITE TO FLIGHT!



HERE'S RICH TASTE WITH TONGUE-EASE
—NO OTHER TOBACCO LIKE IT

Clyde M. Starling

TWICE THE FUN IN
PRINCE ALBERT—SO COOL,
MILD, YET SO RICH-TASTING.
BETTER TOBACCO—GROWN
RIGHT, AGED RIGHT.
CUT RIGHT, TOO—
CRIMP CUT
FOR EASY PACKING,
SMOOTH
DRAWING

BUY
WAR BONDS
AND
STAMPS



50
pipefuls of fragrant
tobacco in every
handy pocket pack-
age of Prince
Albert

FANCY GARDENING appeals to "Buck" Starling, but no-bite smokes are his real hobby. And to him, that's Prince Albert! "It has the taste and smoothness every pipe-smoker wants," says "Buck." "Rich, yet easy on my tongue."

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company
Winston-Salem, North Carolina

PRINCE ALBERT

THE NATIONAL JOY SMOKE

BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

WHAT FARMERS WANT

IN LETTERS addressed to the OPA and to Marvin Jones, Representative Sabath, a Congressman from Illinois, criticized the "outrageous and criminal retail prices," and denounced what he called "the farmers' unappreciative demand and clamor for more and more benefits. In view of their lack of appreciation," said Sabath, "we should not continue to be the softies any longer and should cease to accede to the demands of so-called agricultural leaders to increase prices, which are now absolutely unjustified."

He went further to say that the farm labor shortage is being played up "for the purpose of obtaining exemption of farm boys from military service."

That sort of stuff could be laughed off as the demagogic appeal of a city politician to consumers were it not for the fact that Sabath is Chairman of the powerful Rules Committee in the U. S. House of Representatives. Therefore his statement carries weight with people all over America who do not have the facts. Because of his high position in government, Sabath apparently states the policy and the feeling of Administration leaders toward agriculture. Certainly, government policies toward food production would indicate that the food producer is the forgotten man, and that all attention is centering on getting the consumer and labor vote.

In the long run, however, such statements and policies are not even good politics, for when the consumer begins to feel the pinch of food shortages, as he certainly will more and more during the coming year, he will place the blame where it belongs, squarely on a government which plays politics with the fundamentals of life.

The farmers, Mr. Sabath, are not interested in more and more benefits. They are bitterly opposed to government subsidies and other handouts. What farmers want is a price for their products that will enable them to continue to produce food to win this war. What farmers want is well expressed by E. H. Jones, Commissioner of Agriculture of the State of Vermont who, speaking recently about milk prices at a conference of producer representatives from all the New England states recently held at Boston, said:

"It is the consensus of opinion that the time has come to approach OPA not on bended knees but with the frank statement that unless milk prices are raised sufficiently to cover the increased costs of production, dairymen will give scant attention to the governmental appeal for more milk. Patriotism is an admirable virtue, but farmers have already found that it does not pay for labor at \$75 to \$100 per month, or for dairy feeds at correspondingly high prices."

SEED FOR RUSSIA'S SCORCHED EARTH

FEW AMERICANS in this land of plenty can realize what Russia's "scorched earth" policy has meant where thousands upon thousands of acres of fertile land and growing crops were laid waste to prevent their falling into the hands of the Germans.

Since the Germans first invaded Russia, the Seed Committee of Russian War Relief, Inc., located at 11 East 35th Street, New York City, has obtained thousands of bushels of all kinds of seed each year and shipped it to Russia. This seed has been one of the reasons why Russia has been able to put up such a splendid fight. This seed was donated by individual farmers, by seed houses, and by farm organizations across the United States.

Now with the great Russian victories and the return of much land into Russian hands, there is a still greater need for farm seeds of all kinds with which to rebuild agriculture quickly on these waste soils, as well as to grow crops in all other parts of Russia. About the only way farmers of the Northeast or their organizations can help this year is to donate seed buckwheat. If you can spare a bushel

By E. R. Eastman

or more of good buckwheat, ship it to the above address and be assured that you will be helping Russia to hasten victory for all of us.

HE DISCOVERED THE BABCOCK TEST

IF THE QUESTION were raised as to which scientist had done the most for agriculture, most dairymen would answer, Dr. Stephen M. Babcock.

Dr. Babcock invented the Babcock test for finding the fat content of milk. Probably more of the progress in the dairy industry has been due to this one discovery than to any other single thing. The exact amount of butterfat which a cow gives, determined by the Babcock Test, is the foundation for the best feeding practices, for the breeding up of the herd, and for the weeding out of the poor individuals.

It is very fitting, therefore, that the dairy industry, led by the State of Wisconsin, will celebrate on October 22, 1943, the centennial anniversary of the great scientist to whom the industry owes so much.

MONEY FROM YOUR WOODLOT

IF YOU ARE the owner of pulpwood suitable for paper-making and if you are near enough to a paper mill so that deliveries can be made, you can make big wages this fall and winter getting out pulpwood. In the August 28 issue of *American Agriculturist*, we published a list of pulpwood mills located in northeastern states. You may know of others. Look up this list, or write *American Agriculturist*, Ithaca, New York, and we will send you one. Then go or write to the mill nearest to you for full information as to the kind of wood the mill can use, prices paid, etc.

This is a real opportunity to serve yourself and to help win the war. The great scarcity that has developed is due chiefly to huge demands for paper for war purposes.

TALL CORN NOT ALWAYS BEST

I STARTED something with the question in the last issue, "How tall is your corn?" and printing Mr. Frank E. Thayer's letter stating that he had nailed up a stalk on August 28 that was 12' 3" tall. Letters from folks all over the Northeast state that they have corn much taller and cite measurements to prove.

One of the most interesting letters comes from Mr. E. S. Hartley of Osceola, northern Pennsylvania, who writes:

"Can't let you get ahead of us here in northern Pennsylvania. I am not, however, particularly interested in such tall corn. It is too heavy to handle. Under separate cover I am sending you three ears of husking corn: (1) Early Butler; (2) Wisconsin 235; and (3) Cornell 293. I have eight acres and should harvest at least a thousand bushels.

"Why not quit worrying about western corn and raise some ourselves?"

Of course, even for silage corn it is not the height of the corn that is the real test; it is feeding value as determined by the amount of dry matter after the water is removed. Some of the early-maturing corns make better silage than the extremely tall varieties.

Mr. Hartley's last question on why we don't raise more corn ourselves is interesting more and more northeastern farmers. I don't know what Mr. Hartley's elevation is, but he lives a little farther south than some and probably has the advantage of a little longer growing season.

Time was when the Northeast was a great husking corn section, but the business of growing corn for grain moved West, which had some advantages over the Northeast. Formerly we grew a flint corn

here, and the dent corns giving a much higher yield per acre and requiring a longer season were grown out West. Now, however, the experiment stations have developed early maturing dent corns which will get ripe in most parts of the Northeast, and I predict an increasing acreage of corn for grain on northeastern farms in coming years. The New York State College of Agriculture has conducted tests for several years to find the best and highest-yielding flint corns.

One argument against growing more corn is that on most dairy farms there is not land enough to maintain a good-sized dairy and in addition grow corn for husking. The answer to that, I think, is that there would be more profit in a smaller dairy if more grain was grown at home instead of having to bring it in from outside.

If you have had good luck with the newer dent corns or with high-yielding flints, let's hear from you with the names of varieties, yields, and any interesting comments.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT

HEARTY congratulations both to the American Farm Bureau Federation and to Dr. Roger B. Corbett on Dr. Corbett's appointment as Executive Secretary of the American Farm Bureau Federation! No one in America can do a better job in this important position. See page 10.

MUDDY BARNYARDS

ONE OF THE irritations or discomforts of taking care of stock is a muddy barnyard. This spring nearly all barnyards have been muddy, so that nearly everyone should be impressed with the need of fixing up the barnyard so the water will run off.

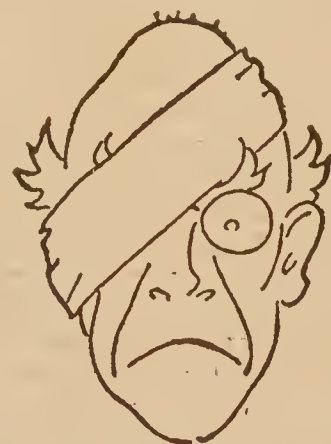
Professor A. M. Goodman of the New York State College of Agriculture says that a slope of 2 or 3 feet in 100 feet of distance is enough. On such a grade a covering of soft coal cinders makes a good surface, as the water soaks through it easily. If the grade is steep, a gravel covering is better, as it washes away less easily than the cinders. Where the barnyard is in a hollow, a tile drain may be dug to carry away the water, if the tile can be sloped down from the barnyard without too much digging to a stream at a lower level. Use 4 inch tile, with 6 inches of slope in 100 feet. Arrange for an inlet to the tile with a gravel covering over the end, and fence it off so the cattle cannot trample the inlet.

Sometimes eavestroughs and downspouts on the building help carry off the water that makes most of the mess in the barnyard.

A BOOK YOU'LL ENJOY

"Was *Growing Up in the Horse and Buggy Days*, by Ladd and Eastman, ever printed in book form? If so, where can I get two copies, and how much do they cost?"—W. M., N. Y.

SO MUCH INTEREST was shown by those who read *GROWING UP IN THE HORSE AND BUGGY DAYS* in serial form that it was decided to publish the stories in book form. Many hundreds of copies have been sold. The price is \$2.50 post-paid, and a copy will be sent promptly on receipt of your order. Address *American Agriculturist*, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York



Portrait of the Editor after trying out a wormy Eastman's Chestnut on his wife.

TOUGH



SOD

SYNOPSIS

Allen Clinton, a likeable "red-headed" young farmer, succeeds in his fight to organize a Farm Bureau in Lanark County, but in doing so makes a bitter enemy of Ezra Chittendon, hard-boiled boss of the county, and quarrels with his childhood sweetheart, Chittendon's daughter Helen.

As Farm Bureau President, Allen sees a lot of pretty Betty Tyler, the Farm Bureau stenographer, but seems to be blind to her love for him. Allen spends a busy winter organizing the Farm Bureau TB cleanup campaign, and the following March finds Lanark County farmers sharply divided on the merits of the campaign, with much talk of graft. An official investigation is instigated by Ezra Chittendon who sees a chance to revenge himself on Allen.

Sheriff Payne on a tip from District Attorney Frank Wood (who is in love with Helen Chittendon and jealous of Allen) inspects Allen's herd and finds that a cow which Allen had bought from Hank Wilson is a TB condemned animal with the brand covered up. Allen is placed under arrest, but immediately released on bail. Not long after this, Fate deals Allen a still harder blow in the sudden death of his mother from a heart attack.

From his lawyer, Fred Cooper, Allen learns that his trial has been postponed until fall, and that Hank Wilson, who sold him the cow with the TB brand marked out, intends to testify that Allen bought it knowingly.

CHAPTER XVI.

HANK swung his own team and plow out of the furrow, hitched them to a tree, and returned to his plowing with Allen's team.

Waiting by the fence for Willard and Betty to approach, Allen wondered why Hank's remark that as usual the county agent had his secretary with him should disturb him. Then, shrugging his shoulders, he said aloud:

"What the heck do I care!"

When the couple had come up, Willard said:

"Al, I was in hopes we could catch you for half an hour to talk over some Farm Bureau plans that I later want to take up with the executive committee. I brought Betty along with her notebook so she could sort of jot down the high points. But I see you're busy."

"Go ahead," said Allen. "Hank has already pointed out that I'm not much good this morning anyway. Maybe we'd better go back to the house. The sun is nice today but it's a little too cool to sit around outdoors."

Back at the house, Willard went on:

"I've sort of a feeling that there's been so much emphasis and publicity on the TB campaign that farmers have gotten the idea that that's the only thing the Farm Bureau is interested in. That still is our leading project until we get the job done, but I think we ought to emphasize some other things too. I've been doing some planning, and I'd like to talk over some of the ideas with you."

"During the past two or three weeks I've held fifteen seed oat treatment meetings. I've given demonstrations around the county and they have been fairly well attended. The oats in this county are badly infested with smut. It doesn't cost much to treat the seed to kill off the smut, and I'll bet that just the work that we've done this year in showing farmers how to do this would darn near pay the cost of all the Farm Bureau work for the whole year."

"I think that's right," said Allen. "A couple of years ago I studied up on how to treat my seed oats for smut, and last year Tom Mead and I were about the only ones in the neighborhood that had clean oats. We both sold all we could spare for seed above the market price."

E. R. EASTMAN

"Well, you just multiply what you and Tom saved by what could be saved by all farmers in the county, and it will run into thousands of dollars."

Willard then launched into a long discussion of Farm Bureau plans for spring and summer, while Allen, absorbed in his own thoughts, had some difficulty in paying attention. Finally, Betty interrupted to say:

"I wonder if I might make a suggestion. A good many times lately as I've listened to all of Willard's plans for farming, I've wondered why the same kind of work to help farm women wouldn't be even more important. I've been reading about the Home Bureaus that have been started in several counties. Why shouldn't we have one in Lanark County?"

Then she described some of the things women in the Home Bureau were doing, how they joined the association just like the Farm Bureau, and how local committees in the communities helped to plan and direct the work of the home demonstration agent.

But Allen wasn't listening. Instead he was thinking how Betty had just called Green by his first name, and that things had certainly got on a rather informal basis between the county agent and his office secretary. Anyway, why did Green need his secretary when he was talking informally about his plans? The secretary's place was in the office.

Then, after Betty had talked for a couple of minutes, Allen began to notice how the spring sunshine that filtered in through the sitting room window picked out the glints of gold in her brown hair. Watching her animated face as she talked, he was conscious of the soft curves of her mouth and of her white, even teeth. So finally when she addressed a direct question to him asking what he thought about having a Home Bureau in Lanark County, Allen started, and stammered that he didn't know much about it. As a matter of fact, he didn't even know what she had been talking about.

Willard also, wrapped up in his own plans and work, had not been listening closely to what Betty said. Becoming aware of their inattention—what she thought was their indifference—Betty, a little hurt, said quickly:

"Oh, never mind!" and turned back

to her notebook.

Then Allen, forcing his mind back to what Willard had been saying, said:

"I think all of these plans that you have in mind are all right, Will, and I've no doubt the executive committee will tell you to keep moving into them. I have two or three suggestions, however, that I'd like to make. One of them is that this is a big county. You are enthusiastic and ambitious, and you may take on so many of these projects that you can't do any of them well. I hope the Farm Bureau is here to stay for a long time, and you'll get more done in the long run if you don't go too fast."

As Allen talked, he noticed that Willard was grinning at him.

"What's the matter with you?" he demanded.

"I was just thinking that that's a hot one coming from you. Al Clinton talking about going slow!"

"That's all right," said Al, a little shortly. "Here's something else for you to think about. You recollect that ever since we started talking about having a Farm Bureau in this county some of us have kept emphasizing the point that there are two sides to the farm business, and that marketing is just as important as producing. Now that we've got a Farm Bureau, I hope you won't put all of your time on the production end."

"Best way for the farmer to get good prices for his stuff," said Willard, "is for him to grow high quality products, learn how to put them up attractively, and not try to sell the poor stuff."

"Right! But there's a lot more to it than that. What we need are strong marketing organizations. The Grange has beaten us to it on this idea. You've heard John Barrett tell how Briarton Grange tried to order a carload of feed when they became dissatisfied with the way Ezra Chittendon was handling the feed business. Well, as you know Ezra blocked the play at first, but he couldn't do it for long. The idea took hold like wild-fire with Granges everywhere in the State, and now they've set up a Grange Exchange to buy feed and other farm supplies. I think we're just in the beginning of a great cooperative movement. And I think the Farm Bureau should support this Exchange and help to interest the farmers in it."

"I don't want to see the cooperatives go too fast or too far," commented Willard.

"Why not?"

"Well, Al, if they have a mushroom growth it can't last. Farmers don't

The POET'S CORNER

OUR HOUSE

By Eleanor Alletta Chaffee.

No one would ever stop to say
"I'll have a house like that one day",
For nothing whatever about our walls
On the passerby like splendor falls.
But there's a doorstep worn by the feet
Of friends whose visits were welcome,
sweet.

Dents in the pans, chips from the
plates,
Cups and saucers that are not mates
Testify to the use they've had
In a schedule always a trifle mad.

Time went over this roof, I know,
Not with a measured pace and slow,
But skipping past like the dappled
light

Across mellow shingles, familiar,
bright.

And the old house stands with its arms
flung wide

To gather the sheltered and loved in-
side.

know how to cooperate and haven't developed leaders who know enough to manage a cooperative."

"Never will until they get started," retorted Allen. "The best kind of training is experience."

"Do you want the cooperative movement to displace all the other kinds of business?" asked Willard.

"Certainly not. I don't want to see the cooperatives crowd out the old-line outfits that have always done a good job. Neither do I want to see any one big cooperative get all the business. After all, human beings will run the cooperatives just as they run other business, and human nature is pretty much the same wherever it is. A monopoly by a cooperative would smell just as bad as a monopoly by big business or a powerful labor union."

"You see, Will, I've thought a lot about this. Even in one farm product like milk I wouldn't want to see all the milk controlled by one cooperative. There's room for more than one as long as they do the job well and as long as the cooperatives themselves work together and not against each other."

"Well—I don't know what our state office is going to say about the Farm Bureau mixing into commercial business," said Willard.

"To heck with the state office!" replied Allen, emphatically. "They aren't running this Farm Bureau. We are. If we can't run it ourselves I want no part in it."

Then he added, more mildly:

"Of course we'll cooperate with the state office, but we've got to keep this enterprise close to home. Anyway, nobody wants the Farm Bureau to get into commercial business. All I'm saying is that we farmers need help and education on how to set up and run cooperatives, and the Farm Bureau has the time and the knowledge to help. The Grange can't do it all."

"O. K." said Willard. "If you and the others say so I'll make this marketing and cooperative movement one of our leading projects. I'm just your hired man, you know."

"Now, I'll tell you what," said Allen. "It's getting along toward dinner time, and if my nose serves me right we are going to have corn beef and cabbage. What do you and Betty say to staying and seeing what kind of a job you can do at the table? I'll go back up in the lot and bring down the team that's been there hitched to the tree all the forenoon, and by that time dinner will be ready."

"Awfully sorry, Al," answered Willard, rising—and Allen thought he act-

(Continued on Page 15)



The part that women have played in food production this past year cannot be over-emphasized. They have done their part and more in caring for poultry flocks and dairy herds, and in growing and harvesting crops. This is a typical scene in a Cortland County, N. Y., field where snap beans are being picked by women for canning.



This Soviet worker in Yakutsk, Siberia, lives only 28 hours' flying time from the Washington, D. C. airport.

It's 37 hours' flying time from Kansas City to this Chinese student's home, outside Chungking.

The office of this newspaper publisher in Calcutta, India, is 41 hours' flying time from Times Square, N. Y.

This Alaskan Eskimo lives near Fairbanks — 13 hours' flying time from the Chicago airport.

A 23-hour flight from Boston will put you in the office of this wholesale coffee dealer in Sao Paulo, Brazil.

The Pacific atoll where this Fiji Islander lives is only 34 hours' flying time from Denver.

Your sales manager in Brisbane could attend a meeting in San Francisco on short notice. Flying time: 35 hours.

No man on earth lives more than 60 hours from your local airport...

"A LOT OF THINGS are different in India than they are back home in Altoona," wrote a 19-year-old sergeant in the U. S. Air Forces to his mother in Pennsylvania.

Never before in his life had this boy travelled beyond Pittsburgh — until he flew to India in a Liberator bomber.

To him — and hundreds of thousands of hometown American boys like him — India was a place "off there somewhere."

He'd seen it in the newsreels and travelogue films. In his geography book he'd learned something about India's crops and minerals and untold riches, and the funny way the people dressed.

Now his letters from overseas — telling how

people talk and work and live in a strange land he never dreamed he'd see — *are penetrating into the lives and thinking of his family and friends in the town where he grew up.*

This is happening all over America today. And when our boys come home again — from India and China and Britain and Dutch Harbor and Australia and North Africa — they'll think of the world as they know it *really* is.

Not as isolated continents or separate hemispheres, but a clustering of nations whose *individual* welfare, in the peace to come, will depend upon the welfare of them *all*.

They know it can't be otherwise, when *no spot on earth is more than 60 hours' flying time from your local airport!*

In such a world, right now, we face the necessity of waging and winning a global war. Tomorrow — in a world shrunk still smaller because of even swifter long-range planes to come — we and all other nations must somehow contrive to get along together as neighbors.

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Adjusting the POTATO DIGGER

By C. N. Turner

New York State College of Agriculture.

SINCE POTATO DIGGERS are responsible for bruising an average of 10 per cent of the crop, it is important that every grower watch his digger operation to reduce this injury to a minimum. Many growers are able to dig their crop with only two per cent bruising by correctly adjusting and operating the digger.

The three most important factors to be considered in preventing digger injury to the crop are:

1. The digger point must be set deep to avoid cutting the potatoes.

2. Plenty of soil must be elevated on to the digger bed to cushion the potatoes.

3. All necessary adjustments must be made to eliminate bouncing of the potatoes on bare iron rods.

Studies show that sufficient power to haul the digger slowly and steadily will reduce bruising. Both the engine

point which is short and the two separate points tend to prevent the hill from breaking and the potatoes from spilling out around the sides of the digger.

The angle of the digger point and the height at the back edge in relation to front of the elevator are very important adjustments on all diggers. These adjustments can be made by putting special wedges or washers under the rear edge of the point or by raising or lowering the position of the front elevator return rollers in the frame. In dry soil the back edge of the point should be level with the top of the elevator to allow the hill to slide onto the elevator with the minimum amount of separation. In wet soil the back edge of the point should be lower than the top of the elevator to bring about as much separation as possible.

The following suggestions for reducing injury are given for each of the three most common types of diggers used by potato growers:

Shaker Elevator Digger

While this is an older type of digger, it can be adjusted, padded and operated to dig the crop with a fairly low bruise count. When padded as shown in Figure 1, it will cause much less injury than the extension elevator digger shown in Figure 2.

Every shaker bar digger should be padded by (1) placing one-half of a horse collar sweat pad on the inner surface of each side of the rear frame, (2) cut four holes in the side-wall of an auto tire casing and slide it over the head which holds the four vine separating tines, and (3) slide a 16 inch piece of one-half inch rubber hose over each of these tines, and an 8 inch piece of three-quarter inch hose over each vine kicker. Reduce the agitation of the shaker attachment as much as possible and attach rollers under the front part of the elevator bed in place of the agitator (jump) sprockets.

Extension Elevator Digger

Discontinue the use of two separate elevator chains. Connect the lags to make one continuous bed extending from the point to the extreme rear end of the digger.

In making over these diggers one or both of the outside rear drive chain sprockets (c, d) may have to be replaced. These two outside sprockets

(c, d) must have the same relative number of teeth as the inside sprockets (a, b) under the elevator bed. For example: If the main drive sprockets (a) under the highest part of the bed have 20 teeth and the inside rear drive sprockets (b) have 10 teeth, their ratio is 2 to 1. Therefore, the number of teeth on the outside drive sprockets (c and d) must be 20 to 10 respectively or have the same 2 to 1 ratio. Some diggers use a different ratio but the same method as shown above can be used to determine the number of teeth on each sprocket.

Continuous Elevator Digger

Illustrated in Figure 3. Carry soil at least three-fourths of the way over the elevator bed to cushion the potatoes by the following methods:

1. Adjust the digger point deep enough to start a good layer of soil (Continued on Page 8)



Figure 1.—Shaker Elevator Digger bruises an average of 9.5% without padding and 4.2% with padding as shown.

and tractor power take-off types of diggers are desirable because they are equipped to change the speed of the elevator for wet or dry soil conditions. The speed of the elevator must be reduced and all of the agitators removed to eliminate unnecessary bruising when the soil is dry.

Digger Shovel Points

Use the correct length and shape of digger point to penetrate the soil below the bottom of the potato hill. The long sharp 17 inch point is necessary when the potato rows have not been hilled or ridged. A medium length 14 inch point is best for low ridge culture and a short blunt 10 inch point is best for high ridged potato rows. Many growers who practice high ridge culture now use an "M" type of digger

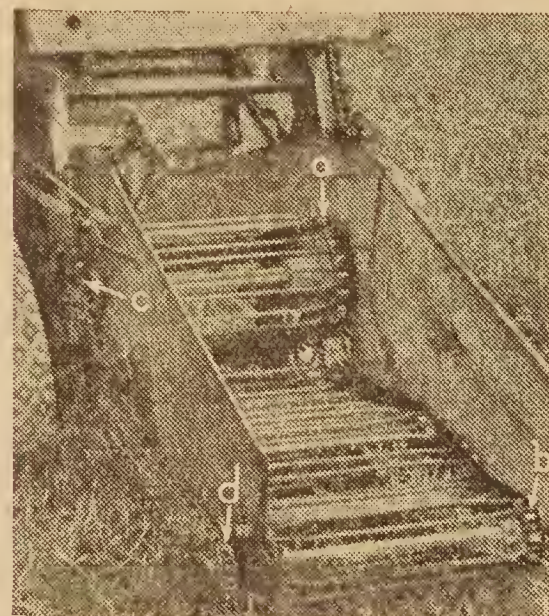


Figure 2.—Extension Elevator Digger which bruises an average of 14.2% of the potatoes harvested.

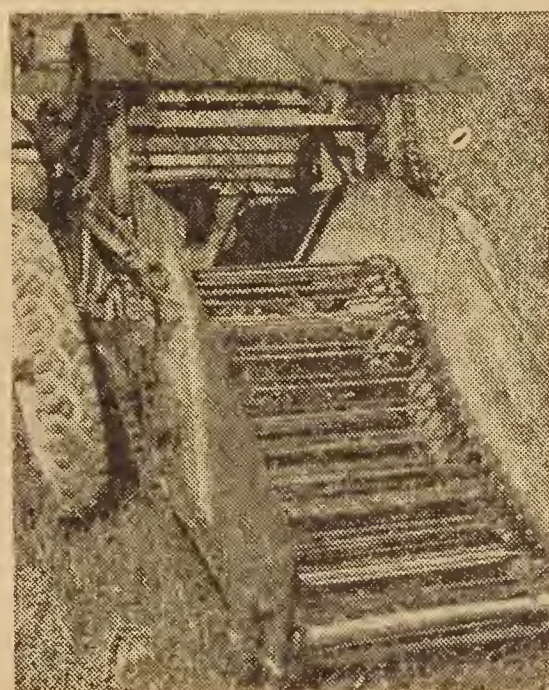


Figure 3.—Continuous Elevator Digger which bruises an average of 3.2% of the crop without special adjustment. Proper adjustment and use of outside rear chain drive reduces bruising to less than 2%.

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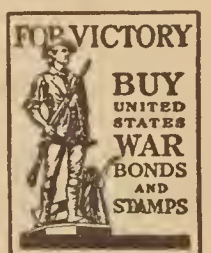
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The Question Box

STORING APPLES

What is the best way to handle apples that are put into common storage?

The sooner apples can be cooled down, the longer they will keep. When nights are cool, a good many growers leave the crates in the orchard over night and put them in storage early the next morning. They also keep a thermometer inside the storage, and another one just outside. Whenever the outside temperature is cooler than the temperature inside the storage, they open the doors and ventilators to permit the warm air in the storage house to escape. But whenever the storage is cooler inside than it is outside, they close doors and ventilators. Even with close attention to these details, it is seldom that the ideal temperature inside the storage can be reached before December.

—A. A.—

WORMS IN PIGS

I keep chickens and pigs, and wish you would tell me what to do with one little pig that doesn't eat well. She has vomited long white worms. She is about eight or nine weeks old.

It would be our suggestion that you get from your local veterinarian a good worm medicine, because if one of your pigs has these worms, your place has undoubtedly become infected and there is a very great danger that this situation will go through all of your pigs.

In order to play safe, talk with your veterinarian. He will undoubtedly be glad to show you just how to give the medicine to the pig and help you in every possible way.—"Doc" Roberts.

—A. A.—

ONION MILDEW

Nearly every year the tops of my Bermuda onions turn brown and die just as they have started nice bottoms. This must be a sort of blight. Is there a remedy for it?

From the brief description you give, I am of the opinion that the onions have been attacked by downy mildew which is common in New York. This thrives when days are warm and nights are cool, along with humid weather.

The fungus is commonly wintered over in perennial tree or top onions and spreads readily from these to sets, transplants or seed onions. No successful spray or dust practice has been developed. Burning of diseased refuse, use of well drained soil, and planting in a place where there is free circula-

tion of air are all suggested as having at least some degree of preventive value. Large top varieties seem to be more troublesome.—Paul Work.

—A. A.—

POTATO SEED BALLS

We have quite a lot of seed balls growing on our potatoes. How can the seeds be saved, and what kind of potatoes will they grow?

This is one of a number of questions that we've received on this subject. Potatoes belong in the same family as tomatoes and the seed balls are comparable to tomatoes. The seed can be saved just as tomato seed is saved, by crushing the seed balls when they're mature, separating out the seed in water, and drying it. Don't do it, however, unless you want to experiment a bit, because the potatoes that you grow from seed are certain to be disappointing. They will not be at all uniform either in quality or size, and the chances are that the quality will be poor.

The plant breeder crosses potato varieties and plants the seed, but he considers himself lucky if he can produce one really worthwhile variety in a lifetime.

—A. A.—

LICE

What is a good treatment for lice on cows?

The chief reason for lack of success in treating lice is a tendency to give one treatment and then forget all about them. In order to kill lice which hatch after treatment has been given, it is necessary to repeat the treatment in about 15 days, and in some cases to give a third treatment.

There are a number of louse powders on the market which will be satisfactory. Applying raw linseed oil with a brush is effective. Also, dusting with equal parts of flowers of sulphur and sabidilla seed.

—A. A.—

CORRECTION

I think there's an error in Paul Hoff's story on ensilage cutters on page 7 of the August 28 issue. At the bottom of the second column he says, "Since reducing the feed table speed increases the length of the cut, it may be desirable to add knives to the fly wheel to cut the desired length."

You are absolutely right. Where the feed table speed is decreased, fewer knives can be used to get the right length. However, the fly wheel balance must be maintained.

ADJUSTING THE POTATO DIGGER

(Continued from Page 7)

over the elevator.

2. Keep the elevator speed down to eight revolutions a minute.

3. Use rollers under the elevator bed instead of agitator (jump) sprockets.

4. If a few agitator sprockets seem necessary, place them under the front section of the elevator where there is plenty of soil around the potatoes to protect them instead of under the rear section of the bed where agitation will bruise the potatoes.

Eliminate the whip and sag from the rear section of the elevator bed by the following methods:

1. As the rods of the elevator wear, remove enough of them to keep the bed tight.

2. Use the outside rear drive chain with the correct sprockets as explained for converting the extension elevator type of digger. This rear drive chain not only removes the whip from the rear elevator section, but also reduces the amount of wear on the main

drive sprockets at the high peak of the bed.

Level Bed Diggers

Two level bed types of diggers have been introduced into the state by the old line farm machinery manufacturers. These machines have the elevator driven from the rear end which helps to reduce wear and to keep the elevator taut. A taut elevator means less bruises from whipping and sagging. This type of digger has been in use for more than twelve years but has never been introduced into this state until recently. It would seem to have many advantages over the present style of machine.

A competent potato digger operator can earn considerably more than his daily wage by carefully watching the movement of the potatoes over his digger and making the necessary adjustments to meet the changing field conditions during potato harvest.



With
**AMERICAN
AGRICULTURIST**
Advertisers

COWS: We have just received a copy of "Profitable Dairy Management" from The Beacon Milling Company at Cayuga. It is full of accurate information, and will be a welcome addition to the library of any dairyman. Drop a card to THE BEACON MILLING COMPANY and ask them for a copy. Other publications of this company include: "Profitable Poultry Management," "Profitable Chick Battery and Laying Cage Management," "Profitable Turkey Management," "Profitable Duck Management," and "Profitable Hog Management."

QUICKFREEZE: The home quick-freeze locker and the community storage locker will go ahead by leaps and bounds as soon as the war is won. One trouble has been packaging. Now the R. E. LOVEKIN CORPORATION, 200 N. 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa., have perfected a family assortment of locker bags under the trade name "Paksure-Sak." They are made of bleached Kraft paper with a lining of moisture-proof, heat-sealing cellophane.

PAINT: One of the finest booklets ever written on the subject of paint is called "Painting Farm Buildings and Equipment." The booklet contains 172 pages, is profusely illustrated, and is published by the LEAD INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION, 420 Lexington Ave., New York City. Due to the cost of preparing the book, there is a charge of 30c per copy. The book should be in every high school department of Agriculture, and would be a valuable addition to every farm library.

PURCHASE: A letter from C. W. Stoup, of HARRY FERGUSON, INC., Dearborn, Michigan, announces the purchase of the J. J. Kovar Company of Owatonna, Minnesota. This company manufactured the Kovar Spring Tooth Harrow, which is to be added to the equipment available for the Ford Tractor with Ferguson's System. Other items recently added to their line include Wood Bros. Corn Pickers, Combines and Threshers, W-W Triplet Agricultural Grinders, Baldwin Front End Loaders and Cranes, and Carrington Blade-Type Terracers.

INSULATION: C. L. Christianson, who until recently was Dean of the Wisconsin State College of Agriculture, has accepted the position of Vice-President of the CELOTEX CORPORATION of Chicago. Mr. Christianson will be in charge of post-war development of the Corporation, and will give a considerable part of his time to the building problems of farmers.

SOYBEANS: The interest in soybeans has increased at a phenomenal rate. PILLSBURY FLOUR MILLS of Minneapolis is equipping a new soybean processing plant at Clinton. When it's complete, it will handle 8,000 bushels of soybeans a day.



BORDEN AWARD: Government expert, Dr. Theodore C. Byerly, receives the 1943 Borden award in poultry science. In the group are, left to right: Dr. M. A. Jull, of the University of Maryland, Past President of the Poultry Science Association; Dr. Byerly; W. A. Wentworth, Director of Industry Relations of THE BORDEN COMPANY, and Prof. W. A. Maw of MacDonald College, Quebec. The award was a gold medal and \$1,000.

August Rat Contest Won by 13-Year-old Boy

JUDGING by the enthusiastic letters that are pouring into our *American Agriculturist* offices these days, a lot of farm rats are being sent where they can't do any more damage to grain bins. The boys and girls of the North-

east are really out to get them, and we are happy to announce the winners during the first month of our big "Rat Blitz" contest in which farm organizations, feed companies and educational institutions are cooperating. A complete list is printed in the box on this page.

AUGUST "RAT BLITZ" WINNERS			
	War Stamp Prizes	Rats Killed	
1st—Evan C. Densmore, Horseheads, N. Y.	\$10.00	457	
2nd—Glen Hardcastle, Jr., Constantis, N. Y.	5.00	99	
3rd—Bernard Rider, R. 2, Arkport, N. Y.	1.00	84	
4th—Grace E. Stone, Lancaster, N. Y.	1.00	82	
5th—Donald A. Bennett, R. 1, Red Creek, N. Y.	1.00	80	
6th—William Heitman, R. 2, Romulus, N. Y.	1.00	61	
7th—Genevieve Mumbulo, Edmeston, N. Y.	1.00	56	
8th—Fred McDonough, R. 1, Claremont, N. H.	1.00	45	
9th—Priscilla Kinney, Morrill, Maine	1.00	18	
10th—N. E. Miller, 7 Ray St., Holley, N. Y.	1.00	15	
11th—Doris E. Mason, R. 2, Vestal, N. Y.	1.00	12	
12th—Shirley Ace, R. 1, Owego, N. Y.	1.00	4	

The No. 1 winner for August, Evan Clifton Densmore of Horseheads, N. Y., is to be especially congratulated on the large number of rats that he and his dog "Rogue" killed in one month. Here is his letter telling about it:

"I am 13 and a Boy Scout. I own a dog that is part English bull and part beagle. He is a great rat killer. He takes them by the back of the neck and in a second Mr. Rat is dead.

"We have 2500 laying hens and our coops were alive with rats. So we take our dog "Rogue" and flashlights and a club, and after dark we make a raid on the rats.

"The dog alone will kill anywhere from 50 to 100 rats in an evening. My total of rats for August is 457 rats. A great help in preventing rats from coming up through cement floor around drinking fountains is to place a layer of cement then a layer of ordinary chicken wire and then another layer of wet cement on top of that. A rat will in time dig through cement but not when wire has been placed in it. We cover all rat holes with tin tobacco cans and old license plates.

"We have a rubber hose 1½ inches around which we place with one end on our automobile exhaust pipe, and then after closing all rat holes but one we put the other end of the hose in the remaining rat hole. Then we run the car motor for about 5 minutes. You'd be surprised at the amount of rats we get.

"These 457 rats were all killed on farm owned by Mr. Earl J. Gregory & Son. I live in a tenant house on farm. Hope to be a prize winner."

Evan's letter was signed by three witnesses: Carleton H. Gregory, J. Earl Gregory and Clifford R. Slocum, and his record of rats killed is as follows:

Aug. 7—10, Aug. 19—55, Aug. 25—55, Aug. 9—31, Aug. 21—56, Aug. 27—43, Aug. 14—63, Aug. 23—34, Aug. 30—20 Total 457

If we had the space, we would print all of the other winners' letters, but lacking that here are the highlights of some of them:

Grace E. Stone: "When Daddy brought in the *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST* from the mail box, he said, 'Grace, here's your chance to try to win a War Bond. You're called the champion rat killer around here, so read the rules of this rat

contest. I read the rules and decided I would try. I went out in our chicken coop. There was plaster board part way over the roost, where we had noticed rats peeking out. I got a step ladder and climbed to the third step and started to poke at holes. The rats jumped out like Japs. One went between my apron and dress and scared me so I fell off the ladder backwards. As soon as I saw I wasn't hurt, I said to those rats, 'You rascals, I'll get you yet!' With the help of Dad and Mom, I finally got 82 rats in the month of August."

Glen A. Hardcastle, Jr. "The several granaries on our farms make good pickings for rats, so I began clearing them out. Many I caught in traps and I found

sport in shooting them with my 22 rifle. Cats were very helpful allies. I poisoned a few with rat bombs. Here's to the Blitz on rats!"

Donald A. Bennett: I think the rat contest is a wonderful idea for you to think up when there is a crisis in the feed situation, and also to pay us for helping ourselves. So far my family and I have gone after the rats in the short time we could spare, with traps, clubs and shot. When our shells gave out, some neighbors who were greatly interested helped us to a few. Soon as we can get over the heaviest rush of work, I want to try some of the methods described in your paper. After that we have neighbors who would be glad to have us go get some of theirs."

William Heitman: "During August I caught 61 rats. 21 of these I caught in traps. The rest I caught with my dog Tippy. She is very good at catching rats. I also destroyed several nests because that does away with them before they destroy any grain."

Genevieve Mumbulo: "I know I have helped to save some of our feed and I hope I can land one of the prizes."

Fred McDonough: "We had many rats in our poultry houses, so I got some wooden boxes about a foot square, cut one hole in the end of each box and set a large rat trap under each one. For bait I used hard cheese. My mother saw a small rat in the grain bin one morning, so I set a trap there, using cheese for bait. A large rat was digging holes in our sink drain, so I set a muskrat trap in the cellar and caught him a few days later. He measured 15 inches from the tip of his nose to the tip of his tail."

Can Start Now

It isn't too late to get into this important contest now. It runs until December 15, and besides the grand prizes offered at the end of the contest, prizes will be given each month until then.

(Continued on Page 11)



"BODIES" for BOMBERS

ON OCTOBER 25, 1940—more than a year before Pearl Harbor—U. S. Army Air Corps officials notified us of the urgent need for a vastly increased aircraft production program, and invited us to participate.

Already we were making Army trucks in great number, completing a huge tank arsenal, building field ranges and tent heaters, and studying anti-aircraft gun manufacture.

Here was another urgent job. So without waiting to learn what aircraft job would be assigned to us, we provided 600,000 sq. ft. of additional plant space and, from our own personnel, began to select engineering, metallurgical and manufacturing specialists for this new work.

It was just three months after our first meeting with Air Corps officials that we were officially notified our job was to build the complete nose

NOSES AND BODIES FOR BOMBERS (INSIDE AND OUT)



and center fuselage sections for medium bombers,—including installation of complete control systems.

We immediately sent forty of our technicians to a producing aircraft plant where these men did regular production work and observed, at first hand, the production methods then in use. Our long background in building automobiles and trucks, plus the experience these men gained, enabled us quickly to get under way turning out "bodies" for bombers by quantity production methods.

To help acquaint us in advance with the many kinds of material and operations involved, the Army Air Corps sent us a bomber nose section.

Our engineers and master mechanics analyzed aircraft blueprints covering more than 14,000 structural parts.

Many of the metal parts presented entirely new working characteristics.

OVER 14,000 PARTS TO BE FORGED, CAST, STAMPED, MACHINED AND PRECISION FITTED



They required elaborate heat treating processes for the extreme stresses demanded of them. They also presented new problems in the design and use of the dies required to shape them.

Our production and purchasing specialists determined which parts we could subcontract to other companies. As the work progressed, orders for parts and materials were given to 2,255 subcontractors in 309 towns, in 29 states.

Aluminum forgings would be needed in large numbers by us and other manufacturers participating in the expanded aircraft production program. Therefore, we were given the job of building an aluminum forge plant. We also prepared at our foundry to produce aluminum castings required for plane manufacture.

Thousands of men and women had to be trained for this new type of work. Women were employed in large numbers and carefully taught drilling, riveting, machining and assembling of aircraft parts. Automobile sheet metal workers, body builders and trimmers were shown how to apply their experience to the production of bomber parts.

The big nose of the bomber houses the Bombardier, Pilot, Co-Pilot, Navigator and Radio Operator. Nearly all the mechanical

and electrical controls are here, while the center section provides the bomb carrying space.

If you could look within these sections as the work of assembly goes on, you would see a bewildering network of wires and tubing as well as the structural skeleton of the ship. Every one of these 1,963 separate wires and over 1,000 feet of tubes—to say nothing

IF YOU COULD LOOK WITHIN



ing of all the control mechanisms—must operate faultlessly.

In the production of "bodies" for bombers—a new field to Chrysler Corporation—again is demonstrated how our experience in peacetime car and truck production now is being applied to the production of war equipment in quantity . . . and on time.

WAR PRODUCTS OF CHRYSLER CORPORATION

Tanks • Tank Engines • Bomber Fuselage Sections • Anti-Aircraft Guns • Bomber Wings • Aircraft Engines • Wide Variety of Ammunition • Anti-Tank Vehicles • Command Reconnaissance Cars • Ambulances • Troop Motor Transports • Cantonment Furnaces • Air Raid Sirens and Fire Fighting Equipment • Marine Tractors • Weapon Carriers • Marine and Industrial Engines • Gyro-Compasses • Navy Porttongs • Powdered Metal Parts • Harbor Tugs • Field Kitchens • Bomb Racks • Bomb Shackles • Tent Heaters • Aircraft Landing Gears • Refrigeration Compressors • and Other Important War Equipment.

In the production of this war equipment Chrysler Corporation is assisted by over 9,800 subcontractors in 956 towns in 39 states

Time in Major Bowes every Thursday, CBS, 9 P. M., E. W. T.

CHRYSLER CORPORATION
PLYMOUTH ★ DODGE ★ DE SOTO ★ CHRYSLER
[BACK THE ATTACK . . . WITH WAR BONDS]

Milk Rationing Ahead!

Dairy Organizations Say Higher Prices Necessary

MILK RATIONING is just ahead. As yet, consumers won't have to surrender coupons for milk, but Washington officials are planning to limit the amount of fluid milk a dealer can distribute. They call it a "milk limitation" program, but whatever it's called it's a form of rationing. Dairy leaders claim it's been made necessary by unwise price policies which have discouraged milk production. The announced purpose of the plan is to make more milk available for manufacture, which in turn will lessen returns to producers because more milk will be used in the lower classifications.

Dairymen, through their organizations, are pressing for an increase in milk prices. They point out that many dairymen have been forced to sell their herds and that the production of other herds has been reduced by lack of labor and equipment and by unsatisfactory prices. They feel that consumers are amply able to pay a price for milk that represents production costs plus a reasonable profit. Certainly producers will not be benefited by low milk prices which result in a short supply.

New England Hearing

In New England a hearing on amendments to the federal order for the Boston market will be held soon. For some time a committee has been working under the leadership of E. H. Bancroft. The committee recommends a 70c increase in the Class I price of milk, stating that in their opinion such an increase would stimulate production enough to meet the needs of New England producers. The committee based their recommendation on carefully worked out figures showing cost increases. These included labor costs, feed costs, the increased cost of cow replacements and the reduced efficiency of farm machinery.

In New York State a hearing was originally scheduled for May 26, but was postponed. Now, the Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency has asked for a hearing, and proposes a Class I price of at least \$4.44. The Dairymen's League, at a directors' meeting in Syracuse on September 1, took action recommending a Class I price of at least \$4.44, and stating their belief that delayed or ineffective action by the War Food Administration has and will result in milk shortages.

Health Department Demands Milk
The New York City Health Depart-

ment says that it is working on a plan to insure an adequate supply for the city this fall. They propose to compel any milk plant to ship more milk, possibly their entire supply, if in 1942 the plant shipped to New York less than 60% of its total supply.

As yet there has been no announcement of a hearing on the federal order for New York, but there is a general feeling that a hearing will be held in the near future. If such a hearing is held, your guess as to what action will be taken and the time it will become effective will be as good as ours. Hearings have also been requested to consider amendments to the state orders for Rochester and Buffalo.

There is a possibility that the Class 1 price of milk in the New York area will be increased from \$3.50 to \$3.70 without a hearing. If such an increase is announced by September 25, it would become effective October 1. It could come about this way: the price of roller-process milk powder for animal feeding is one of the figures on which the Class I price is based. There is so little business in this product that quotations are practically non-existent. In such a situation, it's the duty of the Secretary of Agriculture to determine the price. The Dairymen's League contends that such a price should be set at a figure which would bring a 20c advance in the Class I price of milk for New York. If such action were taken, it would increase the Class I price in Buffalo and Rochester from \$3.80 to \$4.00.

Other Areas Demand Increases

The Pennsylvania Milk Control Commission has been holding hearings on milk prices in several areas, and more hearings will be held. Testimony showed that present costs of milk production are \$4.56 in the Schuylkill area and \$4.41 in the Allentown area. We hear also that dairymen around Washington, D. C., are petitioning for price increases.

The biggest barrier in attempts to get prices that will allow dairymen to maintain production is the government's "hold the line" policy. The administration is apparently committed to a program of keeping down food costs regardless of the effects of such a policy on food production. This may bring a proposal from Washington to subsidize milk prices, thus giving the producer more, charging consumers the same as before and making up the

difference from government funds. Dairymen want none of this. Consumers have the income to pay, subsidies are in themselves inflationary, and farmers have learned that subsidies bring further bureaucratic controls.

At the recent Dairymen's League Food Forum in Syracuse, Dr. W. I. Myers stated that too much attention has been given to rigid price ceilings, and too little to the necessity for higher prices to cover higher costs. What we need, Dr. Myers said, is the establishment of prices for food that will encourage maximum production well in advance of planting and breeding seasons, and the maintenance on farms of an adequate labor force, plus necessary machinery and other essential supplies.

It is difficult to understand a policy which considers ships and munitions as essential at any price, but which considers it necessary to hold down prices on food, which is quite as essential to the war effort, to a point where production is discouraged.

—A. A.—

CORBETT TO A.F.B.F.

Dr. Roger Corbett, director of the Maryland Experiment Station, has been appointed executive secretary of the American Farm Bureau Federation. Mr. Corbett is a graduate of Cornell University, later serving as an economist at the Rhode Island Experiment Station, and dean and director of Connecticut State College. He has been director at Maryland since 1940. He will assume his duties late in September, and will make his headquarters in the Chicago office of the A.F.B.F. He succeeds R. W. Blackburn.

—A. A.—

ONCO MERGES WITH G.L.F.

John Rice, President of the New York State Egg and Poultry Producers' Cooperative, has announced that the Cooperative has merged its operations with the egg marketing service of the G.L.F. The Cooperative, generally known as "ONCO", operated in Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca and Wayne Counties. The trucks owned by the Cooperative were sold to G.L.F. The reason given for the merger was that ONCO's bargaining function was eliminated as a result of OPA regulations and other wartime marketing conditions.

—A. A.—

CROPS

The September 1 crop report has jumped the corn estimate of 111,000,000 bushels over the August 1 estimate, making a total estimate of just under 3,000,000,000 bushels, the second largest crop in 23 years. An early frost, however, could still cut the crop below the estimate.

The increase in corn prospects is more than offset by a reduction of 44,000,000 bushels in the oat estimate, 16,000,000 bushels for barley, and a prospect for 22,000,000 bushels less grain sorghums. The net result of all changes is to increase the prospective feed crops by 1%, making a total of about 8% below last year.

In New York State, the oat crop is figured at 45% of average, barley 57% of average, with an estimate that New York farms are short about three tons of homegrown feed per farm. The hay crop is nearly up to last year's size, but it's believed that the average quality is poorer.

On the basis of quotations on oats, the price of corn could be raised to \$1.45 at Chicago, and still cost farmers in this area not more than oats.

The September 1 potato estimate is 460,512,000 bushels, 33,000,000 bushels more than the previous record of 1928. With the exception of Pennsylvania, Nebraska and California, every late state showed prospects equal to or better than August 1. The September 1

estimate gave Maine 62,400,000 bushels, and New York 31,317,000.

* * *

Visits with farmers in various sections indicate that while labor is still the number one problem, there is some reason to believe that few crops will go unharvested. In Maine, plans are under way for sending between one and two thousand New England Boy Scouts to Aroostook County to pick up potatoes. The boys must be at least fourteen years old, they will have a physical examination before they leave, and they will be housed in small camps.

Naval students from Cornell have helped pick snap beans in Cortland County, thus relieving a very serious situation.

In Jefferson County, leaves have been granted to a good many soldiers in Pine Camp to help in haying and, more recently, to help fill silos.

In Western New York Roy Porter reports reasonably good results with men from a nearby Labor Camp.

—A. A.—

MILK PRICES

The uniform price for August milk testing 3.5 in the metropolitan New York market is \$3.28 in the 201-210 mile zone. The total value of the pool is over \$16,000,000, and is about 11% of August of last year. Expenses, of course, are up even more.

The amount of milk in the August pool was 7.7% below that of last August. Consumption in the New York market was 9.9% ahead of last year.

The August uniform price in the Buffalo market is \$3.20, with an additional 15c per cwt. for producers who deliver direct to the plant.

The uniform price in Rochester for the month of August is \$3.47.

—A. A.—

CONTEST DEADLINE

October 10 is the deadline for the War Bond Contest sponsored by the Farm Credit Administration in Springfield, Mass. For complete details of the contest, refer to page 11 of the August 28 issue of *American Agriculturist*. The first prize for the best letter of 100 words or less on "Why I Buy War Bonds" will be a \$500 war bond. There's a long list of other prizes. Judges in the contest are: Mrs. Abbie Sargent, chairman of the woman's department of the New Hampshire Farm Bureau Federation; Lawrence A. Bevan, director of the Agricultural Extension Service for the State of New Jersey; Charles Gardner, editor of the National Grange Monthly; and Holton V. Noyes, former N. Y. S. Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets.

LIVESTOCK Sales & Events

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| Sept. 25 | The Topsfield Guernsey Sale, Topsfield, Mass. |
| Sept. 27 | New York State Guernsey Sale, Maple Lawn Farms, Kingston, N. Y. |
| Sept. 27 | Dutchess County Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Sale, Pine Plains, N. Y. |
| Sept. 28 | Arthur Vinton Guernsey Dispersal Sale, Little Britain, N. Y. |
| Sept. 29-30 | The Lovell Holstein Dispersal Sale, Marathon, N. Y. |
| Oct. 2 | New York Ayrshire Federation Sale, Cobleskill, N. Y. |
| Oct. 5 | Vermont Ayrshire Club Sale, Brandon. |
| Oct. 6 | 160th Holstein Sale, Earlville, N. Y. |
| Oct. 9 | 5th Annual Eastern N. Y. Holstein Sale, Rhinebeck, N. Y. |
| Oct. 9 | Guernsey Sale, Tranton, N. J. |
| Oct. 11 | New England Guernsey Sale, Hillcrest Dairy, Auburn, Mass. |
| Oct. 13 | Oneida County Holstein Sale, Clinton, N. Y. |
| Oct. 13 | Pennsylvania State Ayrshire Sale, Lancaster. |
| Oct. 15 | Pennsylvania Guernsey Breeders' Association Sale, Coatsville, Pa. |
| Oct. 16 | Annual Eastern Brown Swiss Breeders' Sale, Earlville, N. Y. |
| Oct. 20 | 27th Annual Allegany-Steuben Holstein Club Sale, Hornell, N. Y. |
| Oct. 23 | Hasbrook Farms Dispersal Sale, Charlotte Center, N. Y. |
| Oct. 27 | Allegany-Steuben Club Sale, Hornell, N. Y. |
| Oct. 28 | Sand Hill Dispersal, C. W. Wightman, Almond, N. Y. |
| Nov. 3 | 161st Earlville Holstein Sale, Earlville, N. Y. |
| Nov. 6 | New England Club Fall Sale, Fair Grounds, Northampton, Mass. |

Coming Events

- | | |
|------------|---|
| Jan. 5 | New York Poultry Show, New York City. |
| Jan. 19-23 | 95th Boston Poultry Show, Boston, Mass. |



Get a Corn Husker-Shredder Now!

Meet the shortage of labor with a machine that saves time, saves feed, saves space in your barn, saves bedding for your stock! Husks corn, bags shelled grains, removes dirt, cuts and shreds fodder, blows it into the mow. Small and medium sizes, easily run by tractor. Steel

construction, brand new. Rosenthal made, backed by 50 years' experience. Limited number available for this area; now is your opportunity—see your Frick Branch at once.

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Vacations With Pay for Dairy Cows

EVERY DAIRYMAN will agree that a cow needs a yearly vacation, but during that vacation when she is dry many a cow gets a maintenance allowance instead of full pay. When you consider that a cow is willing to do a good production job for her owner, just for her room and board, it sounds a bit niggardly to give her just enough feed to keep her alive during the six or eight weeks that she's dry. Anyway, the fact that liberal feeding of a dry cow will increase her production during the next lactation period, makes such a practice a good business proposition.

The first thing, of course, is to dry up the cow. Many animals have inherited such a strong tendency to produce milk that they'll keep on producing right up to freshening unless their owner does something about it. Dairy-men are less afraid to dry off a cow quickly than they once were. Some even go so far as to say that it's safe to stop milking any cow that's not giving over twenty pounds of milk a day. Cutting off the grain ration abruptly, putting the cow in the barn and feeding her hay if she's on pasture, and reducing her water supply, if that's necessary, will dry off the most persistent producer in a short time. It is important, however, to milk her completely dry if it becomes necessary to milk her at all. Otherwise mastitis may get a foothold.

Make Her Gain Weight

A dry cow needs less food than one that's producing heavily, but the aim should be to feed her enough to add one hundred to two hundred pounds to her weight while she's dry. The basis of the dry cow's ration is good hay. Feed them all they'll eat. There's no question but that a cow will eat more hay if she's fed several times a day rather than twice.

Many dairymen think that it's wise to cut down the amount of silage to about half the amount she gets when she's producing. A cow may maintain her weight on plenty of good hay and silage but you can't expect her to put on weight.

Needs Less Protein

A dry cow needs less protein than a milker. A grain ration with 12% protein is plenty high, and if she's getting good clover or alfalfa hay she'll do all right on a ration made up entirely of homegrown grains. One difficulty is to get a homegrown ration that is light enough. Ground oats will lighten the ration, and another way that's been suggested, if you grow corn, is to grind it ears and all. There isn't much nourishment in corn cobs, but it does lighten up the ration.

How much grain does a dry cow need? With good roughage, she'll need at least three to four pounds of grain a day if she's to put on weight and get into condition to produce heavily

when she freshens. Some recommend between five and ten pounds of grain a day, depending on the size of the cow and her condition.

There is considerable evidence that a high-producing cow puts more minerals into her milk than she eats. The balance is taken from her body, particularly from the bones, and during the dry period if enough minerals are provided in her feed, she builds them up again.

Minerals Important

Commercial feed manufacturers have been doing a good job of supplying minerals in the ration, but if you're feeding a homegrown ration, it will be wise to feed additional minerals. The most important of these are salt, calcium and phosphorus. A simple mineral mixture that has been suggested is one hundred pounds of bone meal, one hundred pounds of finely-ground limestone and one hundred pounds of salt. If salt has not been added to the grain ration, double the amount of salt in this mineral mixture. For dry cows this mixture can be put into the grain ration at the rate of two pounds to ninety-eight pounds of feed, or it can be fed in a box to which the cows have access. The salt will induce them to eat it if they really need the minerals.

A Good Investment

The evidence that it's profitable to feed cows liberally when they're dry is conclusive. Many a dairyman will say that he can get more milk from a pound of feed fed to a dry cow than he can from the same feed fed to a thin, fresh cow. With all the talk about an impending feed shortage, and it's not just talk either, dairymen may be tempted to ration the grain given the dry stock. Don't do it unless it's absolutely necessary. Before you do it, put some study on the herd. You may find a boarder or two who isn't paying her keep, or you may find that you're feeding some of the poorer producers more grain than they can use efficiently. When it becomes necessary to cut down on the amount of grain fed, give the dry cow her share. She's entitled to it, and she'll pay you for it.

—A. A.—

AUGUST RAT CONTEST Won by 13-Year-old Boy

(Continued from Page 9)

Any boy or girl who works at killing off the rats, and gets the family to help with the job, stands a good chance of winning that grand prize of a \$50.00 war bond, as well as many other prizes. Complete information about the contest rules and prizes, as well as directions for killing rats, have appeared in the last three or four issues of *American Agriculturist*. If you can't find one of these back numbers, write to *American Agriculturist*, Dep't. R, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., and we will send you information about the contest and ways to kill rats and rat-proof buildings.

Besides taking part as an individual, get your organization to try for one of the group prizes. 4-H Clubs, Juvenile Granges, Dairymen's League Young Cooperators Clubs, Boy Scouts, and Future Farmers are all eligible to take part in this patriotic campaign whose chief object is to save scarce dairy and poultry feeds. Uncle Sam is counting on you, so jump in the scrap now and enlist the help of everyone you can.

Don't fail to report to us by October 10 on your score for the month of September. Keep track each day of the number of rats killed. YOU may be a winner next time, and you'll be rolling up a big score for the final grand prizes in December.

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It all adds up to this: your tractor dealer's shop is going to be loaded with work from now right on through the fall and winter. You can help him—and at the same time make sure of getting your service work done—if you will tell him now what work you will need this year and when he may have your tractor.

FOUR THINGS YOU CAN DO TO HELP GET GOOD TRACTOR SERVICE

1. Tell your tractor dealer as far in advance as possible what implements need servicing, and when they will be available, so he can plan his work ahead.
2. Tell him also what new parts you think will be needed so he can order them now.
3. Clean up your tractor and other machines before you take them in. That will save valuable time in the shop.
4. Make minor repairs yourself, if you can, so your dealer's mechanics will have more time to devote to major work.

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If your tractor needs an overhaul, ask your dealer to give it a *Power-Booster Overhaul*. A low compression tractor using ordinary tractor fuel may be greatly stepped up in power by replacing worn pistons with high altitude pistons (or in some cases, a high-compression head), putting in "cold" type spark plugs, making the recommended manifold change or adjustment, and switching to gasoline as fuel. If you are already using gasoline, a Power-Booster Overhaul will enable your tractor to take full advantage of gasoline's extra power.

Gasoline not only gives you more power, but is more convenient to use, makes starting easier, and cuts down crankcase dilution.

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"American Agriculturist's Classified Page"

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Immediate income assured—on asphalt highway, 2 miles
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255-R 4th AVE., NEW YORK CITY 10.
200 Acre Highly Productive Hill Farm
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143 acres of land, part timber land, located at
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have never been dry; a brook running through prop-
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Camp site.

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FARMHAND—SINGLE
On modern dairy farm. Year-round employment. Draft
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SITUATION WANTED—
EXPERIENCED DAIRY FARMER,
Married, good references, desires equipped, stocked farm
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R. D. GILL, Woodhull, N. Y., R.F.D.

MAUDE DWIGHT DISPERSAL

A Complete Dispersal of This Fine Herd Established 30 Years Ago
Saturday, Oct. 2, 1943, 9:30 a.m.
AT MAUDE DWIGHT FARM,
1 mile west of South Otselic, N. Y.
67--Head of Registered Holsteins--67
This herd is over 90% Ormsby Blood.
SENIOR SIRE—UL-WA ORMSBY
Born March 15th, 1940
His dam made in 10 months over 600 lbs. fat for 2 different years on 2x. average test 3.8--3.9%.
HIGH COW—C.T.A. RECORDS MADE
OVER 600 LBS. FAT 2X WJ 10 MOS.
There will be sold 13 daughters of Comyneroft Donsegis Lad Olathe, by proven sire Bess Olathe of Comyneroft—Dam Comyneroft Lady Olathe Donsegis, production and type very good, 3.75% test, full sister classified "very good."
Ul-Wa Man-O-War Lad has 8 milking daughters in this herd, good producers testing from 3.6 to 3.8%. 9 daughters have been officially classified as follows: One, very good 2 year old, 7 good plus cows, 1 good three year old.
OVER 90% OF THESE CATTLE
RAISED ON THIS FARM
CATALOG FURNISHED ON REQUEST.
SALE UNDER TENT. LUNCH ON GROUNDS.
Auctioneers, Wm. Evans, Harold Lee.
MAUDE DWIGHT, Owner.
CRANE and MINER,
Sherburne, New York, Sales Managers.
OUR 28th FARM AUCTION FOR 1943.



By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

GOOD WAR NEWS and livestock liquidation seem to be inseparable. This should not be, and it may prove to be very costly.

As you may have gathered, I was afraid that too much livestock would be marketed in the next three months, and now I doubt if anything can stop it. I also doubt if the old law of supply and demand can be "rolled" in any direction very much. For example—high wages in defense plants make a strong demand for meat, but they also tie up labor that in peak seasons should be available for packing plants. If these slaughter firms cannot handle peak loads during the heavy season, then livestock dams back on the farms and markets, and prices are lower, whither or no. That situation will bear watching by every man that plans to market livestock anywhere this late Fall.

* * *

I am so interested in developments with grass cattle and lambs and hogs here in the Northeast that I want to emphasize a few points.

CATTLE in order to get enough flesh without grain must have **REALLY GOOD PASTURE**, and in order to winter well on our roughage without grain should have a little age, at least yearlings. In fact the older they are, up to three to five years, the better they will do on just ensilage and hay. Sometimes I wonder if we are not going in too strongly for three or four hundred pound calves and passing up yearlings that weigh six or seven hundred pounds under the conditions in which we feed.

It is also my guess that good growthy thin animals at least a year old will be selling very cheap this Fall, as compared to what these same animals will be worth next Spring even if only carrying fair flesh. Many men through the Middle West will not be feeding cattle this winter because of high grain prices and a shortage of roughage.

SHEEP and LAMBS are a little different. They will do better on a lot of acreage that may not be so good than on a small acreage that is really good. Ewes can be wintered with practically no grain on any farm with most any kind of roughage. Good western white-face yearling ewes are going to be a good buy this Fall. Right now they are selling at almost last Fall's prices

(not this Spring's prices). With the liquidation that is continuing to go on with sheep and lambs, they are sure to be short before next Fall.

Feeding lambs should not be undertaken without enough rough feed and probably some legumes right on the farm to see them through their 100 to 150 day feed. In most years the grain can be bought for the entire grain ration of feeding lambs.

* * *

I have a feeling that livestock trucking, gas, tires, parts, labor and new trucks are all going to be very short before next Spring. Neighbors should work together or through local truckers, etc., to get to and from markets with full loads. This of course applies to all farm trucking. Every mile you can save that truck is liable to save a lot of future grief.

* * *

I have been very much impressed this summer with our young farm boys and even city boys on the farm. On a good many farms they have been the only answer between production and collapse. Perhaps more important is what it has done for them and for us. They have learned how to work, to accomplish things, and really to know good health and good wholesome food along with lots of sleep. They have kept us in line, too, with their youthful, energetic, optimistic outlook, besides teaching us patience. You have done a good job, boys!

—A. A.—

159th EARLVILLE SALE

The 159th Earlville sale of purebred Holsteins turned a total of \$44,856. The general average for 157 full-aged animals was \$283.

100 cows averaged \$312.50. 34 bred heifers averaged \$272. 10 unbred heifers averaged \$142. 13 bulls, average age 11 months, averaged \$180. 17 baby bull calves averaged \$20. 23 baby heifer calves averaged \$60. Three cows topped the sale at \$600 each.

In the nine sales held in 1943, 1,269 Holsteins have been sold. The average of the nine sales is 48% above the same period in 1942.

R. Austin Backus of Mexico, N. Y., manager of Earlville sales, cried the entire sale Wednesday in nine hours before an audience of 800 interested listeners.—John R. Parsons.

—A. A.—

The average farm needs several hundred dollars of new equipment every year. As long as you cannot buy it, put the money in War Bonds and use the money to replace farm machinery when it is available.

SAVE YOUR VALUABLE CROPS & PROPERTY FROM

FIRE!



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Tues. and Wed., OCT. 5-6

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R. AUSTIN BACKUS,
Sales Manager, MEXICO, N. Y.

Columbia County Big Auction Monday, September 27 --- YUNG BROS.

Sale of Household Furnishings, Farm Equipment and 35 Reg. **HOLSTEIN CATTLE**

at their long established farm located 8 miles south of Hudson, 30 miles north of Poughkeepsie, 7 miles east of Germantown, 1 1/2 miles north of Blue Stores on Highland Turnpike No. 51.

Household goods sell at 9:30 A. M., followed by farm machinery and dairy equipment.
Team of 3000 lb. horses, ensilage cutter, Model C Case tractor, 2 unit DeLaval Speedway Magnetic milker, grain and corn binders; 1 1/2 ton 1936 Dodge truck, mower dump rake, 12 bottle Babcock tester, 6 can Havorly milk cooler.

CATTLE SELL IMMEDIATELY AFTER LUNCH.
T.B. Accredited, 2 negative to blood tests. 20 daughters of a Winterthur Farm bull sell; 6 daughters of a Carnation sire; 20 fresh and close springers with others due in early winter.

The herd is young and includes 9 yearlings and 8 two-year-olds, 2 bulls. Everything sells. Lunch served. Catalogs at the ringside.

YUNG BROS., Owners, GERMANTOWN, N. Y.
R. AUSTIN BACKUS, Auctioneer, MEXICO, N. Y.

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NEW YORK PRODUCTION SALE—Sat., Oct. 2, 12:30 P. M. Fair Grounds, Cobleskill, N. Y. All females in milk and the dams of all others have 2X Mature Equivalent records of at least 9500 lbs. milk or 380 lbs. fat, tests of 3.9% and over. Season's highest quality offering. All are from Bang's Acc'd or Vaccinated Negative herds.

FAIRLEA FARMS, Orange, Conn., will sell at auction on Thursday, October 7, 1943 at 12:30 P. M., 57 reg. Ayrshires and 3 grades. Herd is TB and Bang's Accredited — yearlings and calves vaccinated. Offering includes 28 cows (mastitis free), 11 bred heifers, 9 yearlings, 12 heifer calves.

24th ALLEGANY-STEUBEN SALE—50 head, representing the best in one of America's oldest Ayrshire centers, Wednesday, Oct. 27. Fair Grounds, Hornell, N. Y., at 12:30. Always have a splendid offering.

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Stewart Jordon, of R. D. 6, Auburn, N. Y., with the Aberdeen-Angus steer that was judged grand champion in the baby beef show and sale at the Cortland, N. Y., Fair. The animal was sold at auction to Ben Caplan for 53c a pound. The reserve champion was raised by Hazen Gilbert of Monroe County, N. Y.



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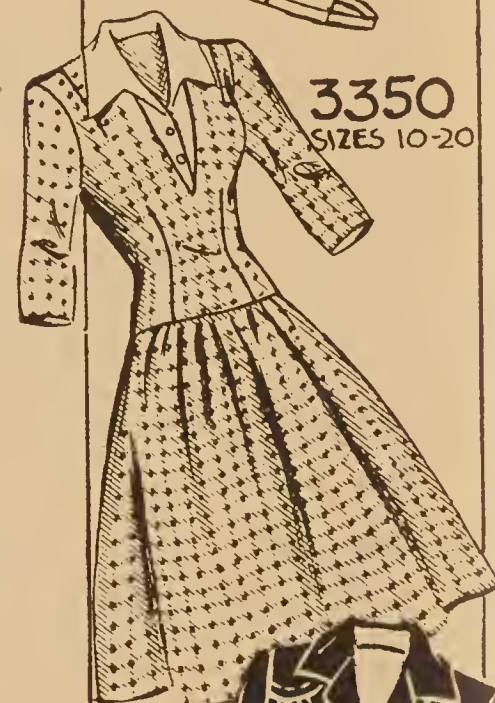
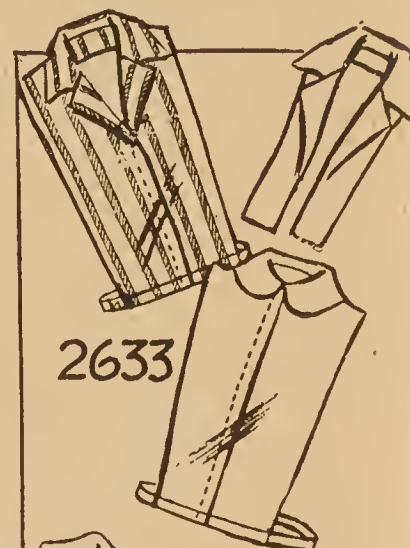
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Topnotchers FOR FALL AND WINTER

By
MRS. GRACE
WATKINS HUCKETT



BROWN, shades of brown, beige and grey are leading fall colors. In the darker dress tones, wine red and dark green are popular. There are many woolen plaids and mixtures besides the "winter cottons," namely the velveteens and corduroys, particularly pinwale. These are apt to be in bright colors. In the spun rayon suitings one sees the subdued tones rusty-orange, grey-brown and "pilot blue."

Wool is often combined with satin, or dull fabric with satin. Bow trim, especially at the neckline, is quite a feature.

The jacket-suit, either mixed or matched, is ideal for the season and the times. No. 2066 offers one of the best two-piecers of this sort. Among the velveteens, corduroys or wool-rayon mixtures, you will find color combination and weight of material which meets your particular needs.

A "heartening" touch is provided in No. 2097 with its decorative trim. Here can be the satin trim combined with dull material—with the popular bow to boot!

With cold days ahead, a jerkin set is exactly what's wanted. No. 3301 includes blouse, skirt and jerkin and challenges the ingenious home-sewer

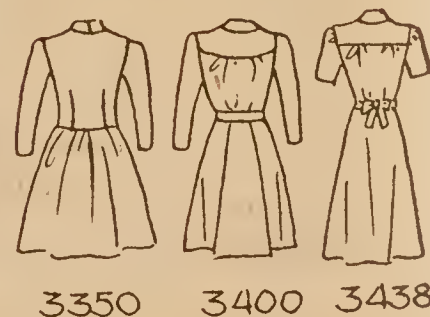
to select materials and colors that will combine with each other and with other numbers in the wardrobe. Furthermore this set has tremendous possibilities for utilizing old suits or dresses towards a new outfit.

The right touch is afforded on No. 3462 by the contrasting trim, applique pattern being included with the dress pattern. This is a universally becoming princess style whose neckline may be heart-shaped or tailored with lapels. Another suggestion is to have ruching around the edge of collar and lapels and wear collar close, giving the lapels a sort of jabot-effect.

The slight figure revels in a dirndl dress such as 3350 with its molded bodice and full skirt spelling vivacity and enthusiasm. Make it of a new plaid for sportswear, or in one of the dark shades for greater formality.

There is nothing like collars, cuffs and dickeys to freshen and vary the costume. They are good for the new as well as for the make-over. No. 2633 shows the tailored ones at top-right and the softer more informal ones at mid-left of the page. Take your choice—all are included in the pattern.

Blouses are just as important as
(Continued on opposite page)



AUNT JANET'S Favorite Recipe

POTATO SALAD is an All-American standby, and this recipe using sour cream may come in handy.

Sour Cream Potato Salad

4 cups diced cooked potatoes
1/2 cup diced cucumber
1 tablespoon minced onion
3/4 teaspoon celery seed
1 1/2 teaspoons salt
1/2 teaspoon pepper
3 hard-cooked eggs
1/2 cup sour cream
1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing
1/4 cup vinegar
1 teaspoon prepared mustard

Toss together lightly potatoes, cucumber, onion, celery seed, salt and pepper. Separate yolks from whites of eggs; dice whites and add to potato mixture. Mash yolks and combine with sour cream, mayonnaise, vinegar and mustard. Combine two mixtures and toss lightly; allow to stand 15 minutes before serving. Garnish with crisp salad greens and slices or quarters of tomatoes.

Variations: Instead of the celery seed, pepper, sour cream, vinegar and mustard, you may use 1/2 cup thinly sliced radishes, 1/2 cup diced celery and 6 sour pickles chopped or 1/4 cup pepper relish. Blend together with 1 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing. Cold cooked green peas or string beans or finely chopped carrots may be added for color.

TOPNOTCHERS FOR FALL AND WINTER

(Continued from opposite page)

ever, being so practical and withal so attractive. With these days of traveling light, a few fresh blouses answer the maiden's prayer for variety and freshness. No. 2731 gives a choice of the frilly-collared or heart-shaped neckline, long, medium or short sleeves, besides coming in a great range of sizes. Jumpers are still ace-high and No. 2724 with its broad-shoulder effect and molded waistline, is a very happy model for most figures. Make it in bright red or bright green corduroy or velveteen—they both wash, with care; have plenty of becoming blouses, and there is the mainstay of your fall and winter wardrobe.

The little girl likes to be in style as well as her elders. No. 3546 with its fitted bodice, novel waistline and its swirling skirt, make her feel very dressed-up indeed. Spun-rayon, gingham or challis would work up well in this cunning model.

Another little dress with quite an air is No. 2690. Its front tucks give a nice flare to the skirt, especially when made up in crisper materials such as gingham or chambray. A softer-looking frock would result if spun-rayon or



"He's really tough! He's been torpedoed once, bombed twice and married three times!"

challis is used in one of the sweet designs for children.

The small people get their innings in pattern 2043 which can be used for either dress or coat. The design has real style, yet is not too difficult for the amateur to make.

The shirtwaister is the backbone of every woman's wardrobe and No. 3400 is a nifty version of this popular garment, with the rounding yokes both back and front and its button-down-the-front closing; also the panel-back skirt is ideal for the larger figure that wants to avoid that cupped-in look after the skirt has been in use for some time.

Look ahead for a long, cold winter and make plenty of warm nighties for yourself or for gifts for your friends—nothing would be more appreciated. No. 3438 has been designed for comfort, long wear and good looks with its back shoulder yoke and its choice of high or low neck, long or short sleeves.

PATTERN SIZES AND REQUIREMENTS

No. 2066. Sizes 12 to 48. Size 36, 1 1/4 yards 54-inch fabric with 1/4 yard contrasting jacket; 1 1/4 yards 54-inch fabric, skirt.
No. 2097. Sizes 12 to 20. Size 16, 2 5/8 yards 39-inch fabric with 1 yard ruffling applique included in pattern.
No. 3301. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16, 2 1/2 yards 54-inch fabric, jerkin and skirt; 2 yards 39-inch fabric, blouse.
No. 3462. Sizes 10 to 40. Size 16, 3 3/4 yards 39-inch fabric, applique included in pattern.
No. 3350. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16, 2 7/8 yards 39-inch fabric, dress; 1 3/8 yards 39-inch fabric, dickey.
No. 2633. Collars, cuffs and dickeys—for fabric requirements see pattern.
No. 2731. Sizes 14 to 50. Size 36, 1 7/8 yards 39-inch fabric with 1 7/8 yards ruffling, short sleeved blouse; 1 3/4 yards 39-inch fabric blouse with 3/4 sleeves.
No. 2724. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16, 1 7/8 yards 54-inch fabric, jumper; 2 yards 39-inch fabric, blouse.
No. 3546. Sizes 4 to 12. Size 8, 2 yards 55-inch fabric with 1/4 yard contrasting and 3 1/4 yards braid.
No. 2690. Sizes 2 to 8. Size 4, 1 1/4 yards 55-inch fabric with 3/4 yard contrasting.
No. 2043. Sizes 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. Size 2 years, 1 1/4 yards 54-inch fabric.
No. 3400. Sizes 14 to 50. Size 36, 3 3/4 yards 39-inch fabric.
No. 3438. Sizes 12 to 48. Size 36, 4 1/2 yards 39-inch fabric.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c. Address Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Send now for our new FALL-WINTER FASHION BOOK. It has over 175 exciting pattern designs illustrated in full color. Price just 12c, or send 25c for the Fashion Book and a pattern of your own choosing.

—A. A.—

TOUGH SOD

(Continued from Page 5)

ed a little embarrassed. "We just can't do it. Seth Hubbard was in the office the other day and I started to talk with him about some of these things we've discussed today. Seth was in a great hurry, and he suggested that Betty and I come over to his house for dinner today so we could have time to talk. We've got just about time to get over there before dinner."

"All right," said Allen, a little brusquely. "Some other time then." He followed his guests out of the door and stood on the porch a moment while they went down the path and Willard very solicitously opened the car door, helped Betty in, and then went around to climb into the driver's seat. Both of them waved a gay goodbye to Allen as they drove off.

As Allen went up the lane to call Hank to dinner and bring the extra team down, he said to himself:

"Damn it. What's the matter with me anyway?"

Then he laughed a little ruefully as he thought of Hank's story about the fellow who was very even-tempered—mad all the time. (To be continued)

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AFTER RINSE

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AND BRUNETTES

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LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

SEPTEMBER

in the Henhouse

By L. E. WEAVER

Culling Pullets

After a hen has laid about a year it is easy to tell if she is worth keeping over another year or not. It would be a great thing if we could tell with equal accuracy and confidence which of a lot of pullets are going to be high producers and which will be duds. Unfortunately, we don't know much about doing that, but we do know a little.

(1) Slow maturity goes with low production more often than not. On the other hand, there is a marked tendency for early maturity and high production to go together. The moral to that is, discard the pullets that are definitely slow about starting to lay.

(2) It goes without argument that a bird must be in good health and top condition if she is going to lay well and keep at it a long time. Pale shanks, crow heads, thin bodies are evidence of poor health. Cull such pullets.

* * *

Culling Demonstrations

During the past few weeks I have helped with poultry culling demonstrations in Lewis, Herkimer, Orleans and Onondaga counties. Other men from Cornell's Poultry Department have conducted culling demonstrations in many other counties. Attendance at these meetings has been unusually good. It is evident that people are taking to heart the warnings about preventing feed wastage. They don't want to go on feeding non-productive hens a day longer than is necessary.

* * *

A Mash and All Wheat Ration

On the farm of Cuyler Paine in Orleans County was a large flock of Leghorns with few non-producers. Mr. Paine raises wheat and for years has fed no other grain to his laying birds, not even any corn. Yet the production of his flock has been excellent. The Department of Agricultural Economics at Cornell has been making analyses of his farm business for several years. They figured an average of about 180 eggs per bird for his flock last year. One year the average per bird was well over 200 eggs.

After seeing the excellent condition of Mr. Paine's hens, and hearing of these authentic production records, I am more than ever certain that hens can lay well and keep healthy without any corn in their ration.

* * *

Good Feeds Still Available

Everybody knows that no poultry mash is the same today as it was before the war brought so many shortages of common ingredients. It is true that many changes and substitutions have been made in the formulas. However, everybody seems to take it for granted that the present mashes must of necessity be inferior to the old feeds. That is not necessarily true. It does make an easy alibi for mismanagement and neglect. I frequently hear remarks like this, "My hens are not doing so well this year. They won't eat this mash we are getting now. They don't like it." The interesting thing about that is that you can usually find someone is feeding the same feed and having no trouble with it.

There have been mashes with very different formulas for years. For instance, Fulopep mashes contain more

oats than average mashes. Beacon has carried considerable barley. G.L.F. mashes have been based on corn. All have been giving satisfactory results. Today all the large feed companies are working as one group to conserve the ingredients and distribute what are available in such a way that they will go the farthest and do the most good. Thanks to this cooperative spirit we still are getting good poultry feeds. They contain enough of the essential vitamins and minerals for ordinary conditions, but not much to spare. Intelligent feeding methods are going to be more necessary than usual this winter.

* * *

Round Worms

Two years ago or more, Roy Jones, Connecticut's able extension poultryman, told me that round worms were no longer a serious problem in his state. I have about concluded that the same is true of New York State. I had not seen round worms in sick chickens for months, but a few days ago the exception showed up.

They were broiler chicks eight weeks old, but about the right size to be 4 weeks old. The owner was new at the broiler game. His first lot, grown indoors, had done exceptionally well. These later ones were out in a small bare yard where older birds had run for years. His description fitted them well. "They don't grow. Their wings hang down. They look sick. They won't eat this new feed."

We killed and opened one of the sickest ones. I had expected to find signs of coccidiosis, but could see none. The crop was empty, but the intestines were full—full of round worms in all sizes. They were jammed in so snugly that no feed could have gotten past them.

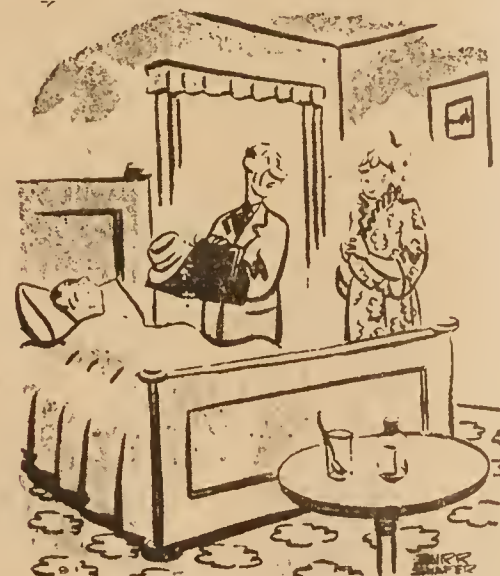
We suggested that two things be done. Give these chicks a good treatment for round worms at once, seeing that each bird gets treated, and move them to a roomy green range where no other chicks have been. That is to prevent them from picking up more worm eggs and becoming reinfected.

—A. A.—

RAISES MORE OF HIS OWN POULTRY FEED

Charles W. Seymour of Contoocook, N. H., who annually houses about 700 Rhode Island Red pullets that last year produced an average of 242 eggs per bird, says that New Hampshire farmers could well raise more of their own feed. He practices what he

(Continued on opposite page)



"I think it's just a bad cold, but I really came here to tune your piano!"

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R. O. P. Sired CHICKS	11.00	19.00	7.00
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Box 39, RICHFIELD, PA.

ROSELAWN Write for FREE CIRCULAR. Low Prices Day Old and Started Chicks. ROSELAWN CHICK FARM, Dept. A, McAlisterville, Pa.

preaches. The two feed crops he raises are alfalfa for range feed and wheat for winter feed. When his wheat is mature, he cuts it full length and mows it unthreshed in the barn. When he is about to house his pullets, he uses the unthreshed wheat for litter, adding to it as more litter is needed in the pen. The reduction of scratch feed fed is very decided, Mr. Seymour says.—*Alfred R. French.*

—A. A.—

HOUSING PULLETS

An important fall job for poultrymen is getting the pullets housed. It's distinctly risky to put pullets off the range into a house that's been used by old hens, until the house has been thoroughly cleaned. First take out everything that is movable. The standard procedure is to sweep sidewalls and ceiling and remove all droppings and litter. Droppings that stick to the floor or dropping boards are soaked with water and then scraped right down to the boards.

No disinfectant can be effective until the pen is clean. Roosts are painted with waste crankcase oil or carbolineum, and floors and dropping boards are scrubbed with a coal tar disinfectant. Lice can be controlled by putting Black Leaf 40 on the roosts. Wash the windows, scrub and disinfect drinking fountains, and repair curtains. Then, when the house is thoroughly dry, when clean litter and clean nesting material have been put in, the house is ready for the pullets.

Laying on Range

At one time there was an idea that pullets should be put into laying houses before they began to lay, and that moving laying pullets would stop production and start a molt. That idea has changed, and a good many pullet flocks are producing a lot of eggs before they are moved into their winter quarters. Nests are provided on the range. Until weather gets severe, pullets will develop better on the range than they will in the laying house.

LET'S BE SQUIRRELS

(Continued from Page 1)

stay in the ground until danger of freezing. Nobody can tell you just how much risk to take—only "horse-sense" can furnish the answer.

STORAGE PLACES

Considering convenience as a major factor, a well insulated, cold, moist room in the cellar of a house or barn is about as easily prepared and about as good a place to store vegetables as any. A cave out of doors is excellent. A warm dry cellar is bad.

It is not difficult to partition off a cold room in a cellar. A double wall of old boards on 2 x 4's, with paper between is good. Insulation is about as good with both layers of boards on the outside of the studs as with an air space. The studs are handy for shelf brackets and there is no harboring place for vermin. The floor is better of earth than of concrete and there should be an outdoor ventilator with a well-fitting shutter for use in regulating temperature. If part of the wall is above ground or if the ceiling is an exposed porch, insulation against freezing should be provided.

The same procedures can be followed in a barn basement if protection from freezing is adequate.

Storage caves or bank cellars are easily made, selecting a well drained spot. Such a storage provides even better conditions than a cellar but may be less convenient. The space can be dug out and walled and covered with posts and plank, with old barn timbers laid

It pays to sort the pullets when they are put into the laying house. The first ones to go in should be those that mature quickest. Most poultrymen consider these as their best pullets, but this doesn't mean that those that mature a little more slowly are culls. It does mean that these pullets will develop better when the competition of their more precocious sisters is removed. Bring in a bunch of pullets every two weeks, and when Leghorns are 6½ months old and the heavies 7½ months old, sell off every pullet that has not matured satisfactorily. In most flocks there will be some that should not be housed, particularly this year when feed is scarce. It will not be good business to sell a good yearling hen to make room for a questionable pullet. You will, however, want to cull out at least 50% of the yearlings. (See page 16 of the August 28 issue of *American Agriculturist*.)

Give Them Room

It's quite a change for pullets when they go into winter quarters. Don't change their feed at that time. Give them lots of air,—that's what they've been accustomed to, and don't crowd them. If you have Leghorns, give them at least 4 square feet per bird, and if they're heavy varieties give them 5 square feet. An expert poultryman may get good results with less room, but it's risky.

One of the dangers is that cannibalism will get a start. Many poultrymen believe that whole oats help to prevent this. They can be fed either in the scratch grain or in a separate hopper. Don't fail to provide plenty of good shell-building material. The surest way to prevent cannibalism is to use one of several commercial appliances such as shields for the vents, guards for the beaks, or specs that are attached to the nostril.

The question of using lights is open to debate. It won't increase yearly production. It will increase fall production. Some poultrymen prefer to reserve the use of lights to check a production slump.

or set solid or with concrete or masonry according to the degree of durability that is desired. The roof should shed drainage water if any. Old metal roofing will serve for this. There should be a ventilator and shutter. Care should be exercised against danger of cave-ins, which might occur sooner or later, but some very serviceable cellars have been built with almost no outlay except labor.

The buried barrel or drum, either on its side in a bank or sunk vertically, serves very well. A few bushels of vegetables can be laid on sod and covered with leaves and straw plus earth to prevent blowing away. Handled a little more formally, this becomes the conventional storage pit.

READ A LITTLE

A short article cannot give many details but there are many bulletins and leaflets that suggest both principles and practices. There is no harm in seeing more than one of these, to pick up the ideas that fit your particular situation. Following are some of them:

U.S.D.A. Farmers' Bul. 1939—U. S. Dept. of Agri., Washington, D. C.

Mass. Ext. Leaflet 34—Mass. Agri. Exp. Sta., Amherst, Mass.

N. J. Circ. 460—N. J. State Col. of Agr., New Brunswick, N. J.

Cornell Ext. Bul. 619—N. Y. S. Col. of Agr., Ithaca, N. Y.

Cornell Victory Garden Leaflet No. 6—Local Victory Garden Coordinator.

Most of the other states have pamphlets or mimeographs on this subject. Get them and use them.

HEALTHY HENS LOTS OF EGGS



with a

CONCRETE POULTRY HOUSE

More eggs for the United Nations requires more modern poultry houses on American farms.

For healthier, more productive flocks, build a concrete poultry house. Concrete has no crevices for lice, mites and other parasites; keeps out rats, weasels and vermin; is easy to keep warm, clean and dry; does away with the need for frequent, costly repairs.

Write for free booklet, "Concrete Poultry Houses," showing layouts of poultry, incubator and brooder houses of various types approved by state agricultural colleges.

Concrete farm jobs require a minimum of critical war materials.

If you need help, get in touch with your concrete contractor or building material dealer.

Check list, paste on postal and mail for free literature

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

Dept. K9d-1, 347 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☐ Feeding Floors | ☐ Concrete Poultry Houses (see above) |
| ☐ Hog Houses | ☐ Storage Cellars |
| ☐ Foundations | ☐ Milk Houses |
| ☐ Barns | ☐ Concrete Making |
| ☐ Silos | |

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Better Chicks mean Better Profits. All Breeders Blood Tested. Guar. Sexing. Write for FREE Circular. Sunny Slope Hatchery, Dept. A, Thompsonstown, Pa.

Pullets:

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When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Kernels, Screenings

and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

ALTHOUGH I know I am repeating myself, it is my considered opinion that the feed situation here in the Northeast is so grave that it can't be over-emphasized. *Someone must keep hammering away at it.*

Stream Dried Up

The Northeast contains about a third of this country's consuming population. Normally it maintains enough milking cows and laying hens to provide the forty million consumers who live here with their requirements of fresh eggs and fresh milk. To do this, however, millions of tons of grain and grain by-products have to be shipped into the area to supplement home grown roughages and grains in feeding hens and cows. *Chief of these shipped-in grains has always been corn from the Midwest.*

This spring the stream of corn which has always flowed into the Northeast from the midwest began to dry up. Fact is, so many hogs got into it at its source that they not only used up all the corn in the stream but they also muddied up the economic thinking of those in high places in Washington.

As the corn stream began to dry up, millions of bushels of wheat and oats and barley were imported from Canada, largely through desperate efforts upon the part of New York State's Emergency Food Commission, the War Food Administration and handlers of grain served by lower Great Lakes shipping. *Since early spring Northeastern poultry flocks and dairy herds have been largely eating this grain in place of corn.* A few million bushels of it have even been stored on our Northeastern farms against the demands of the winter season.

Soon, however, shipments of grain by boat from Canada will cease. When this happens there will be no feed grain flowing into the Northeast in any volume and within days we will be out of feed.

Up to Food Administration

The only thing which can save our Northeastern supplies of fresh eggs and milk will be for the War Food Administration to start up the flow of corn from the Midwest before the shipments of Canadian grain across the lakes are terminated by freezing weather.

As yet, War Food Administrator Jones has produced no plan which in the opinion of those who know the situation will insure the Northeast the nearly two million tons of corn it must receive between November 15 and June 30 if it is to maintain its flocks and herds.

The one man who ought to be most interested in this situation is the Mayor of New York City. He is responsible for the population

which will be hurt most if the War Food Administration does not make the moves necessary to provide the Northeast with the corn it must have to feed its hens and cows.

* * *

I LIKE MULES

"Dear Sir:

"For some time I have thought of writing you about the two mule colts you sold me. If I had listened to all the adverse remarks, I would never have bought them of you.

"I used to raise horse colts but never had any so well behaved as these mules. They are three years old, and I have done all kinds of work with them. I read your remarks last winter about mules. Think you gave the wrong impression about some things.

"I even brush them off when loose and they never offer to kick. More than 20 different people have been around them and not a sign of kicking.

"The mule, more than any other animal, requires kind and intelligent treatment and will respond to this, while abuse during its training will probably always show its effect on them. In other words, they need just as kind treatment as a Collie dog. We have a Border Collie that was abused when young and have not been able to teach him to do anything. A mule has a wonderful memory and one wrong lesson is not forgotten. They resent abuse much more than a horse.

"The mule always has been given the toughest jobs such as towing canal boats and pulling tram cars in the mines, and misused while doing his best. Very few people understand them. My colts will go any place—across bridges, over ditches, through brush and in the woods—even over ice.

"Noticed your remarks last winter about the ice. It is so easy to get them over the ice if they have not been spoiled. Just have a man or boy walk ahead—it never fails to get them over. They also stop for dark woods or dark alleys, but this method always works for me. Would like to try it with yours. They respect good leadership.

"The whole world seems to need some good leaders to get us out of the dark and off slippery places.

Very truly yours,
H. C. BEARDSLEY,
Montour Falls, N. Y."

* * *

HERE'S A WARNING

Writes Harve H. Badger of Heuvelton, N. Y.:

"I have just read with interest what you have to say about Reed's Canary Grass. I thought you might be interested in my experience with it and my reaction to it.

"I have now about twelve acres seeded down. Six acres has been down six years. I knew nothing about it to begin with. I sowed about eight pounds per acre but have never been able to get a really good catch. However—and here is the thing that worries me—I find that once a seed sprouts and grows it is there to stay. Consequently even though a seeding looks very poor the first few years it will spread and thicken. My first six acres had a terrible stand this year—very thick and much of it six to seven feet high.

"I have always cut it for hay but I'm convinced that the place for it is in the silo. If cut for hay it is always in bloom by the middle of June and we seldom have hay weather then. Here again I run into trouble as I find



that ten days after bloom it is ready to shell off. My field is low—muck land—and this year there was over a foot of water at that time on the field. This was the case two of the other years and the result is that this year I'm finding scattered through other meadows quite a few stray plants of canary grass and I admit I am rather alarmed to see it there.

"As you know, it has a root system much like quack grass. There is one small field that now has some very husky clumps of it that have withstood two plowings, the first followed by corn, then grain the next year. Of course this was an exceptionally wet season. It might not be so bad in a dry one. These clumps are on quite high clay gravelly soil and the stalks were as high and thrifty as they were in the low, wet, mucky soil. I am very much afraid that maybe I will eventually have something as bad as quack grass or worse.

"My conclusion is that while Reed's Canary Grass is infinitely better than native wild grass, yet I would never sow it where other cultivated grasses would grow and if I did I would want to be very sure that none of it got to seed. I believe that once it gets started through other fields it may be impossible to control, since the seed shells so early and it would be impossible to get all fields cut in time to stop it. If it were possible for me to do as you seem to be able to do, namely, get all these meadows in the silo early enough to stop the seeding maybe it would solve the situation. I have a steel silo 17-40 feet on the walls. Perhaps the answer is to quit trying to grow 17-20 acres of silo corn every year and concentrate on the canary and other grasses. Of course it is the labor problem that stumps me. We change works in the fall silo filling but don't see how I would ever get it done in the spring."

NOTE: What Mr. Badger has said so well has been running through my own mind ever since I sowed a four acre piece of Canary Grass on a wet piece this last August.

* * *

BUREAUCRATS

Ora Lee of Albion, New York, took thought the other day and wrote me a letter. It makes good reading. Says Ora:

"To prick another bubble on which I am floating along with you, I submit the following:

"It appears that the Washington law clerks are determined to liquidate the cattle industry in favor of hogs. I have seen no statement that they consider the financial economics of this or any other matter but understand that they base their plans on the supposed economy of making meat out of corn.

"Unless I err like a bureaucrat in my

It may be his comical appearance or it may be his lack of a family tree; at any rate the mule for years has been the subject of jest and libel. Now a good friend of his, H. C. Beardsley of Montour Falls, N. Y., comes to his rescue on this page. See "I Like Mules" on this page. Well, I also like mules and to prove it I sold all my work horses last spring and now depend on the four sorrel jack mules shown above for all our farm power except that furnished by tractors.

figures, a pound of corn will make more beef than pork under normal feeding practices, at least here in the East.

"I got a car of Texas heifer calves last November. They weighed just under 400 pounds. Have handled them a little different from your system, probably partly because of difference in available roughage and pasture on a farm devoted chiefly to fruit and vegetables. However, that is beside the point.

"They have had about 5 lbs. of grain a day in barn and on pasture till recently when we worked up to 10 pounds as pasture shortened and expect to finish them off soon. They are in excellent condition and in fact seven of them have already gone to a local butcher who said they dressed out very nice. They will average around 750 pounds or a little better by the time the grain on hand and charged up to them is gone.

"These cattle have had 1409 lbs. of grain each or 1.9 lbs. for each pound of live weight. If they dress 56%, which I think is a fair estimate for this discussion, then it took 3.4 lbs. of grain to make a pound of dressed beef.

"Now, let's consider a 700 lb. range steer that some of my neighbors feed. Give him 10 lbs. of grain a day for 150 days and he should weigh 1000 lbs., which will give us approximately the same amount of beef for a pound of grain as my heifers. All the rest of that beef came from roughage and pasture.

"Now, how about that hog that the bureaucrats are feeding for economy of corn in producing meat?

"I believe they figure that it takes at least 4 lbs. of corn to make a pound of hog and I don't understand that any great proportion of hogs are made on pasture. If that hog dresses out 80%, he has used 5 lbs. of corn to make a pound of pork.

"Which animal has made the most efficient use of corn if economy of our skimpy supply of corn in producing meat is the problem?

"Your system of feeding cattle must, of course, be even more economical of corn.

"Do feeding practices in the West where most of our beef and pork is produced change this ratio materially?

"I'd like to have you check these figures and deductions and let me know if I am all wrong.

"***** the bureaucrats!"

SERVICE BUREAU

By H. L. Cosline

A CONTRACT

"I bought some trees of an agent who came to my place. After he left, I changed my mind and wrote a letter to the company cancelling the order. Now they tell me I cannot cancel the order, but must take the trees or pay for them."

There is no question but that you signed a non-cancellable contract. Most nursery firms who sell through agents use this form of agreement. One reason for this is the fact that the agent immediately gets his commission on the sale, and if the order is cancelled later, the company is out the amount of the commission. This is a fact which all readers should realize. Do not sign such an agreement unless you are sure you want the trees and can pay for them.

—A. A.—

ADVANCE FEE

"I want to sell my farm. I have had some letters from a concern who claims they can sell it for me, but asking for money to pay for advertising costs."

We can see no reason why any real estate firm should ask for any money until they have actually made the sale. In some cases, it has seemed to us that firms that ask for advance fees are far more interested in this fee than they are in selling property.

—A. A.—

BAD ODOR

"Last winter we received a card from a company in New York City asking if we would like to hear from them from time to time about the market value of some stock we owned costing \$6100. At that time the stock was not paying dividends. We sent the card back and received a reply that they would let us know as soon as they found out about the value of our securities. Later they wrote that their representative was coming this way and would call on us."

"This man came and he wanted to see our securities, and said that he could give the market price on any securities in the United States. He didn't actually quote any price but took the securities with him. In a week he came back and said that he was going to get face value plus interest for the securities in a few days. Finally he brought them back and asked if we had other securities. We did have several other stock certificates and bonds. We did not want him to take them, but he took them and sold two of them. He wanted us to take a share in some oil properties, but we wanted to put

the money in war bonds. The company reported that they had bought some stock in our name and that we would have to take it. They still have some of our stock and we have been writing back and forth for two months. They make promises but do not keep them."

This whole transaction has an odor which is far from attractive. Obviously, the first card from this company offering information about stocks was merely to arouse interest and to get the confidence of our reader. The Service Bureau is starting an immediate investigation in an attempt to get the return of this money and securities, or, if that is not possible, to save other readers from a similar experience.

There is no excuse at any time for allowing a stranger to take stock certificates. If stock is valuable, it is possible in the case of stocks listed on an exchange, to sell them at their market value at any time. Too often in the past, unscrupulous operators have succeeded in getting possession of stock which has value even though recent dividends have not been paid, and trading it for stock which is absolutely worthless.

—A. A.—

LOST TIME BUT NOT MONEY!

The other day two men drove up in a truck and showed me some linoleum. I have a room 12'x14' that I wanted to cover, and they said the price was \$36.00. One of the men said he would come and put it on the floor for me. I didn't have enough cash, but I did have a check, but they couldn't or wouldn't cash it. Finally they came down to \$20.00, and suggested that I borrow the money from a neighbor. It made me angry that they asked me \$16.00 more at first, so I said no. One of the men said, "I've lost a lot of time," and I said, "So have I!"

This sounds much like the old linoleum racket, though it's the first letter like this that we've received in some time. In the past, readers who have parted with their money have found either that the linoleum was very poor quality or, more often, that there was not enough of it to cover the room that they had bought it for. Don't buy from men who are peddling linoleum!

—A. A.—

HOME WORK

"I have received some letters from a firm that sells forms for casting metal toys. They seem to promise a market for toys made. I need some work to do at home, but I wanted to ask you about this before I bought the moulds."

So far as we can see, this company does not guarantee markets for the toys you make. We feel that it would be risky to invest any money in these moulds unless you can get a signed contract guaranteeing you a market at a specified price. Otherwise, we feel that it would be up to you to find a market, and failing to do that, having a lot of toys on your hands which you may be unable to sell.

—A. A.—

AMATEUR SONGS

"I often write poems. I have read your comments about song publishers. Can you tell me of a reliable company that would publish a song I have written?"

We do not know of any companies that make a practice of publishing songs written by amateurs without charging a fee for their services. These days, song writing is a job for professionals, and the chances that an amateur will write a hit song is about one in a billion. Therefore, it boils down to this. If the possession of a sheet of music with your name on it is worth what it costs, go ahead, but do not spend money in this way with any thought of profit.

DON'T FEED FUNGUS



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But Cuprinol treatment, wherever wood is used around the farm, gives the protection against Rot and Insect Borers that every farmer needs. Cuprinol, applied by brush, spray or dipping, impregnates the wood fibres and eliminates the nourishment on which fungus, rot and insect borers feed. Cuprinol treatment costs less than 1¢ per sq. ft., and only one application is necessary.

Cuprinol treated wood is harmless to animals, poultry and plants, and will not affect ensilage, stored grain or other farm products. You can't afford rot, but you can afford Cuprinol.

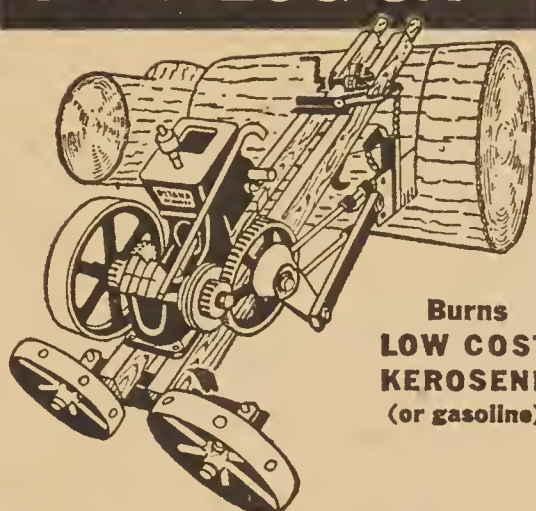
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PLENTY OF POWER for FASTER, EASIER CUTTING

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USE FOR OTHER JOBS—when not sawing wood, use engine for any belt job. Thousands in use. FREE BOOK and price list at your request. Write today.

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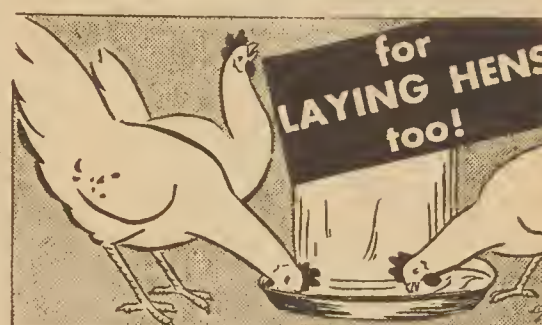
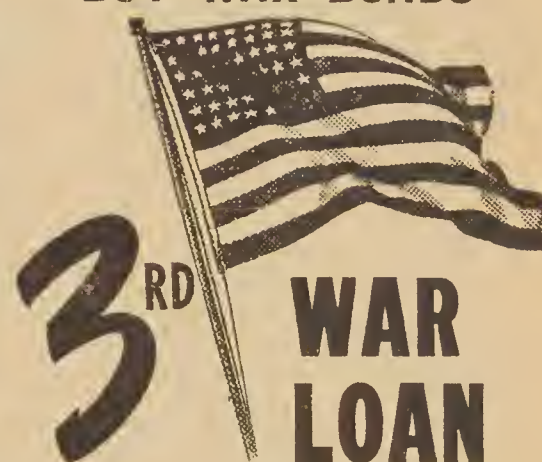
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Mr. William Brodzowski, Pine Island.....	\$50.00
(Claim settled)	
Mr. George Morgan, New Woodstock.....	1.45
(Refund on seeds ordered)	
Miss Nina Pearson, Middleport.....	.90
(Refund on potato plants)	
Mr. E. B. Harrison, Laurens.....	2.10
(Refund on plants ordered)	
Mrs. Helen Palmer, Poland.....	15.98
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Mr. Stanley Beadle, Brockport.....	10.68
(Adjustment on mail order)	
Mr. Andy C. Hull, Burlington Flats.....	16.00
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Mr. Fred J. Tute, Canajoharie.....	3.87
(Refund on mail order)	
Mr. Elton Montgomery, Schroeon Lake.....	13.00
(Refund on chicks purchased)	
Mr. R. B. Williams, Findley Lake.....	27.00
(Refund on order of chicks)	
Mrs. Willis Cougler, Canton.....	30.00
(Refund)	
Mr. Ralph Crawford, Randolph.....	9.00
(Mail order adjustment)	
Mr. A. O. Kilmer, Haicomb.....	15.00
(Refund)	
Mr. Otis Howe, Lake Luzerne.....	6.50
(Adjustment on chicks ordered but not received)	
Mr. M. E. Pratt, West Granville.....	6.50
(Adjustment on order)	

OHIO

Mrs. William Dickinson, Canfield.....	3.50
(Adjustment on order)	

VERMONT

Mr. W. E. G. Sparrow, Passumpsic.....	36.00
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Mr. Ralph Ware, Irasburg.....	3.34
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Mrs. Alden Peters, Rutland.....	6.00
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MAINE

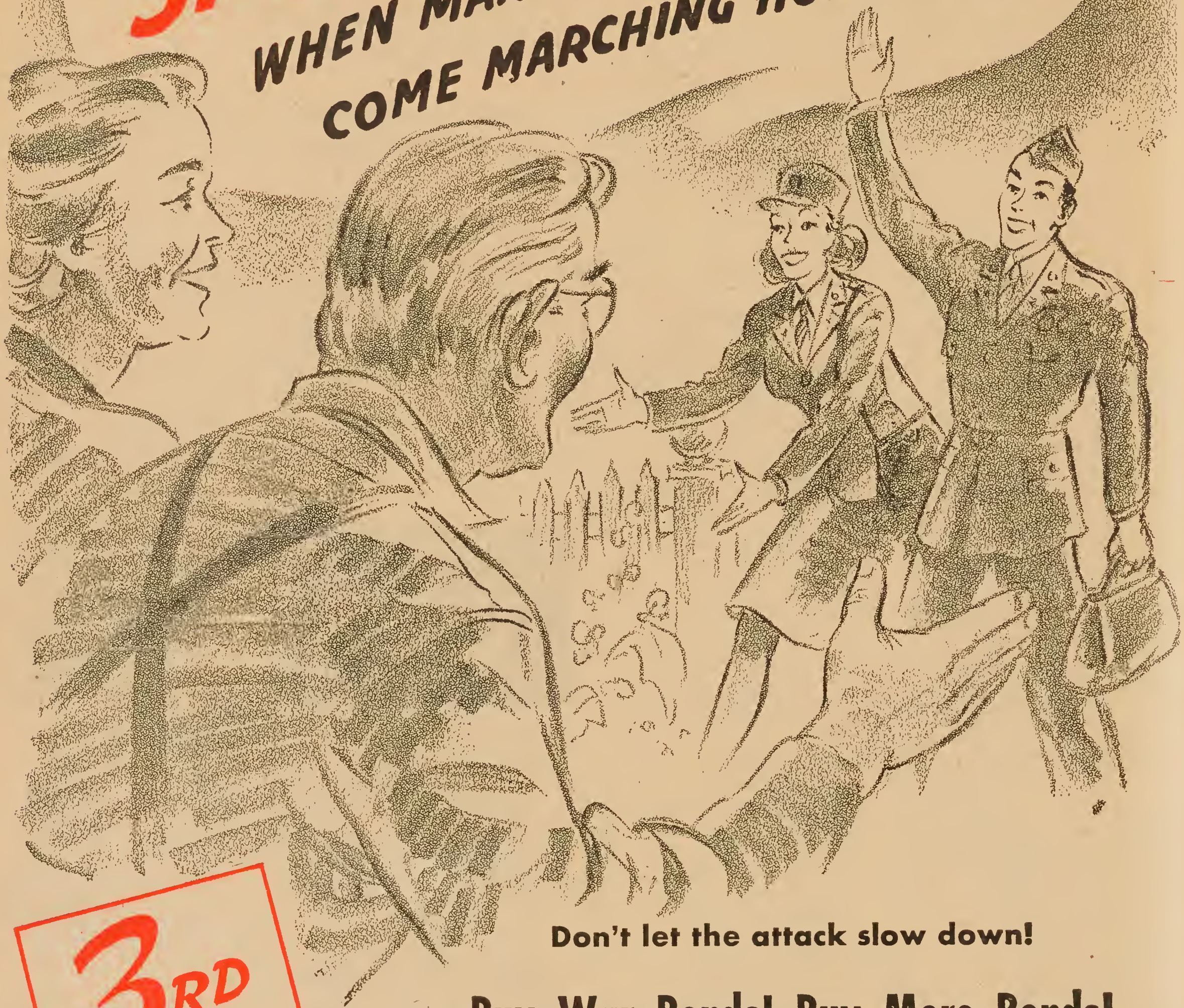
Mr. P. G. Canham, Auburn.....	1.00
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MARYLAND

Mr. O. S. Hayman, Sabilla'sville.....	3.00
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COME MARCHING HOME AGAIN!**



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FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

Controlling FIELD MICE in Orchards

By **W. Robert Eadie**

THE FIELD mouse, one of our most abundant small mammals, is universally distributed throughout the Northeast and no mammal, except the common rat, causes so much economic loss to agriculture as does this mouse. It feeds extensively on crops in field and garden but its outstanding damage is seen in orchards where it kills or seriously injures thousands of trees annually by eating layers of bark from the base of the tree. Such losses should not be tolerated today when every pound of food is needed for the war effort and when we have at hand ways and means of preventing such damage.

Know their Habits

To control field mice successfully and intelligently, their habits must be known. Field mice may be found wherever grass or similar vegetation grows for they are primarily eaters of grass. In addition to the typical gnawing teeth of a rodent, they possess a set of ever-growing, flat-topped molar teeth for grinding up the abrasive grasses which are chopped into short lengths in preparation for eating.

Field mice live largely in surface runways that extend in a complex network through the vegetation and surface litter; but for shelter and refuge, they also dig small burrows and tunnels through the soil. Their globular nest of woven grass is sometimes on the ground surface, but often is a few inches or more beneath the surface. The young are usually born in these underground nests but may be born in the surface nests. As many as eight or nine litters may be produced in a single breeding season, from March to November. The average number in a litter is about five and these young mice are themselves ready to breed within two months. In years of great abundance, some may breed throughout the winter.

It has been shown that field mouse populations in any one region rise and fall in a rhythm of three or four year intervals. In many areas, populations reached a high point

POINTS TO REMEMBER

1. Make mouse control a regular orchard practice.
2. Prevent damage by the use of mechanical protectors.
3. Remove surface cover from around the tree base.
4. Conduct poisoning operations before the first snowfall.
5. Check your results and repeat if necessary.
6. Encourage the natural enemies of mice.

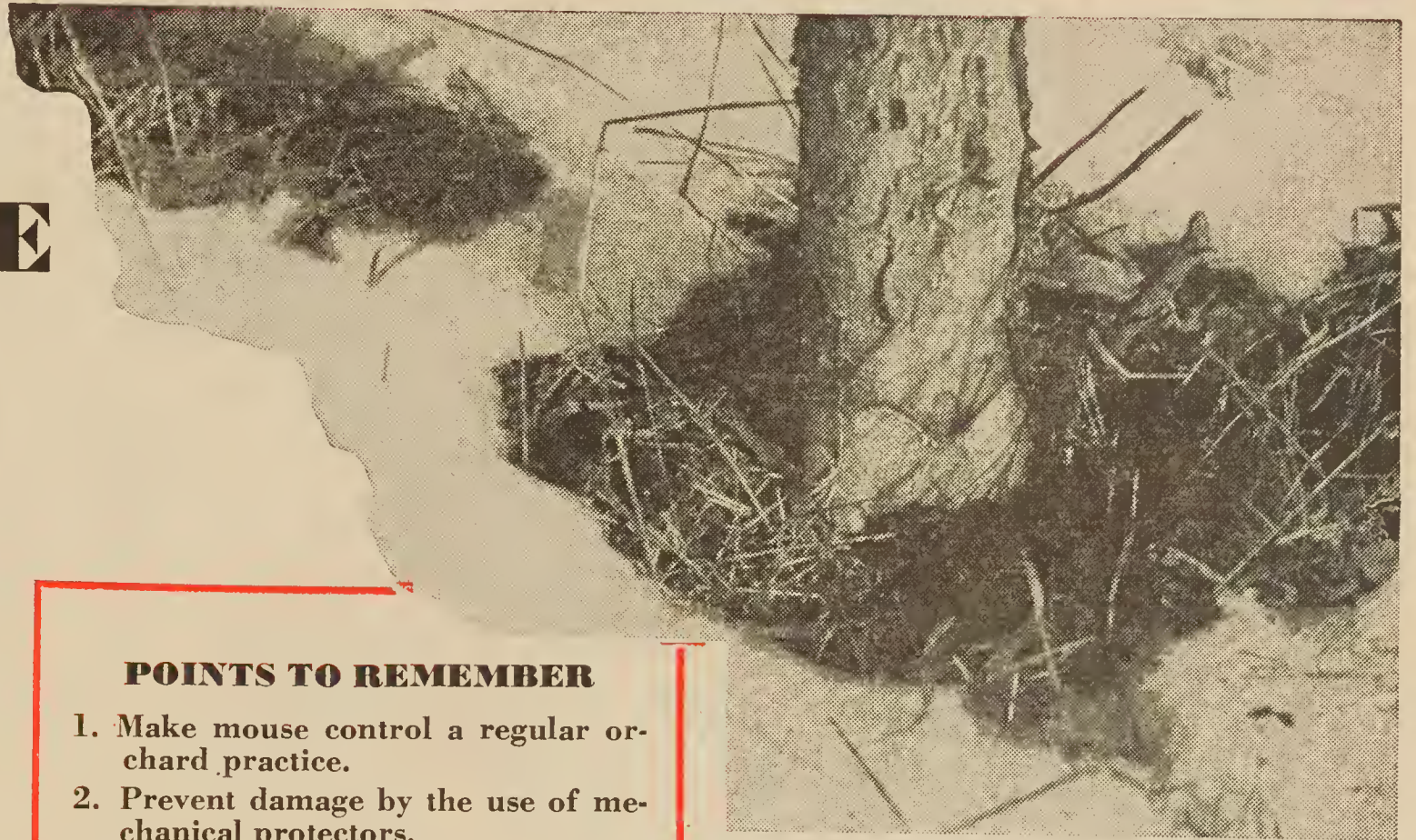
this past fall and winter and fell to a low level this spring. A favorable breeding season has resulted in a rapid increase of mouse numbers to moderate levels at this date. Orchardists are cautioned to be sure to proceed with control measures this fall since mice in moderate numbers concentrating in favorable areas through the winter months can do a large amount of damage.

When to Control Mice

Tree-girdling by mice is most prevalent during late fall, winter, and early spring when succulent green vegetation is at a minimum. Consequently, active control operations should be conducted after the harvest in early November, before the first snowfall. Also, the orchard should be examined during open periods of winter when snow may be off the ground, and if mouse signs are still abundant the control operations should be repeated.

Control Measures

The methods of controlling field mice in orchards are both preventive and active. Among the preventive methods is the use of mechanical protectors around the trunks of



Don't let this happen to your trees. Litter and mulch at the base of this tree were an invitation to mice to establish headquarters there. Result—a valuable tree severely girdled.

the young trees, and among the effective active methods are trapping and poisoning.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES

Galvanized half-inch hardware cloth, 24 inches wide, is most commonly used to form a cylinder large enough to allow for the growth of the tree over a period of several years. This cylinder should be sunk into the ground as deeply as possible, for mice often do their damage at or slightly below ground level. Substitute materials that may be used for mechanical protection are newspapers and burlap. These substitutes *must* be removed each spring, for they harbor insect pests.

Clean cultivation in the orchard is an effective preventive method of mouse control for mice will not be found where surface cover is absent. A permanent ground cover furnishes ideal conditions for mice. However, scraping the vegetation and surface litter away from the base of the trunk for 2 or 3 feet to expose the bare soil helps greatly to lessen the possibility of damage. Sand, cinders, or similar material may be placed about the tree base. In the sod orchard, frequent mowing helps to discourage mice by removing both food and cover.

TRAPPING

Trapping is of use only in small areas of an acre or two, such as a small orchard or garden. Fifty or more ordinary snap-back mouse traps should be used; fewer traps are ineffective. These traps (Please Turn to Page 13)

IN THIS ISSUE — What About Potatoes ? — Page 8.

The basis of a sound business cooperative is voluntary use by fully informed patrons



Changes in the Chicken Business

Conditions are Different as the New Laying Year Begins

BESIDES the regular good practices every poultryman follows in housing his pullets—sanitation, culling, etc.—there are some additional and different things that should be done this year. Here are the conditions that face us as the new poultry year begins.

Labor is scarce in factories and mines. Many of the supplies poultrymen normally use are now hard to get.

Feed is still coming, but in the judgment of men who know conditions, a serious shortage is likely before winter is over.

Some of the things that supply vitamins and minerals for chickens will be even scarcer.

Railroads and truck lines are overloaded—deliveries are slow. What changes do these conditions call for in our plans for this winter:

1. **STORE FEED.** Keep as much grain ahead as you have good storage for. If you can get

it, try to keep two months' supply of mash on hand through the winter.

2. **SAVE FEED.** See that your feed hoppers have a lip along the edge so the birds can't bill out the mash. Get rid of rats—they eat millions of pounds of feed every year.

3. **PROVIDE HAY.** Set aside some leafy, green alfalfa or clover hay. It's a good vitamin and mineral feed, and alfalfa meal is not too plentiful.

4. **START PULLETS ON SHELLMAKER.** Oyster shells were scarce last year—they will be scarce again. It's better to start the pullets on Shellmaker now than to change later. Shellmaker is a calcium grit and does just as good a job as oyster shells in providing this mineral for egg shells, and acts as a grit besides. This saves money.

5. **PLAN A PASTURE.** Fit the land this fall for a poultry pasture next spring.

These practices, added to your usual tested methods of poultry keeping, will improve your chances of bringing your chicken business through the coming months in good shape.

SALT MAY STOP PICK-OUTS

Newly-housed pullets may go through a month or two in which their chief aim in life seems to be to eat each other up. All the causes for this so-called cannibalism or pick-outs are not known. One of the most effective flock treatments to keep this vice under control was recently reported on by Professor J. G. Halpin of Wisconsin University. Professor Halpin got his results not only in the laboratory but right out on Wisconsin farms. Many poultrymen in the East have been following this practice with success. It is commonly called the Salt Treatment. Here it is:

At the first sign of picking, put a tablespoon full of salt in each gallon of drinking water for the flock. Give this as the only drink for half a day and repeat this twice more, skipping a full day in between each dose of salt. In other words, give that amount of salt in the drinking water Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning.

★ ★ ★

WILL THE COWS EAT MORE HAY?

Reports from farmers agree with the government statistics—cows just aren't giving as much milk as a year ago. Maybe that's because less grain is being fed; maybe it's because many of the poorer cows that can be fed mainly on roughage are being kept—which would bring the production average down. After the cows go into the barns, milk production will probably drop still further. Luckily, in this year of scarce feed, the hay crop is large—but, unfortunately, the quality of the hay in most sections is 10 to 15% below normal. Since cows may refuse much of the poorer hay, it should be fed generously so they can pick it over. Use what they won't eat for bedding.

Bedding is going to be mighty scarce. Unless a farmer is lucky enough to be sure of all the straw he'll need, now is a good time to look around for sawdust and shavings or to chop up some old hay or dry cornstalks. Without proper bedding, there is the danger that cows will develop mastitis from cold barn floors.

★ ★ ★

DON'T FORGET SUPERPHOSPHATE

Next spring's supply of superphosphate will be curtailed because of serious labor shortages at the plants. Supplies for the Northeast will be reduced still further if transportation should lag under the ever-increasing load of war supplies. The best time to get superphosphate is now while the getting is good.

If you can get it out on the land and out of the way, you will have just that much more time to fit the land and plant crops next spring, right when every hour counts.



Whether you spread it now, or with manure next winter, order ahead and take it when you can.

YOU ★ ★ YOUR FARM and the WAR

CROPS

In general, fall PASTURES are good in northern New York and northern New England, poor in southeastern New York, southern New England and New Jersey. Don't leave cows on pasture too late. It will hurt next year's crop. In some areas a lot of silage corn which was planted late was killed by frost on September 13. Dry weather has hurt growth in other sections.

U. S. WOOL production this year is slightly less than in the previous two years but larger than in any other year. Prices received during the first four months of the 1943 marketing season averaged 41.4c a pound, a little more than a cent higher than a year ago.

Many growers while admitting a record crop, believe that the POTATO crop actually harvested will not equal the September estimate of about 460,000,000 bushels, approximately 33,000,000 bushels more than last year. Yields in New Jersey are way below last year, and Long Island yields are not up to last year's figures. Muck potatoes in upstate New York are reported as yielding about 200 bushels per acre. In northern New York, blight cut production. Aroostook County expects the heaviest yield in its history.

The dry BEAN crop is late. At this writing, CABBAGE needs rain.

—A. A.—

GRAPE CEILINGS

Grape growers are upset by an order effective September 20, limiting sales of Concord-type grapes for fresh use in commercial areas, by any grower, to 100 pounds a year. The balance must be sold to a licensed processor.

At the same time, ceiling prices were established. For grapes for fresh consumption, the wholesale ceiling on truckloads or carloads is 4½c a pound, and 5c a pound on less carload lots. The ceiling on grapes sold direct to consumers is 7c a pound. The ceiling on grapes for processing is \$85 a ton. Growers claim that growing costs this year are at least \$95 a ton.

If there is no nearby processor to buy the grapes, or if he cannot handle them and they are in danger of spoiling, a grower may apply for permission to sell them as fresh grapes. In the Chautauqua grape belt, send your application to Fred Lester, Food Distribution Administration, Morgan Building, Buffalo. In the Finger Lakes area, apply to T. F. Slater, 109 Federal Building, Rochester, and in the Hudson Valley, apply to C. W. Cronin, 150 Broadway, New York City 7.

The following are the New York counties in which the order applies: Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Erie, Niagara, Orleans, Monroe, Wayne, Seneca, Ontario, Livingston, Yates, Schuyler, Steuben, Orange, Ulster, Dutchess and Columbia.

—A. A.—

MILK PRICE

The Class I price of milk in the metropolitan area will remain at \$3.50 for October. Because the Class I price is partially dependent on the market price of milk powder, and because the sales of this powder have been too few to establish a price, Secretary Wickard had been asked, as provided by law, to set a price on milk powder. Hope had been expressed that this price would be high enough automatically to raise the Class I price by 20c. Dairy organizations are still fighting for a price for milk that will pay increased production costs and encourage heavier milk production.

Dealers in the metropolitan area

have been notified that fluid sales must be limited to those of June, 1943, and that cream sales must not be over 75% of June sales. This will reduce returns to farmers because a higher percentage of milk will be used in the lower classifications.

—A. A.—

APPLE SUPPORT PRICES

Some regulation by the War Food Administration on apples to consumers is expected. The object will be to insure that processing plants get enough apples to meet military and other war requirements. Support prices on apples for processing have been announced as follows: U. S. No. 1 cannery grade, 2½" up, \$3.10 cwt. for winter varieties, \$2.50 for fall varieties. Prices for U. S. No. 2, same size, are, respectively, \$1.65 and \$1.50. Cider apples, \$1.00 cwt.

It is assumed that processors will get a subsidy to enable them to sell the canned product at last year's prices. As yet, details of the subsidy have not been announced, and canners are reluctant to buy apples until they have all the facts.

Commercial apple production in 35 important states is estimated at 92,300,000 bushels, compared with 128,600,000 bushels last year. New York's estimate is 13,000,000 bushels, compared to 19,000,000 bushels last year. New England, this year 6,000,000 bushels, last year 8,000,000 bushels.

—A. A.—

KEROSENE RATIONS

There has been some change in the rationing of kerosene for cooking and lighting. Coupons for these purposes will not bear dates of issuance and expiration. Coupons may be used as long as they last, and the ration board may issue them for any period up to a year. While the maximum allowance was 24 gallons a month for families of six or seven, the allowance has been increased to 30 gallons a month for the first seven persons in a family.

—A. A.—

SCRAP, PULPWOOD AND FUEL

The need for scrap continues, and will continue as long as the war lasts. Every farmer can help by keeping a stockpile of scrap and selling it as soon as enough is collected to make it worthwhile. The need for collecting wastepaper is becoming more urgent, and local salvage committees are being instructed to put more emphasis on it.

Farmers who have timber suitable for pulpwood are urged to cut it and, at present prices, they can make excellent wages. A list of paper mills in this area appeared on Page 11 of the August 28 issue of *American Agriculturist*. If you have pulpwood, get in touch with the nearest mill.

An excellent way to help meet a coal shortage is to plan to cut from the farm woodlot, all fuel used on the farm.

—A. A.—

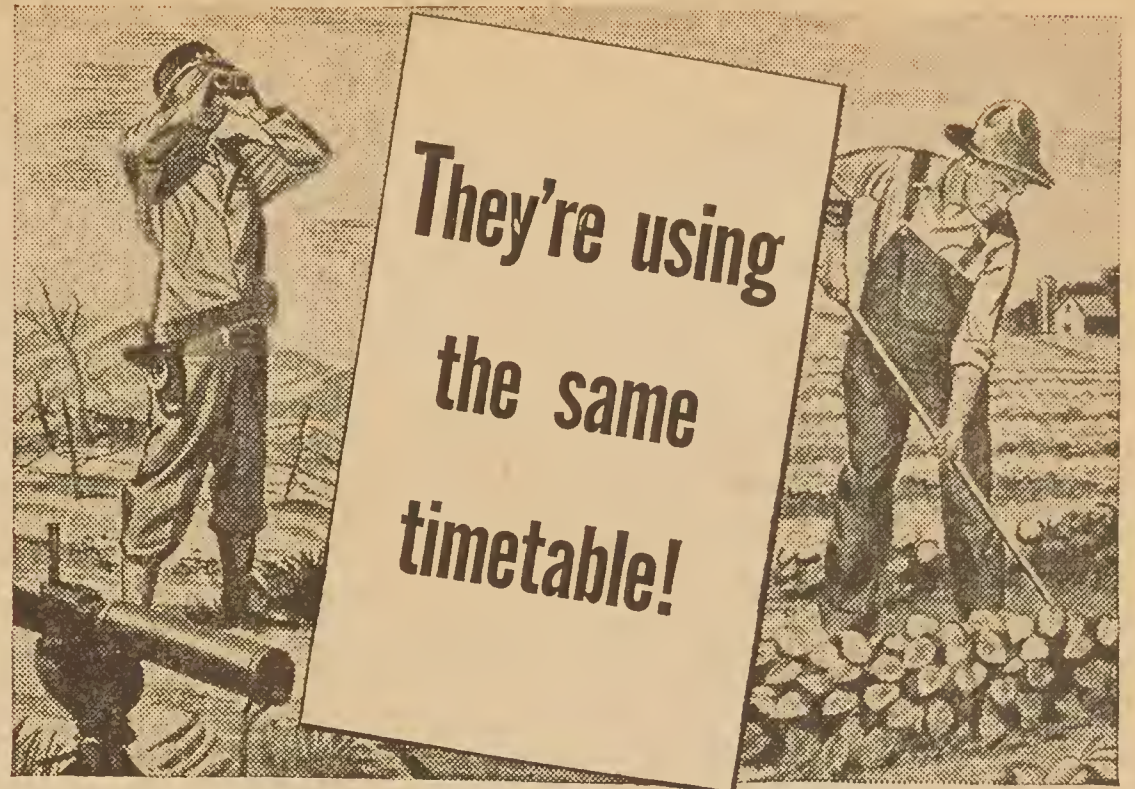
SUGAR FOR BEES

If you keep bees you can apply for additional sugar to feed them. Make your application in person or by mail to your local ration board. The amount is limited to 15 lbs. of sugar per colony per year.

—A. A.—

SAVE SEED CORN

Looking ahead to next spring, we can see a shortage of good seed corn. If you have corn other than hybrid, corn that is mature, save as much of it as you can for seed. If you save more than you need, there will be a ready market for it at a good price.



AN INVASION, an attack—any kind of warfare but defeat—must be rigidly scheduled.

The schedule makes it possible to bring together simultaneously men, munitions, medicine, and food... food of specified kinds in tremendous amounts.

Day after day, newspaper front pages tell how well America's farmers are meeting her war timetable... how successfully they are accomplishing

amazing feats of food production—on time!

In maintaining his production schedule, the farmer has enemies, too. One of the worst of these is mechanical trouble due to lubrication failure. And one of the best ways we know of overcoming this enemy is through the use of Gulf Motor Oil, (which is *really* a premium oil at a moderate price), and the other Gulf Farm Aids.

GULFLEX CHASSIS LUBRICANTS S&W

designed for general chassis lubrication of tractors, cars, and trucks, will remain in bearings for long periods without running out. They resist extreme pressure (important in preventing bearing seizure) and deterioration by water, heat, or cold.



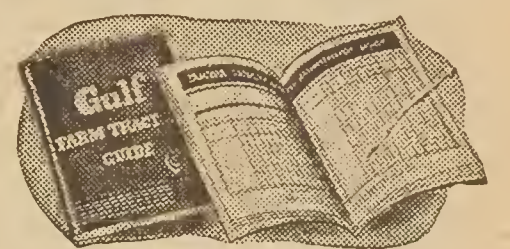
GULF TRANSGEAR LUBRICANTS E.P.

(S.A.E. 140 for summer; S.A.E. 90 for winter) are recommended for lubrication of transmissions, rear-axle drives other than hypoid, and for tractor final drives. This is a lubricant of the highest quality and has unusual lubricating ability, even under extreme pressures.



HOW TO DO IT, by R. J. S. Pigott Gulf Research & Development Company

It has never been so important to have Gulf Electric Motor Oil on the farm. You'll find new uses for it every day in the tool shed, for portable electric motors, on the motors of washing machines, refrigerators, ironers. Also for youngsters' wagons, bicycles, and in auto or tractor generators and starters.



WE HAVE A 60-PAGE TRACTOR MANUAL

YOU should have it. Why don't you write to Gulf Farm Aids, Room 3800, Gulf Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa., for your free copy right now? It is a complete book on tractor maintenance and operation and was written by some of the best men in the lubrication field. When you write, tell us the type of tractor you operate.

•Gulf fuels and lubricants are available at your Good Gulf Station and at Gulf distributing plants. Gulf-spray, Gulf Livestock Spray, and other Gulf products for home and farm are sold at Gulf Stations, grocery, drug, and hardware stores... at milk gathering stations, and by feed stores.

OIL IS AMMUNITION—USE IT WISELY

Back the Attack! Buy More War Bonds!



THE EDITORIAL PAGE

WHY THERE IS A MILK SHORTAGE

EVERY dairymen will want to read the announcement on Page 10 of the proposed government subsidies for increasing milk production. Also already in force are government regulations limiting the amount of milk a consumer may buy. (See Page 3). Both schemes are wrong in principle, and neither would be necessary if the politicians would stop using cheap milk and other foods as an appeal to consumers to re-elect the politicians to office, and handle food production and marketing practices in a businesslike and common sense way. Even were it right in principle, a subsidy of twenty-five to fifty cents a hundred will not begin to cover the rapidly increasing costs of producing milk.

These wrong policies will result in the worst milk shortages in history, necessitating more and more rationing of milk and its by-products. The way to get milk and other food is to pay what it is worth. The politicians know this, of course, but they prefer instead to appeal to consumers, to keep milk and other food prices down, when a majority of consumers were never better able to pay than they are now. As pointed out in the article on Page 10, if consumers cannot pay what milk is worth now when wages are the highest in the history of the nation, how can they ever hope to pay when wages go down later, as they surely will? That's just another way of saying that subsidies and government and consumer control will be fastened permanently upon farmers unless the farmers and their cooperatives get up on their hind legs and kick the politicians out of the business of producing and marketing milk and other foods.

WHEN THE CYCLONE COMES

IN 1929 many business men thought the high prices and good times were going to last forever. They were the first ones to go down to ruin.

The other day a farmer said he thought high prices were here to stay. Farmers who think that there won't be a great depression after this war are just fooling themselves. It may be one year or three years or even five years before it comes. But there never has been a great war yet without it being followed by hard times, and this, the worst of all wars, will be no exception. Men will be thrown out of employment, consumption will fall off, our great agricultural machine will go on producing, surpluses will pile up. Yes, Europe will need plenty of food, but what will she use to pay for it? The high price level now is entirely artificial. It is largely supported by taxation. Taxes over a long period prevent employment instead of increasing it.

All of which means that the smart farmer will not get out on a limb too far. If he can save a few dollars now he will pay off the mortgage on his farm, get out of debt, buy some War Bonds. In other words, he will get prepared.

ANOTHER WINTER COMING

SATURDAY NIGHT, September 25, it froze so hard in the central New York country that I had to take a stick to break the ice on the hens' outdoor water dishes. There had been two or three light frosts before, but this one put the final touches on the last things in the garden and on any uncut corn.

Now we are busy cleaning up the garden, and we will spend the spare time during the next few weeks before the final freeze-up preparing for winter. One of the things we did this summer that cost money but is worth it, was to put storm windows on the big farmhouse. On another house where we lived, storm windows reduced our fuel bill, I am sure, by at least 25 per cent.

The pullets are in their winter quarters, and they have started to lay. We are nailing up the loose boards on the buildings, oiling the rollers on the

By E. R. Eastman

doors, and doing every other thing that I can think of to consolidate the chores and save steps during the cold dark days to come.

I mention these personal experiences because I have always believed that the folks on almost every farm could save the total of a good many miles every winter by figuring out ways and means of doing chores easier and quicker.

FEED TROUBLE AHEAD

UP TO NOW neither poultrymen nor dairymen have had very much trouble in securing feed. Some of it has not been up to the high quality of previous years but we have been able to get along with it. Because it has been possible to secure your needs so far you may have gotten the impression that some of us have been yelling "wolf", "wolf" when there was no wolf.

Make no mistake—I have just listened to a man whose responsibility it is to buy grain by the thousands of tons for a great organization. That man says that this late fall and winter we will face the greatest feed crisis in the history of agriculture in the Northeast. He is right. Some dairymen, like my friend Cushing Murray, will be all right. Just this morning he showed me two big silos filled with silage made from corn with well-matured ears. He has good hay also. If he had to, he could make plenty of milk without any grain. Many dairymen, and poultrymen also have a fairly good supply of feed ahead. Now is the time to cull both flock and herd to the bone.

A POOR DIET

A SHORT time ago a friend of mine lost his valuable herd sire, and when they opened him it was found that death had been caused by swallowing a piece of wire. Similar losses are sustained by dairymen every day, but often they never realize that hardware caused the death of their valuable animals.

A few minutes spent in making sure that every loose piece of wire and all nails about the place are picked up may save a lot of regret and loss later.

CORN REPORT

WE WERE overwhelmed with interesting letters in answer to our challenge as to who had the tallest corn this year. Of those reporting, the highest is recorded by James McMorris of Woody Hill Farms, Salem, New York, with corn 15 feet 8 inches in height. The variety is Hybrid Yellow Sweepstakes.

Mrs. J. P. Reed of Freeville, New York, reports the second highest corn grown by Benton Smith of Texas Valley, near Cortland, New York, with stalks measuring 15 feet 1 inch.

BABIES

A FEW YEARS ago, shortly after Cynthia, my first grandchild, was born, Ed Babcock and I were rehearsing the Grand March in a grange hall, and every time that Ed passed me on the counter march he would start limping and walking like an old man and call out to me so everyone near could hear:

"Hello, Grandpaw!"

But I didn't care, for I was proud as a peacock over that new baby, and anyway, it wasn't long before I was able to return the compliment when Ed's first grandchild was born. I have three now—Cynthia, David and Dickie—and instead of making me feel old, every one of them helps me to renew my youth.

What a difference one little individual can make in the joys and sorrows of the whole household.

Nine-months old Dickie and his mother Eleanor have come to live at Grandpa and Grandma's house while George has gone to the wars, and George hasn't seen his little son in six long months. A girl who worked for years for *American Agriculturist* married a soldier, who has never seen his eight-months' old daughter. Multiply those cases by all the millions of other sad separations caused by war and you begin to appreciate what war means, and why we who suffer these separations and those who are making the sacrifices hope with all our hearts that little Dickie and all the coming generations will never have to endure another war.

But how can big folks be sad for long with blue-eyed, golden-haired, smiling Dickie to chase away all the sorrows. He puts on a new show every day. Last week maybe he learned to creep; yesterday perhaps it was a brand-new tooth or when he insisted on pounding the old piano while Grandpa held on to him; today was the day he made all those funny faces over his first cracker.

You see, I am just like all other Grandpas who make nuisances of themselves over the Grandbabies and I mean "Grand", for what is finer in the world than a little child. But Eugene Field, perhaps the greatest of all children's poets, has expressed far better than I can all we feel about babies in his poem called "The Happy Household":

It's when the birds go piping, and the daylight slowly breaks,
That, clamoring for his dinner, our precious baby wakes;
Then it's sleep no more for baby, and it's sleep no more for me,
For when he wants his dinner, why it's dinner it must be.

And of that lacteal fluid he partakes with great ado,
While Gran'ma laughs,
And Gran'pa laughs,
And wife, she laughs,
And I—well I laugh, too.

But once—a likely spell ago—when that poor little chick
From teething or from some such ill of infancy fell sick,
You wouldn't know us people as the same that went about
A-feelin' good all over, just to hear him crow and shout;
And, though the doctor poohed our fears and said he'll pull him through,

Old Gran'ma cried,
And Gran'pa cried,
And wife, she cried,
And I—yes, I cried, too.

It makes us all feel good to have a baby on the place,
With his everlastin' crowing and his dimpling, dumpling face;
The patter of his pinky feet makes music everywhere,
And when he shakes those fists of his, good-by to every care,
No matter what our trouble is, when he begins to coo,

Old Gran'ma laughs,
And Gran'pa laughs,
Wife, she laughs,
And I—You bet, I laugh too.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

A COCKNEY and his American friend were walking down the street of an American town one night. An owl set up his ancient "W-h-o, w-h-o, w-h-o."

The Cockney asked: "What is that?"

"It's an owl," answered the American, casually.

"It's an 'owl, then is it?" said the Cockney, disdainfully.

"Yes," replied the American, "an owl."

"Well," growled the impatient Cockney, "I know it's an 'owl. But what the 'ell is it that's 'owling?"

TOUGH



SOD

SYNOPSIS

Allen Clinton, a likeable "red-headed" young farmer, succeeds in his fight to organize a Farm Bureau in Lanark County, but in doing so makes a bitter enemy of Ezra Chittendon, hard-boiled boss of the county, and quarrels with his childhood sweetheart, Chittendon's daughter Helen.

As Farm Bureau President, Allen sees a lot of pretty Betty Tyler, the Farm Bureau stenographer, but seems to be blind to her love for him. Allen spends a busy winter organizing the Farm Bureau TB cleanup campaign, and the following March finds Lanark County farmers sharply divided on the merits of the campaign, with much talk of graft. An official investigation is instigated by Ezra Chittendon who sees a chance to revenge himself on Allen.

Sheriff Payne on a tip from District Attorney Frank Wood (who is in love with Helen Chittendon and jealous of Allen) inspects Allen's herd and finds that a cow which Allen had bought from Hank Wilson is a TB condemned animal with the brand covered up. Allen is placed under arrest, but immediately released on bail. Not long after this, Fate deals Allen a still harder blow in the sudden death of his mother from a heart attack.

From his lawyer, Fred Cooper, Allen learns that his trial has been postponed until fall, and that Hank Wilson, who sold him the cow with the TB brand marked out, intends to testify that Allen bought it knowingly.

CHAPTER XVII.

LATE ONE warm June night, Dr. Denman was returning home across the hills from a distant country call. For long years before the coming of the automobile the doctor had helped to pass many a lonesome hour on the road by talking to his horse. Now the habit of a lifetime persisting, he talked to his old car.

"Beats all, Henry," he said, in mild complaint, "how some folks never need a doctor except in the middle of the night. When they get sick in the daytime they keep putting it off and putting it off, thinking they'll get better. Then when night comes, things always seem worse, and along about midnight they get a little panicky and begin to yell for me. Even most of the babies seem to pick out the middle of the night to make their entry into this world."

Just then the lights of his car picked up the figure of a man trudging along the side of the road ahead. The doctor slowed down.

Then, as he drew alongside of the man:

"Well, by gum, if it isn't Hank Clark. Climb in, climb in, Hank."

"Don't mind if I do," said Hank wearily as he got in beside the doctor.

"Glad to have some company," said Dr. Denman. "I was just thinking that in the old days a horse was a lot more company than one of these dumb cars. These old roads get more lonesome every year."

"Horse don't get you along so fast," said Hank.

"That's so. But I used to get there just the same. Guess I'm getting old. They say it's a sign of age when you're always thinking about the past. But I liked the old days better. They were quieter."

Then, after a moment, the doctor said casually:

"Don't want to be personal, Hank, but I was kind of surprised to find you way up on this mountain so far from home this time of night."

To that Hank didn't reply for a moment, and then he answered rather shortly:

"Bin away for a spell."

The doctor let it rest at that. He knew Hank well and knew of his peri-

by
E. R. EASTMAN

odic falls from grace. Suddenly the car gave a big bump, lifting them both off the seat.

"Oh, boy, my head," groaned Hank.

"That was nothing but a thank-you-mam," said the doctor. "This old hill's full of them. What's the matter with your head?"

"Aches to bust."

"Stomach upset?"

"Ain't et nothin' today."

"I think we can do something about that. Whoa, Henry!"

Bringing the car to a stop the doctor got out and from the rear seat hauled out his little black medicine case, went around to the headlights where he could see, picked out a couple of bottles of pills, gave a couple of the pills to Hank and told him to swallow them. Then from another batch he took some more and told Hank to take one every three or four hours for the next couple of days.

"It'll kind of fix you up," he promised.

They rode along for a spell, the doctor giving his attention to the car. Then, perhaps to take Hank's mind off his headache, the old doctor began to talk about babies. Then coming back to the subject that seemed to be on his mind, Dr. Denman said:

"Hank, you know I'm just an old country doctor. Everybody tells me things because they know I don't talk. Don't get mad now, but tell me, why does a man get drunk? Seems as if everything is against it."

"Everything IS agin it," groaned Hank. "Look at me now. I've been gone from Al's for over ten days, left him to do his work alone, spent too much wages, made a darn fool of myself, and feel sick all over. You tell me, Doc, why a man gets drunk. I'd like to know."

"Maybe I can," answered the doctor. "I do know a little about what makes the wheels go round in folks. But first tell me how you got started drinking. You needn't feel embarrassed. Thousands of good men do it, and this is just between us anyway. We're a long

ways from home and it'll pass the time."

"Maybe I was about 14, somewhere around there," began Hank. "I went to work for a farmer. He was a good old coot, but always had hard cider around. Old John was always sloshin' it down his gullet, and just from curiosity I kept tryin' to drink it to see what it was like and what it would do. Hated the taste of the rotten stuff. But first thing I knew I had a sort of gnawin' or cravin', and the only thing that would help it was more cider."

"Exactly!" grunted the doctor.

"After a while I realized I was makin' just a bum out of myself. But it was too late. I couldn't stop. Seems as though most of the time since, I've been fightin' it off. Every once in a while it gets so it just ain't worth while fightin' any more. I can think of nothin' or do nothin' until I can get somethin' to stop that awful cravin'. I just have to get somethin' to drink—and a powerful lot of it."

"Trouble with the reformers," commented Dr. Denman, "is that they treat drinking as a sin instead of as a disease. Another trouble with the drink habit is its effect on a man's self-respect. The ministers wouldn't agree with me, but a lot of these things we do are sin only to the extent that we ourselves think they are."

"What do you mean, Doc?" demanded Hank.

"Well, you just said you were a bum. You aren't. But every time you really think that, it helps to make you one."

He hesitated for a moment, and then said:

"Would you really like to stop drinking?"

"Would I!" exploded Hank, fervently. "Why shouldn't I? Look at what it's done to me. With everything else, there was a girl once," he blurted out. "I lost her because she said I had to choose—I couldn't choose—I wasn't boss—booze was boss."

"Like to try an experiment?" asked the doctor quietly. "If you'd like to try working along with me, between us we might be able to handle this problem."

"Won't do no good. I've tried and been licked so many times I've given up."

"I don't know," said the doctor. "Before you've always been fighting

old John Barleycorn all by your lonesome. With me with you there would be two, and maybe I know something about how to make him run."

"What do you want me to do?" queried Hank, cautiously.

"Nothing that you don't want to. But if you think you'd like to, next time you feel old man temptation getting you down, tell Al you're coming over to spend a day or so, and make a bee-line for me. I'll speak to Al so it'll be all right anyway. You and I will do a little tinkering around the place together, and if it's necessary for you to stay more than a day you can drive this here Henry for me. I'll stick to you closer than fleas to a hound dog, and if booze gets a chance at you my name isn't Doc Denman. Meanwhile, we'll try a little experiment. Won't hurt even if it doesn't do you any good."

By that time they had come out on the main road and were ambling along a little faster. Suddenly ahead of them and just around the curve there was a tremendous crash.

"My God, what was that?" said the doctor, pulling the throttle of the Ford way down. The machine leaped ahead, and in a moment more the doctor was clamping on his brakes with all he had. Right ahead of them lay an automobile on its side. Off the concrete and across the ditch in the pasture lot, a truck lay bottom side up, with the wheels still spinning, like some great prehistoric monster kicking its heels in the air. Little blue flames were beginning to lick across the engine of the overturned car at their right.

Leaping out of their car, the doctor and Hank rushed toward the wrecked automobile. Not a sound could be heard except the hissing of the flames on the engine.

"Watch out!" yelled Hank. "The damn thing is liable to go off any minute."

But the doctor never hesitated. He ran around to the opposite side of the overturned car to help whoever was trapped inside. But there was no one in it.

"Here they are," yelled Hank.

Two people, a man and a woman, lay on the grass where they had been thrown clear of the car when it overturned. Both were unconscious, or at least stunned. The doctor and Hank grabbed them, and half dragging, half carrying them, they got them back away from the burning car and laid them on the grass, near the headlights of the doctor's car. Then both men exclaimed in surprise, for the couple were Helen Chittendon and Frank Wood.

The doctor examined them hastily.

"I think they're O.K.," he said, "just stunned. We'll have to leave them for a minute. There's somebody in that truck."

Both men raced off down the road through the fence where the truck had crashed, and came to the overturned vehicle on the lower hillside. All was quiet except for the crackling fire of the other car, which was now in full blaze. The men looked first into the crushed cab of the truck. Finding no one there, they searched carefully along the upper side of the truck, the headlights of which were still lighted, and from there went around to the other side. For a moment they could see nothing in the darkness, but as their eyes got adjusted, Hank cried:

"There—there he is!"

But the doctor had seen him first and was already kneeling by the man, part of whose body was caught under the overturned truck.

"Got to get it off from him," shouted Hank. "I'll lift it off." And he grabbed hold of the truck as if he would turn it over himself.

"Don't be a fool," said the doctor. "Leave it be. You can't lift that truck. Besides, it's no use. This man is dead!"

(To be continued)

The Song of the Lazy Farmer

I'M NOT an isolationist, or what they call inflationist, I don't belong to either wing, the right or left or anything. No party button do I wear or rant and rave and paw the air. I sometimes sit and think a bit, but mostly I relax and sit. With problems of a post-war kind I never clutter up my mind, because the war ain't over yet and guessin' makes my brain-box sweat. Such global knots I can't untie, 'cause I'm too tired to even try. I'd rather whiff a strong cigar and leave such jobs to FDR. My steam ain't up, and so I doze and leave peace plans to them as knows.

That's what I pay my taxes for, to hire smart guys to run the war, so's I can battle with the weeds and do my other farmin' deeds. This blather on the radio, and column writers So-and-So just enter at my left-hand ear and pass across and disappear. I have no time for weighty dope about some crisis we must cope. Our mission in both hemispheres won't pay my debts that's in arrears, and so I just lean back and yawn and wonder where my strays have gone. This method's always been my plan—I'll rest and call the hired man!



The Non-resident HERD SIRE

By Romeyn Berry

OUR BULL lives over in the next county. We have never seen him and he has never even heard of us, or of any of our cows. He has four names, a registry number that runs into six figures and is said to be worth more than our whole farm. He's so proud and expensive and aristocratic that probably if we went over to visit him, they wouldn't let us into the palace—let alone speak to our own bull, or give him a red apple.

Naturally, we could not afford to have a bull like that on our little 65-acre farm where we milk but five cows, sometimes only four. Indeed, we don't want *any* bull around; the wife would feel just as comfortable, and much safer, keeping a personal rattlesnake and a couple of copperheads. And yet through the miracles of science, the mysteries of artificial insemination and the courtesy of our Vet, Dr. Fuller, that proud animal is the sire of our

latest calf, and another non-resident bull of equally royal lineage was responsible for the arrival of the little calf's mother. It's a real nice little heifer, too—this latest one—in spite of all that's been said up our road about the funny results that artificial insemination might produce in the third generation.

My wife and I have been farming but seven years and naturally we take a back seat and hold our peace in meeting when the talk gets around to most matters connected with farming. The neighbors know so much more about it, have had so much more experience. But not about using a non-resident herd sire in whose veins flow nothing but blue blood and straight butter fat. There we can step right up to the platform and say our say, because we know just as much about artificial insemination as anybody else—and nobody knows much.

This artificial business is said to have started in Denmark less than a decade ago. It came to this country—to New Jersey—in 1937 and worked up to our neck of the woods the following year. Our county agent talked us into signing up among the first. He made an easy sale at our place, because only that morning we'd taken a heifer named Elmira on a trip up the road to Mr. Westervelt's farm. We say "up the road" and "we took Elmira" but the cold facts were that Elmira went cross lots and most of the way she dragged us on our stomach at the end of a long rope. After we'd gone through a rail fence and our second hedgerow, long before we got to Mr. Westervelt's farm we had fully decided that was a silly way to run a dairy department.

When Mr. Harry Morse, our county agent, came around that same afternoon to tell us about artificial insemination and to get us to join the association, we signed on the dotted line before he got to the third comma in his prepared address. Indeed, we would have joined any organization with equal readiness if that, too, meant no more trips to Mr. Westervelt's on our stomach.

Opinion up our road is still divided on this thing we're talking about. But

it's our conclusion, with two generations of its results now in our pasture, and a call soon to go to Dr. Fuller to come and do something about starting a third, that artificial insemination is a blessing to the little fellow with a farm and a herd too small to justify his keeping a personal herd sire. In a big plant with lots and lots of cows it might well prove cheaper and more convenient to keep one or more herd sires in residence, but we're talking about little farms like ours. Fifty years ago, only the rich could afford to build up a herd of noble cattle. Nowadays any little squirt farmer—given time and patience and a non-resident royal bull—can do it. It's another evidence that Democracy can be made to work—in spots.

To be sure, it costs more in money to have Dr. Fuller come than it did to slide up to Mr. Westervelt's on the end of a rope. It costs about four times as much, but the thing partly evens itself up when you figure what you save in time, skin, shirts, pants and loss of blood.

And in figuring costs you must not ignore the value of the product. Six or seven years ago a cow was a cow up our road, and worth about \$75 if she gave a good mess of milk, wasn't too old, and didn't jump fences.

But that impersonal appraisal seems now on its way out. There is apparently more than milk in the milk business. Some of these granddaughters of the non-resident herd sire, Swamp-scott's All Butter Fats Black Prince III, Number 6245678, look pretty pert and milky. Passers-by pull up for a second look. Some seem to want to buy one and the price talk is apt to start at better than \$75. You've got to figure all those factors in when you try to decide if it's cheaper in the long run to take a slide up to Mr. Westervelt's, or telephone for Fuller to come a-running.

Another point is that every time you take a cow on a trip in any direction, you run a chance of her picking up something, some bovine counterpart of mumps, whooping cough or measles. Offhand, it would look as if the chances of picking up something were lessened when everybody stayed home and had no visitors.

This whole subject is still in its infancy. So far, on the basis of five years experience, we are strongly in favor of artificial insemination, at least for little fellows like us who want to improve their herds and yet aren't big enough to own an expensive, proven, resident herd sire.

—A. A.—

Beeswax is used in protectively coating fighter planes, shells, belts, coils, and machinery, and is essential to the war program in dozens of other ways. It is worth 41½ cents in cash or 43½ cents in trade. Beekeepers are urged to conserve every last scrap and sell their beeswax to bee supply firms or other buyers.

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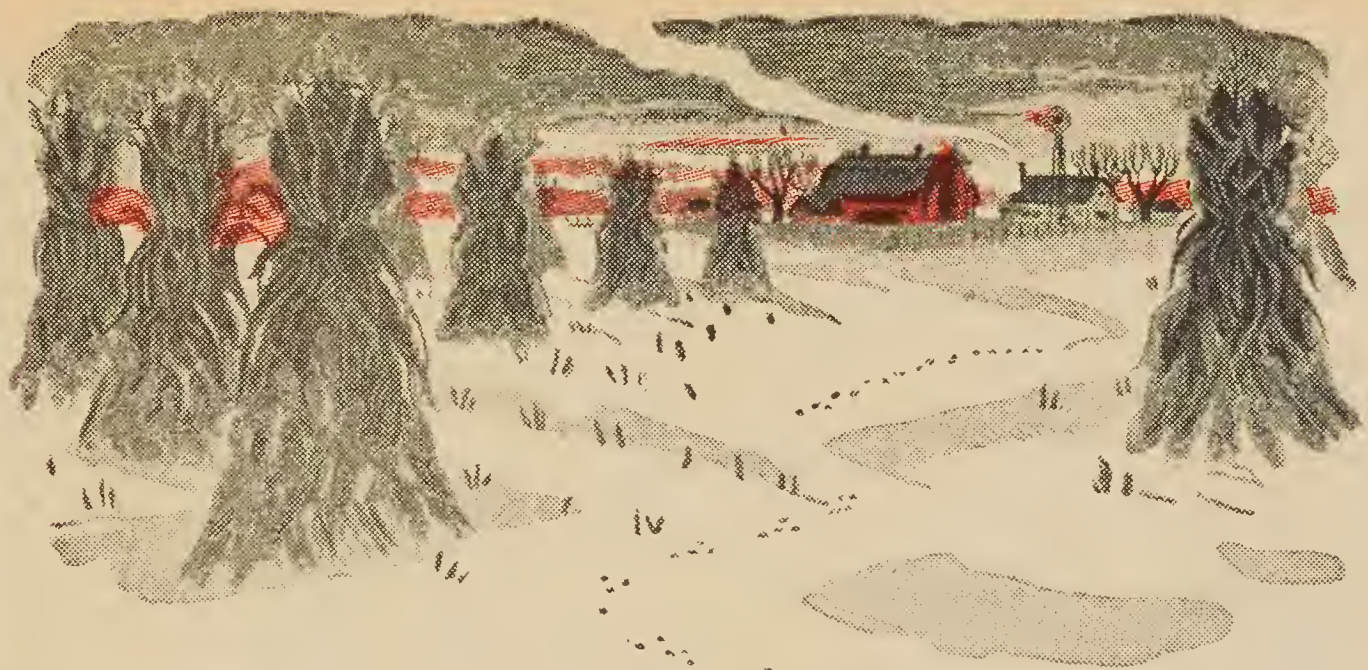
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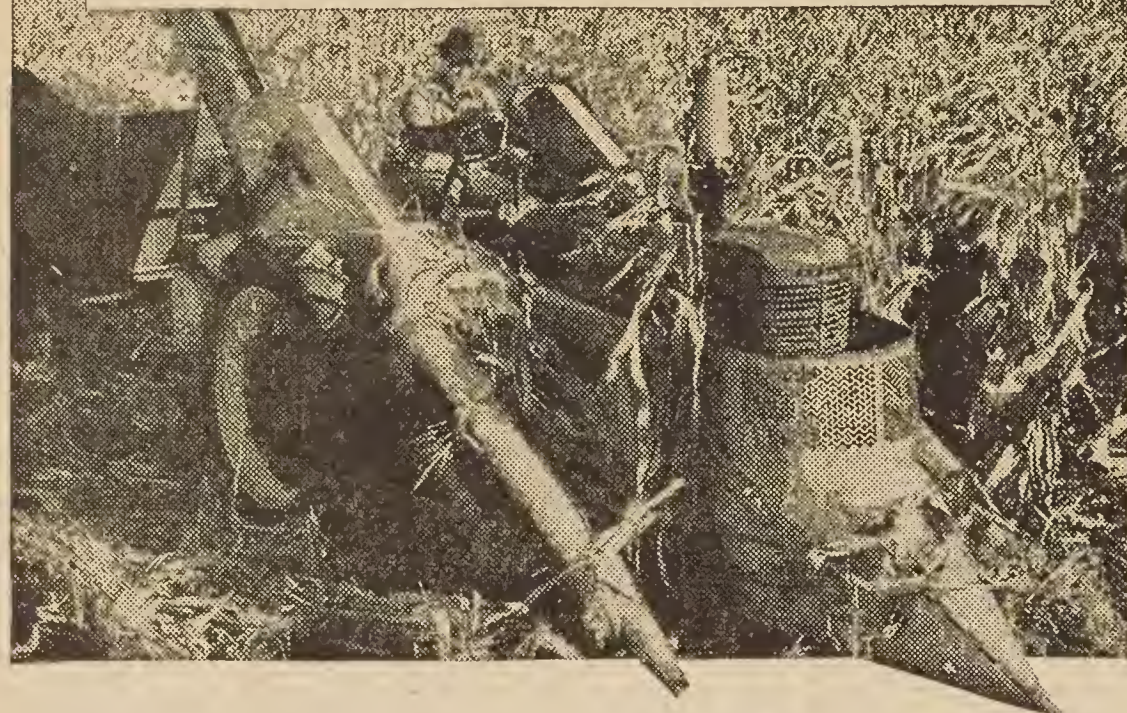
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If your tractor needs an overhaul this year, *order it early*—and order a *Power Booster Overhaul*. Even though you may already be using gasoline, if your tractor is a low compression model you can increase its power—enable it to do more work in a day—by installing high altitude pistons (or high compression head on some models), changing from "hot" to "cold" type spark plugs, and making the recommended manifold change or adjustment.

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What About Potatoes?

By Harold Bryant

Manager, Maine Potato Growers.

CONFUSION is the only word that is adequate to describe the mental state of any individual who attempts to analyze the potato situation in forming conclusions as to price trends. It used to be that by analyzing the supply together with demand features one could form some conclusions as to the possible market trends. Now, not only does one have to take into consideration supply and demand features but tremendous weight must also be given to Governmental regulations. The supply and demand factors can be obtained from statistical information made available to all growers and shippers. But what the Government may do is apparently an unknown quantity even with Government officials themselves.

to do so this year.

In considering demand factors we, in Maine, have experienced during the summer months the greatest demand for futures that there has been in many years. It would be our guess that Maine has already sold five to six times as many futures as were sold this time last year. A good part of these futures have been sold for ceiling prices at the time of shipment. Therefore, although our supplies of potatoes are heavy it appears that our demand is just as heavy, so that from a long term standpoint the country should be able to move the supply into consuming channels at very satisfactory prices.

Lack Storage Space

The immediate future does not look so bright. We must recognize that many areas in the Northern Tier of States will be short of storage. We would guess that Maine would be short about ten to twelve million bushels. It is our understanding that Idaho also will be short of storage. Too, we must recognize that the tremendous increase in non-commercial areas will bring about an acute storage problem. Therefore, large quantities of potatoes must be moved out of producing sections before the end of November. This may cause a temporary glut in the market resulting in lower prices. All growers will be faced with the problem of moving these potatoes at any price due to the shortage of help. For example in Maine prices are now ranging from two dollars to two twenty-five per barrel bulk on the street (equivalent to \$1.22 to \$1.36 a cwt.) compared to the floor of two dollars forty-five cents per barrel bulk (equivalent to \$1.47 cwt.) The principal reason for the price being below the floor level is that dealers do not have the help both to load and store, therefore they are storing potatoes and not shipping. Due to these factors potato prices may reach low levels during October and November.

A Bumper Crop

Let us attempt briefly to analyze conditions. Anyone could easily become discouraged from a price standpoint by considering the supply feature alone. The September Government report, released the 10th of this month, gives an estimated production for the entire country of 460 million bushels as compared to 442 million bushels in August and 371 million bushels for last season. We believe this to be the largest crop on record. Practically every state in the union shows some increase over last year. Increases are not so great in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Ohio; tremendous increases are shown in the States of Maine—with 62 million bushels as compared to 42 million last year, and Idaho—with 45 million bushels compared to 30 million last year. Other States showing substantial increases are Michigan, Wisconsin and North Dakota. When we stop to consider that during the past ten years 370 million bushels has been recognized as a normal crop the average grower will shudder at the thought of a 460 million bushel crop.

Demand Heavy

To balance against this supply, however, we must consider demand features. We all realize that the demand for all food commodities is at an unprecedented level. We must remember that last year, with a normal crop, this country in the Spring experienced the most acute potato shortage in recent years. We must remember too that many dehydration plants have been built and that in many cases those plants last year did not reach capacity production due to the fact that they were in a more or less experimental stage. This year practically all dehydration plants will be running at full capacity. The armed forces used tremendous quantities of potatoes last year and will continue

Government Regulations

So much for demand factors. Next let us consider Governmental activity. On the favorable side of the balance sheet we have the Government's pledge to the farmer to support prices at floor level which in Maine is \$1.90 per cwt. F.O.B. cars. Growers in many cases are somewhat skeptical of this promise, fearing that the Government either cannot or will not support these prices. We believe, however, that growers can take courage in the Government promise of support by looking at the experience of North Carolina. The Government went into that area and purchased approximately six

(Continued on Page 16)

New York Trip for Bond Contest Winner

As a further inducement to farmers to enter the Farm Credit Administration's War Bond Contest, Station WEAH of the National Broadcasting Company will pay the travelling expenses, including an overnight stay at a New York hotel, for the winners of the \$500 War Bonds and for a member of their families. The trip to New York City will include a tour of the city's points of interest and will conclude with an appearance on the Modern Farmer Program from Radio City on which they will read their prize-winning letters.

Any member of a farm family living or working on a farm located in Maine,

New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York and New Jersey, can enter the contest by writing a letter of 100 words or less on the subject "Why I Buy War Bonds" and listing with his letter the serial number of a War Bond registered in his name and purchased during September. No entry blanks are needed.

First prize in the Senior Contest is a \$500 War Bond, second prize a \$100 War Bond, third prize a \$50 War Bond, and 42 other prizes of \$25 War Bonds. A Junior Contest for boys and girls who have not passed their 18th birthday has identical awards.

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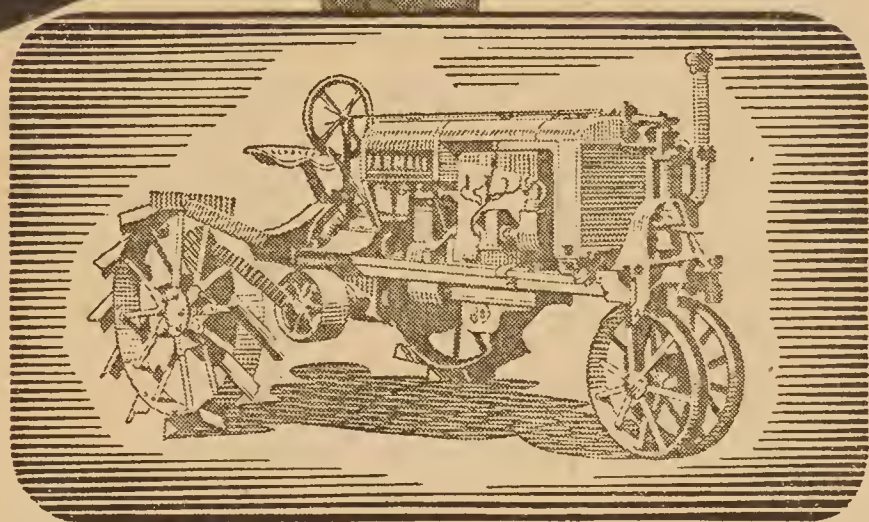
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Pretty soon there were a hundred thousand, and then a half-million Farmalls. Today there are more Farmalls producing food on American farms than all other makes of general-purpose tractors *combined*.

When war struck our nation, a Farmall army, with an infinite number of working tools, went into battle. The greatest food crisis in our history was at every farm gate—and the Farmall System was ready!

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So we mark the 20th Birthday of this most popular of all tractors. There's a proud record of progress between the old “Original” of 1923 and the streamlined red Farmalls of today—endless improvements in power and machines. Today millions know that Farmall is the ideal power for any farm, whatever the size. Farmall showed the way, and *will* show the way when the boys get home.

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Milk Producers Denied Price Boost; Get Subsidy

MILK subsidies are here. Many details are still to be worked out, but it has been definitely stated that subsidies to producers will go into effect October 1, and that they will be somewhere between 25 and 50 cents per hundred pounds of milk. The chances are that subsidy checks will not be received by dairymen until January 1, at least. Whether they will be received direct from some government agency, or paid through cooperatives, is still a question to be decided.

It has been evident for some time that dairymen must have more money if production of milk is to be maintained. Dairy organizations have argued that industrial payrolls are sufficiently high so that the consumer can pay for his own milk, a view which apparently is not taken by the Administration.

In talking with dairymen, they express concern over three angles of the subsidies:

First, if the consumer cannot pay a reasonable price for milk now, how can subsidies ever be removed after the war when pay envelopes may not be as full as they are now?

Second, regulation follows subsidies. Farmers have not forgotten the court decision which said, in effect, that it is scarcely taking property without due process of law when the government regulates that which it subsidizes.

Third, dairymen visualize the necessity for more and more government employees to handle the subsidy payments. (See milk item, page 3.)

—A. A.—

"OFF FLAVORED" MILK

In a talk before a Conference of Veterinarians, Prof. E. S. Guthrie, of the New York State College of Agriculture, discussed the causes of bad flavors in milk. Contrary to the general idea that milk absorbs flavors easily, Prof. Guthrie reports experiments indicating that this is not true. However, odors inhaled by cows before they are milked do produce off flavors in the milk.

There is no such thing as a "pasteurized taste" that is caused by pasteurizing milk, says Dr. Guthrie. The taste commonly thought of as a pasteurized taste is caused by oxidation of some of the milk constituents. The bacteria present in raw milk use up the oxy-

gen present. When the milk is pasteurized, the bacteria are killed and the oxygen is left to combine with some of the milk constituents.

—A. A.—

ALLEGANY STEUBEN BREEDERS PLAN SALES

The proverb, "Build a better mousetrap and the world will beat a path to your door," applies in a very particular sense to the livestock industry of Allegany and Steuben counties of southwestern New York State. The breeders of these two counties have done such a grand job in the rearing of superior cattle that the annual dispersals of the Ayrshire and Holstein Breeders' Clubs have in recent years topped all county consignment sales in America. The success of this program of herd improvement is a tribute to the intelligent and aggressive attitude of the livestockmen of the region.

A score of years ago the dairymen of the two counties attacked the problem of TB eradication with such good results that Allegany and Steuben were among the first counties of the nation to become accredited. Within the past decade they have so generously supported the record program as to rank high in the state in dairy herd improvement association membership. These two counties rate first in the Nation in the number of analyzed herds, and have more cooperative bull associations than other counties in the state.

This fall, as they have for a quarter of a century, the breeders of the Dutch and Scottish cattle will bring the best of their herds to the sales to be held at Hornell, New York, the Holstein on October 20, and the Ayrshire on October 27.—Bill Stempfle.

—A. A.—

LIME FOR HOOF ROT

Some time ago there was an article in *American Agriculturist* on hoof rot in cattle. We bought a heifer that had hoof rot, and we used lime to clear it up. We put lime where she would have to stand in it. We fastened a burlap bag, with lime in it, on the foot that was worse. It didn't stay on long but got the lime well up in the cleft of her hoof. When we sold her she had been cured for three years. It is simple enough to be worth trying.—M. D., Canandaigua, N. Y.

RATIONING THE ENSILAGE

THE other day I got to talking with Earl Beckwith, who has a nice Jersey herd at Ludlowville, Tompkins County, New York. The talk switched around to feeding silage.

"The chances are," I said, "that, with a short supply of home grown grain, a lot of dairymen could use more silage than they're going to have. If you were a little short of silage, when would you feed it and what animals would get rationed first?"

"There is no question," Earl replied, "but that you can get good milk production without silage if you have plenty of good hay. First, I would do a little figuring, and then cut down on the amount I fed, so it would last. I'd do that rather than to feed heavily during the first part of the winter, and then not have any later."

"Would you plan to save a little silage to feed during a possible dry spell next summer?" I asked.

"That might be a good plan," Earl said, "but instead, I think I would put in some soybeans to feed in the manger. I wouldn't plant them all at once, either. It's my experience that soybeans are very palatable and that

there's no danger from feeding as much as cows will eat until the soybeans get nearly mature. Then you have to be a bit careful, as the soybeans may cause bloat."

"What about silage for the heifers?" was my next question.

"I like to give heifers some silage, but if I didn't have enough silage to go around, I wouldn't feed it to them when they're so young. Usually I start giving it to them when they're eight or nine months old, but I don't think it's necessary until they're a year and a half. They don't need much, anyway."

"Suppose your hay varied in quality. Would you feed more silage with the good hay or with the poor?"

"I'd certainly feed more silage when the cows were getting poorer hay."

The condition of Earl's herd is pretty good evidence that he knows how to manage their care and feeding.

—H. L. Cosline.

—A. A.—

To prevent waste of poultry feed, tack a cleat or buffer on the inside top edge of the mash hopper. Also, don't fill the hoppers more than two-thirds full.



Over There
it's in every
fighting man's thoughts

Industry is helping win the war...
industry must help build a peacetime world

After the war is decisively won...
what kind of world is essential for a just and durable peace?

This question is being asked today everywhere in the world. No expert is needed to tell you the answer.

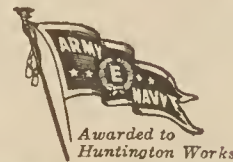
It must be a world as peaceful and neighborly as your own town; a world in which decent people can bring up their children decently. It must be a busy world where factories and farms are working and where there are jobs for all.

How can such a world be brought into being? The surest way is to think and talk about it. Full and complete discussions on the porches of this country, over its fences, in churches, schools, clubs, and always at meals—that is how the terms of A JUST AND DURABLE PEACE can be formulated.

In your discussions keep in mind this fact; your terms of peace must be such that the people of other lands can agree with them. There must be provision in your plans for sustained production and for consumption of that production.

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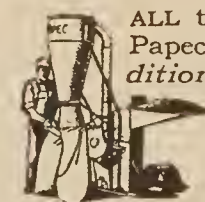
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The Question Box

FALL PLOWING GARDENS

Is it a good idea to have the garden plowed this fall or to wait until spring?

There are advantages and disadvantages in fall plowing. If the garden has any appreciable slope, there is some danger of losing soil by erosion. It also prevents the growing of a cover crop, or at least prevents it from getting full growth. Rye sown in the fall and plowed under in the spring prevents erosion, loss of plant food, and adds humus. On the other hand, fall plowing allows frost to act on the soil so it will work up better next spring and, what may be more important, the job is done so that you can start your gardening early. This is especially important if you have to hire your plowing done.

—A. A.—

HEN FURNITURE

I'm keeping a few hens for the first time. How many nests do I need, how much floor space and how many roosts?

Hens need at least four square feet of floor space per bird, and if you're keeping a heavy breed, a little more room is advisable. Hens in small flocks need a little more room per bird. You need one nest for each four hens, or at least fifteen per hundred hens, and at least six inches of roost for light birds and nine inches for heavies. You'll also need a five gallon water fountain for every fifty hens, and a minimum of four inches of hopper space for each bird.

—A. A.—

FEEDING MANAGEMENT

What proportions of mash and scratch grain should a laying flock eat?

In the past we have felt that the birds would regulate this themselves without much worry on the part of the owner. However, the "safety factor" in the content of vitamins in the mash has had to be reduced in most feeds, because of the war situation, and if your flock eats more than 60% scratch grain, they're likely to get too few vitamins. Make them eat as near 50% mash as you can.

—A. A.—

GOATS FOR MILK

Is it practical to keep a goat for the home milk and butter supply? What breeds are recommended, and how are they cared for and fed?

There has been a rather rapid increase in dairy goats in the last few years, and we expect that the emphasis on food production will result in some increase in numbers.

The varieties commonly kept for milking are Toggenburg, Saanen, French Alpine, and Nubian. A good dairy goat will produce 3 quarts of milk a day, although there are a few records as high as 20 pounds a day or 5,000 pounds of milk in a year.

Contrary to the old idea, goats do not thrive on weeds and tin cans. If you expect them to produce, they must be properly fed and you will have to provide a good place to keep them. A satisfactory day's ration for a goat is about 2 pounds of clover or alfalfa hay, about 1½ pounds of corn silage or roots, and 1 or 2 pounds of grain. If the silage or roots are not available, you can step the hay up to 3 pounds. Goats will make excellent use of good pasture. For a few head, tethering is preferable to fenced pasture. Experiments have shown that it takes about as much feed to produce a quart of goat's milk as it does cow's milk.

For winter, you will need a shed or small barn that is well lighted and ventilated but free from drafts. You will need a stall about 4½ feet from

front to back and 2 feet wide, or you can keep the goat in a pen about 5 feet square.

The fat content of goat milk is about half-way between that of Jerseys and Holsteins, but the fat globules are smaller and, therefore, the cream rises more slowly. The fat is light in color, and if the cream is made into butter, you will need to add some coloring matter to make it attractive.

So far as the milk itself is concerned, I doubt that many people would be able to distinguish between it and cow's milk. The gestation period of goats is approximately 150 days and goats usually give birth to twins.

Although we think of goats as being hardy, they do have their disease troubles. It is not wise to allow goats on land where sheep have pastured, and the pasture for them should be dry. They are likely to pick up parasites on swampy land. Keep the bedding dry, and keep them clean.

If you want more information about goats, get Cornell Bulletin 414, "The Dairy Goat." It's free to New York residents or to those in other states for 5 cents. Send a post card to the Mailing Room, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.—H. L. C.

—A. A.—

CANNING SOYBEANS

Is there any easy way to shell soybeans for canning?

If you'll put the soybeans in boiling water for a few minutes, and then dip them in cold water, you'll find that they shell much easier.

—A. A.—

WHITEWASHING

Is it worthwhile to keep a henhouse whitewashed?

That's a question that can easily start an argument. The fact that whitewashing makes the pens lighter is probably enough to justify it. If you add a disinfectant to the whitewash, it will also be helpful in keeping the house sanitary.

—A. A.—

ASHES FOR POTASH

Do wood ashes from the fireplace add anything when spread on the garden?

Hardwood ashes add potash and some lime, but there's little value in ashes from softwood. The chances are that the little lime added will be of benefit, so by all means spread the ashes on the garden. Coal ashes are of value only in loosening up heavy soil.

—A. A.—

PLOWING UNDER FERTILIZER

"I read your comment about plowing under fertilizer on page 12 of the September 11 issue. You were undoubtedly right as far as nitrate nitrogen is concerned, but tests do not show an appreciable loss where nitrogen in organic form or as sulphate of ammonia is plowed under in the fall."—W. H.

—A. A.—

Fall Top Dressing—Dairymen are being urged by extension economist Ralph W. Donaldson to top dress hay lands and pastures this fall as a special war-time measure. Heavy demands for other crop fertilizers may interfere with delivery for early spring use, and need for fertilizer for other food crops may prevent dairy farmers from receiving adequate supply for top dressing next spring. Fall top dressing is as efficient, if not more so, than spring applications, according to recent experiments. Mr. Donaldson cautions that the work should be completed by October or early November.

—Walter E. Piper.

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PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

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Controlling Field Mice in Orchards

(Continued from Page 1)

are set in the runways of the mice at right angles and are baited with a pinch of oatmeal sprinkled on the pan of the trap. Peanut butter also may be used as an effective bait. The traps should be reset daily, and the locations changed every few days.

Poisoning

On large areas the only effective active-control method is poisoning. The success of this method lies in its application. In recent years the Fish and Wildlife Service, Division of Predator and Rodent Control, has developed an inexpensive field-mouse rodenticide with zinc phosphide as the active ingredient. This prepared poison may be obtained only through an authorized source, usually the county agricultural agent. A fine grade of powdered arsenic is an effective poison for field mice when used properly. This may ordinarily be obtained from any good drugstore at a small cost.

For either poison, the bait is prepared in the same way, and this should be done outdoors. Firm apples or carrots are cut into approximately half-inch cubes. A 2-inch layer of these is placed in an enamel pan. The poison is sifted over them while stirring until an even, light coating is obtained. A large salt shaker, kept for that purpose, may be used to dust the arsenic on the bait. The zinc phosphide comes in a shaker-top can. An ounce can of the zinc-phosphide rodenticide will prepare about 20 quarts of bait, while 1 level teaspoonful will prepare 1 quart. One pound of the powdered arsenic will prepare 3 or 4 pecks of bait. Fresh bait should be prepared daily. One peck should treat 4 or 5 acres if the baits are carefully placed.

The poisoned baits should be distributed, one at a place, in the mouse runways or trails and in the burrows. Unless this is done, much of the bait will be wasted. One should never handle the baits with bare hands but should use a pointed instrument, such as an ice pick, to place the baits. Every bait should be under cover of some sort to exclude other animals, including birds. A handful of mulch or dead grass may be used to roof the bait station. Three or four baits around a tree and one bait every 10 feet between the rows should be effective.

The bait should be distributed on clear sunny days, and in the mornings, to leave the area undisturbed during the afternoon. The field mice have an active period in the afternoon and it is best that they find the fresh baits. One should not neglect the borders of the orchard for these often provide excellent cover for concentrations of mice.

Protection of Natural Enemies

Under natural conditions field mice have many enemies. Among these are hawks and owls, skunks, weasels, foxes, and some snakes. These animals, if encouraged, will prove a valuable aid to the orchardist in reducing the mouse population. Posting the orchard and adjacent lands against trapping helps to conserve some of these animals.

—A. A.—

Although farmers who receive 80 per cent or more of their income from agriculture were not required to file a pay-as-you-go income tax report by September 15, they are required to do so by December 15. It is only too easy to forget deductible farm expenses, says Dr. Roy S. Beck of the U. V. M. Agricultural Extension Service. Accordingly, he says, it will pay farmers to keep track of their income and expenditures and prepare to make their December 15 report.

WELL DONE!

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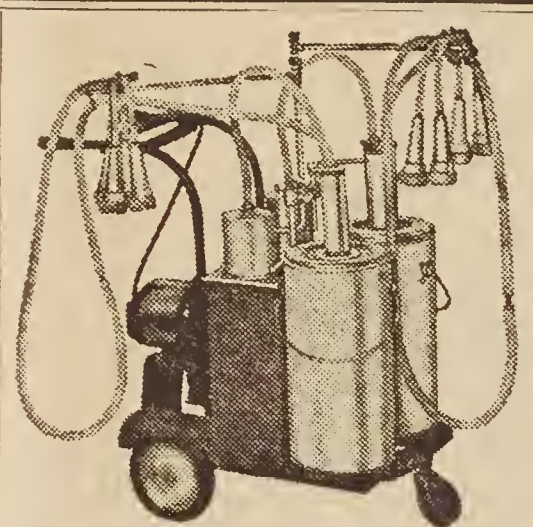
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Bradford County, Pa.,---Dispersal
MONDAY, OCTOBER 25

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Midway between WILLIAMSPORT and ELMIRA.

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Herd sire by Dean of the Pearls, \$7700 BULL.

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Herd includes 41 HEAD—NO OLD COWS. Herd is TB and Bangs Accredited, type classified and on herd test. Many due at sale time. For Catalog write:

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DOWN THE



By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

BOTH FEEDING cattle and lambs are breaking down in price to a point where they need buying. Hogs are selling way above their future ceiling.

A condition and situation exists which is the sum result of bungling of the highest type, or else it is the result of just plain "shenanigans", propaganda, and false economic pressure for control and power.

With a \$15.00 top lamb market, feeding lambs can be bought in the Northwest for late October delivery at \$11.00 or less. A \$4.00 spread between top fat lambs and feeding lambs is a situation never before experienced by most lamb feeders. Usually this spread is not over \$1.00 and some years feeders sell higher than fat lambs. This was true on cattle this Spring, BUT, the livestock man, the man who always feeds, the man with the equipment, the experience and the rough feed is showing no enthusiasm at all. His confidence has been entirely broken, he feels and says: "If I buy my feeders 'cheap', what assurance have I that the bureaucrats will not make me sell my fat lambs after an all winter's work 'cheap', or even at a loss, and this no matter how badly the meat is needed or wanted?" On top of this, he has worked all summer to gather his rough feed, or even for years with his crop rotation so that he can feed livestock every winter.

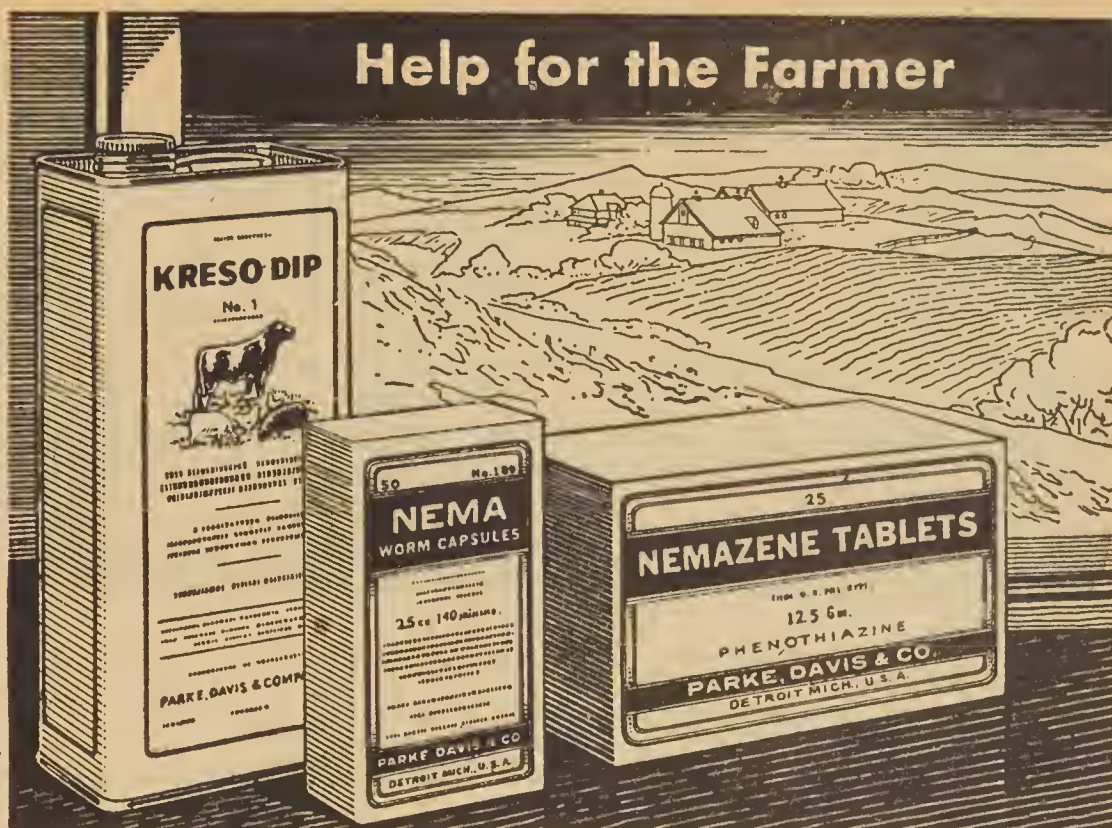
Add to this an unpredictable grain situation and the picture becomes almost chaotic. The ranch man must sell, for the livestock which he has is not fit for human consumption. Good livestock men are now asking where is all this grain, particularly with a reported corn crop this year the second largest in 22 years, and they are flatly asking if the situation hasn't been manipulated and deliberately handled in such a way as to produce a liquidation of livestock and a scarcity everywhere except in large corn-producing sections where a black market in corn can function? Quite an indictment, but I am hearing it every day.

Many men seem to feel that as soon as this liquidation in livestock is over, corn will appear on all our markets, for that seems to be the way the whole deal is being handled. Maybe so, maybe not, who knows?

We do know that little pigs, little lambs, and thin cattle are all selling now way below their true worth as compared to our economic situation or our war demand. It is easy to say hogs are eating us out of house and home but the price of good hogs, the ceiling on good hogs or the anticipated rush to market does not indicate it. Perhaps this intolerable grain situation will prove out for the best, for if it gets bad enough the government will be forced to act by either changing its position as to corn ceilings or loosening up its holdings and its controls.

I believe the northeastern livestock man, dairyman and poultryman should make himself felt. The grain is available—it's only a question of who gets it. Price is not even a consideration now. SO, write, wire, and in every way let the men in Washington and even the bureaus, which are really supposed to be representing you, know that we are not getting grain, and that we can, should and must get it. Apparently concerted action is the only thing that will pry this grain loose. Get busy!

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Sales Manager and Auctioneer,
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SATURDAY, OCT. 23, 1943

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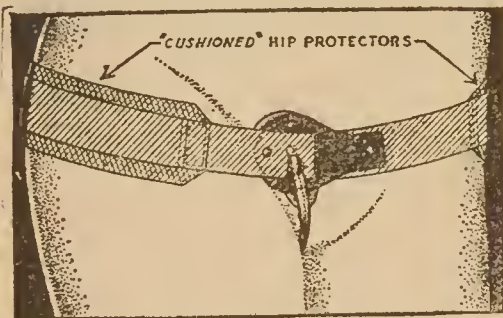
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Rota-Caps don't knock egg production, do a thorough worming job, yet cost no more. Get genuine Dr. Salsbury's Rota-Caps at your Dr. Salsbury dealer's. If there is no dealer near you, order from Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, Charles City, Iowa.

LOW PRICES: Adult Size: 100 caps, \$1.35; 200 caps, \$2.50; 500 caps, \$5.00. Pullet Size: 100 caps, 90¢; 300 caps, \$2.50.

As a flock treatment for large roundworms, use Dr. Salsbury's AVI-TON.

BE SURE TO GET THE GENUINE

Dr. Salsbury's ROTA-CAPS

FOR CHICKENS AND TURKEYS.

Rats Die--Feed Saved

"I RECEIVED my prize and was very much pleased with it. I put enough more with it to buy a War Bond."—EVAN DENSMORE.

Evan, as you'll remember, was the winner of the August prize for the most rats killed. Now the prize money will be used to help clean out another nest of "rodents." It's time now for all contestants to send us the report of rats killed in September. The one who killed the most rats will get ten dollars in War Stamps. There will be a second prize of five dollars in stamps, and ten prizes of one dollar in stamps. We are planning to give you a list of September winners in the next issue.

There is still plenty of time to take part in the contest. While you may be handicapped by your late start in competing for the grand prize, you'll have just as good a chance as anyone to win one of the twelve October prizes.

In a letter just received, Sam Carbone, of Bath, N. Y., says:

"I live on a farm run by Mr. Floyd Cox. It's in a valley with the river on one side, and a garbage dump nearby, so there are always plenty of rats. One day Mr. Cox went into the chicken house with his dog, whose name is 'Duchess'. She sniffed around, and finally killed two rats. She has killed at least seventy-five rats that we know of, and it's hard to tell how many others, because she spends most of her time hunting them. She is certainly doing her part."

It looks as though "Duchess" is in the running for that special prize for the owner of the dog that kills the most rats.

As we've said before, the important thing in this contest is to kill rats and thus save feed for cows and hens. The most important part of a rat campaign is to keep at it, and to use every means of killing rats, rather than depend on any one method. There is some difference of opinion as to how smart rats are, but one thing is sure, some are smarter than others, and even though you kill a lot of rats, the few that are left will multiply rapidly until you have just as many as ever. That's why it is so important to clean them all out. Remember that a good rat campaign includes:

- (1) Making it difficult for them to get food.
- (2) Removing, so far as you can, places where they can hide.
- (3) Killing rats by all possible methods including trapping, shooting, poisoning, and a good rat dog or cat.
- (4) Keeping on the job all the time.

We enjoy getting your letters. Tell us how you are getting along, and what methods you are using. We plan to continue to print parts of as many letters as we can in each issue.

Here's luck to you, and remember, whether you win a prize or not, that every rat you kill helps to conserve feed.

Here are some more letters from contestants:

"After reading 'Blitz The Rats!' in your farm paper, I decided to see what I could do in your contest. First we removed every thing the rats could eat from our cellar, then placed small pieces of cheese in different places for bait, which they ate the first night. Then I placed traps, baited with cheese. In the hen-house I caught one in a steel trap, baited with laying mash. My dog killed one which brings my total to twelve. The largest one weighed one pound, and the longest tail was 6 3/4 inches."—Priscilla R. Kinney (Age 12), Morrill, Maine.

"I have five cats that are very good on rats. They each fetch one to our porch every day, and I also kill a lot under an old building which is no good any more."—Virginia Bemer (Age 15), Mt. Pleasant Mills, Pennsylvania.

"Our boys' 4-H Club, 'The Conewango Challengers' want to enter your rat-kill-

ing contest."—Donald Chapman, Pres., Conewango, New York.

"In Sharon Springs, last year my Civics class solicited funds for a rat campaign by asking residents in this area to contribute money. Though the request was met with wrinkled brows, we collected about \$38.00. A bounty of five cents per rat tail and one-third cent for a mouse tail completely exhausted our initial funds. Interest was further spurred by several citizens when cash prizes were awarded for the student bringing in the most rat tails, the most mouse tails, and the largest total number of tails.

Some parents furthered the slaughter of rats by offering each of their own children five cents for every rat. When the child brought the rat to school, he received another five cents. The methods employed were various, but results were the same. We killed rats and mice. Since our program was successful, it would seem to me that your paper could be instrumental in bringing about the extermination of rats by suggesting that this method be employed in other schools."—Avery De Luca, Sharon Springs, N. Y.

—A. A.—

WHAT ABOUT POTATOES?

(Continued from Page 8)

thousand cars to support prices by three means: A—direct purchases; B—loans; C—diversion. Thus we believe that growers are justified in having confidence in the floor prices.

The next Governmental activity worthy of consideration is that of ceiling prices. In this respect growers are justified in not having too much confidence. Last year O.P.A. made a tremendous mess of potato ceilings which resulted in one of the worst black markets in the country. So far this season O.P.A. has announced in most Northern States price ceilings for only the month of September. We are just a few days away from October and yet we do not know what to expect in the way of ceilings. This type of conduct is disturbing and robs the growers of confidence in ceiling prices and O.P.A. To make matters worse, recently O.P.A. has announced a roll back program on several food commodities including potatoes. No one in producing sections or in Washington seems to be able to find out what is meant by roll backs or how they will be carried out. This announcement and lack of details has placed the entire potato industry in a state of jitters. It is our understanding that growers can be assured that they will be protected at floor levels at least regardless of a roll back program.

To summarize we would say that although the supply of potatoes is extremely heavy the demand conditions apparently will off-set this heavy supply from a seasonal standpoint. Due to the lack of labor and storage we may expect something of a glut during the digging season but prices should maintain at floor levels. After this glut we may expect a gradual improvement in potato markets in growers receiving ceiling prices during the early part of the season if Governmental interference in the form of roll backs does not upset the program.



"I don't need a pail when I'm just practising, do I?"

THE FARM NEWS

From Skeff's Notebook

A SERIOUS FOOD situation confronts us because of bungling, complicated and unworkable regulations by bureaucrats, and misunderstandings between producers and non-producing consumers," declared the National Food Conference at Chicago.

The conference was arranged "so that we might get all the light possible on the food situation," Frank Gannett, chairman, said in his opening remarks. He pointed out that "our war plants have done an amazing job in the production of material. The government has given industry all possible encouragement to make this great achievement possible. But in the production of food that has not been the case in spite of the fact that food is just as important as the product of any factory."

"In order to assure adequate production of food for the successful prosecution of the war," the conference adopted a six-point program addressed to Congress, urging:

1. Fair prices at the market place instead of subsidies, which tend to place food production and distribution under bureaucratic control.
2. That no roll-back of prices be financed out of government funds and no subsidies be paid.
3. Obtain maximum production as the best means to halt inflation.
4. When government requests increased production, floor prices be guaranteed to insure against loss to those assuming such risks.
5. Timely provision for skilled labor, necessary machinery and supplies.
6. Unification of the whole food production, processing and distribution program under one government agency.

* * *

Ask Higher Prices

The canning crops committee of the Farm Bureau Federation has advised WFA that support prices for kraut cabbage, beets and carrots must be raised immediately if growers are to have sufficient income this year to provide an incentive for 1944 production. Kraut cabbage contracts were let at \$12 per ton, while a short crop is resulting in prices of from \$30 to \$40 in the fresh market.

Some growers report it cost them \$100 per acre to weed carrots and that their crop will not run over 25 per cent.

The committee, headed by Andrew G. Muckle of Stanley, told WFA that unless growers get a break there will be a tendency to plant grain next year in place of canning crops which require more labor. Support prices asked are: Cabbage, \$15; beets, \$25, and carrots, \$30.

* * *

Delays Irk Apple Men

In the opinion of many apple growers and processors, the apple deal is in a mess at this writing. Following announcement that a ceiling of \$3.15 per 100 pounds would apply to growers on apples sold to processors, the latter have been trying to ascertain what prices they would receive for their processed apples.

Likewise, the price of fresh fruit is "up in the air." Some weeks ago Frank Beneway of Ontario, president of the New York and New England Apple Institute, and Mark E. Buckman of Sodus, New York member of the National Apple Planning Committee, met with government officials in Washington. After delays which extended all summer they were hopeful that growers and processors would learn what they could or could not do.

A ceiling of \$3.25 per 100 pounds was

recommended on apples for processing, and they were told that a ceiling of around \$3 per bushel for fresh apples probably was in order. Intimations from Washington now are that the ceiling on fresh apples to growers will be \$2.18 per bushel. Basis of this is parity of \$1.58 and a 60-cent addition to allow for short crop and other factors. Growers believe that the delay is inexcusable and they also say any such proposed ceiling is preposterous.

* * *

War Prisoners to Help

In spite of reports from Washington that War Manpower officials think too many men have been deferred in agriculture, it is a tight squeeze getting the crops harvested and processed. In addition to men imported by the U. S. Employment Service, great effort is being made to recruit harvesters and men and women to work in processing plants. Men from the naval training station at Sampson were assigned to canning factories in Western New York, as well as more than 1,000 men from the army. The latter now are being withdrawn and their places will be taken by Italian prisoners of war from Pine Camp.

The prisoners will receive the board and the stipulated pay for war prisoners under international agreement. Processors using the prisoners will pay the government the going rate of pay.

* * *

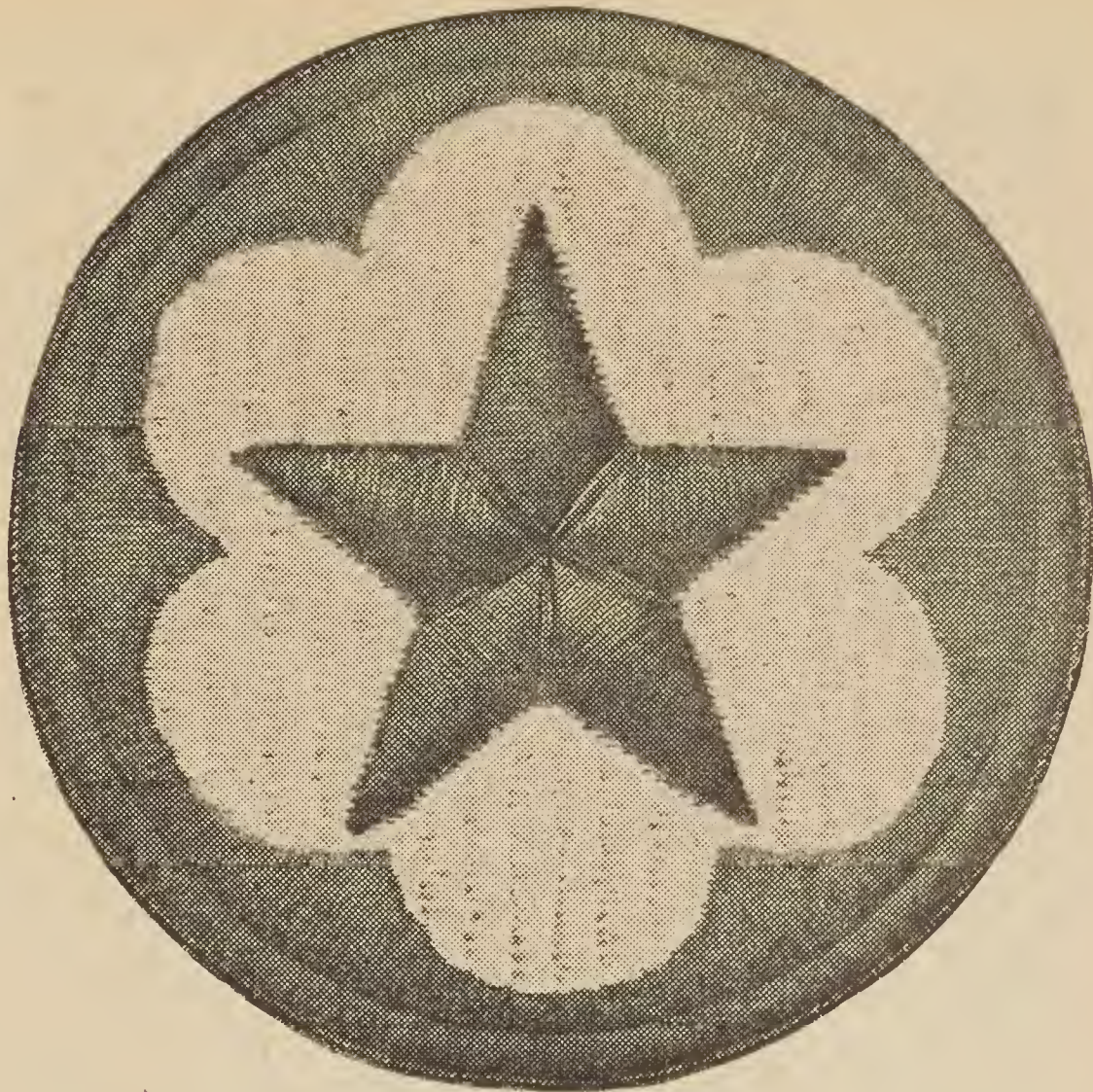
DuMond Wins Praise

Decisive action and slashing of red tape by C. Chester DuMond, state agricultural commissioner, is receiving widespread approval of growers and shippers. This year the department's farm products inspection service faced a crisis because of inability to obtain competent inspectors. The government and processors buy on grade and demand inspection, for which they pay, and likewise shippers and receivers demand shipping-point inspection. The inspection force had been depleted by men leaving for the armed services and better paying jobs in industry.

A school at Geneva for training prospective inspectors fell far short of meeting needs. Canneries and shippers were ready to go! DuMond shifted about 45 men from various bureaus in his department and sent them to Rochester for a short course of training, after which they were assigned to processing plants. Veterans in the department gasped with surprise and chuckled with glee—for such things had not been done. From all reports the inspectors are doing a good job and the commissioner's stock has gone up, in and out of the department.

LIVESTOCK Sales & Events

Oct. 7	Fairlea Farms Ayrshire Sale, Orange, Connecticut.
Oct. 9	5th Annual Eastern N. Y. Holstein Sale, Rhinebeck, N. Y.
Oct. 9	Guernsey Sale, Tranton, N. J.
Oct. 11	New England Guernsey Sale, Hillcrest Dairy, Auburn, Mass.
Oct. 13	Oneida County Holstein Sale, Clinton, N.Y.
Oct. 13	Pennsylvania State Ayrshire Sale, Lancaster.
Oct. 15	Pennsylvania Guernsey Breeders' Association Sale, Coatsville, Pa.
Oct. 16	Annual Eastern Brown Swiss Breeders' Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
Oct. 20	27th Annual Allegany-Steuben Holstein Club Sale, Hornell, N. Y.
Oct. 21	New England States Holstein-Friesian fall sale, Fair Grounds, Northampton, Mass.
Oct. 23	Hasbrook Farms Dispersal Sale, Charlotte Center, N. Y.
Oct. 27	Allegany-Steuben Ayrshire Sale, Hornell, N.Y.
Oct. 28	Sand Hill Dispersal, C. W. Wightman, Almond, N. Y.
Nov. 3	161st Earlville Holstein Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
Nov. 6	New England Ayrshire Club Fall Sale, Fair Grounds, Northampton, Mass.



NO one but soldiers of the Army Service Forces can wear this emblem.

But if anyone else on earth rated this insignia now, it certainly would be the farmers of America.

They're shipping 15,000 tons of food a day to our fighting forces.

They're sending five million dollars' worth a day to our lend-lease Allies.

And they're working to feed the rest of us who must keep war production humming at home.

We know because we carry the greater part of the things the farmers produce. Added to other traffic, this requires a fully loaded freight train every four seconds.

With materials scarce, this has to be done with little more equipment than we had before the war. So our locomotives, our cars, everything about the railroads must be worked as never before.

This means rapid wear and tear—more than can be replaced now. Like farmers, railroads are having to put off doing a lot of things which do not have to be done right away.

They must come later—when the victory is won, when farmers can begin to "catch up" on the work around the place, and when railroads can begin to build back into their plants the service life which today is being taken out of them.

In that way, American agriculture, American railroad-ing, American enterprise, can keep on delivering the goods in the American way.





On the war front, rubber is a necessity. So it's good sense... and it helps your country... when you conserve rubber of all kinds.

On the farm, rubber footwear is essential, too. So take care of yours; make it last just as long as you can. Better care means longer wear.

JUST FOLLOW THIS SIMPLE ADVICE

- 1 KEEP RUBBERS CLEAN - WIPE OFF ANY OIL OR GREASE AT ONCE
- 2 PUT ON AND TAKE OFF CAREFULLY... ROUGH HANDLING MAY TEAR THE UPPERS AND LININGS
- 3 DRY OUT SLOWLY - AWAY FROM STOVES, FIREPLACES, OR REGISTERS
- 4 KEEP OUT OF SUN WHEN NOT IN USE. STORE IN A COOL, DARK, DRY PLACE

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RUBBER—LEATHER—KNITTED AND FELT

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When answering advertisements, say you saw it *American Agriculturist*.

EGG-LAYING CALENDAR

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

HOW MANY DAYS MAKE A DOZEN?

I SAY TWELVE

Ration-ayd Can Help You Cut Down The Number of Eggless Days

It's simple ABC to say that the more eggs a hen lays the more profitable she is. The eggless days cut down the profits.

Ration-ayd, a Supplement for Poultry Feeds, can help you keep your hens in high production. It is an economical source of Vitamins B-G and D from milk and fish sources that are essential in egg laying.

Ration-ayd unlocks nutritional values in other feed ingredients and helps the chickens to get more nourishment from

the same amount of feed. Well cared for birds raised from egg to maturity on mashies that contain Ration-ayd are strong, healthy pullets.

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POULTRY FEED SUPPLEMENT

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Where Do Northeastern Poultrymen Stand ?

By J. C. Huttar

THE 1943 poultry year is drawing to a close and a new one looms ahead. Many poultry keepers have asked it and more are thinking the question, "Where do we go from here?"

We started last fall with much urging from the Federal Department of Agriculture to produce more. More chickens—more eggs—more turkeys. Prices were good when the 1943 goals were set and no trouble was in sight.

The result is now history—everybody and his uncle started a flock of chicks. Some never got very far because kerosene supplies gave out in many communities right in the height of the brooding season. Inexperience and inadequate housing killed off some more. Then came the feed shortage which sent many birds to market much sooner than their owners had planned on. Culling has been going on all summer and will continue heavy for another month.

I don't know where we're going to wind up by the end of this year, but we may not have many more hens than we started the year with. This is pretty much of a guess, but not entirely.

The Corn Belt is the section of the country where the most poultry is found. In normal times much of their

meat poultry, including the hens culled from the laying flocks, is sold to packing houses. These packing plants make weekly reports to the government and the figures are made public by the War Food Administration.

I've just looked over the packing plant reports for July, August and September and they show a 14% increase in receipts of cull hens over the same months of last year. If we add to this the greater consumer and "black market" sales we'd probably find that at least 20% more hens have been sold this summer than last.

On July 1 of this year the total laying hen population of the country was about 14% heavier than last. If this heavier sale of hens continues, and I can't see why it won't, we shouldn't have the big surplus of layers that we all have been expecting.

Feed

The feed situation is still bad. Because we're right in the midst of the grain harvest and because there has been some selling of livestock, and because this is the low feeding season, there has been a temporary easing in supplies. This makes some people think

(Continued on opposite page)



If she could talk she would beg for "LIME CREST"

Now, more than ever before, when the seasonal milk flow falls off, the answer is *minerals*. Soil depletion and protein scarcity make mineral feeding in the ration real insurance for keeping up the size of the milk check. Calcium deficiency is one of the first things experienced dairymen suspect when the herd's volume of milk lessens.

"Lime Crest" Calcite Formula MIC-8009 Supplies Necessary Minerals

This formula contains adequate amounts of calcium, manganese, iodine and other "associated" minerals in trace amounts. It will help you get more milk, raise better calves and clear up certain troubles at calving and breeding time.

We will be happy to send you free booklet—"Mineral Highlights for Dairy Animals."

"Back the Attack"—Buy War Bonds



LIMESTONE PRODUCTS CORPORATION OF AMERICA • Box 141, Newton, New Jersey

the trouble is over. That's a mistake. Only substantial cuts in our present livestock population can give the remainder enough feed for the coming year.

Feed prices will go higher. Barley and oats are already very high in relation to feeding value. Government wheat stocks are running low and very little is now available to poultry raisers. Even this small trickle will soon be cut off. Corn is still staying where it is grown because of government ceiling prices.

Supplies of other poultry feed ingredients, such as meat scraps, fish meal, soybean oil meal and milk products, will be no greater than last year and there is more poultry to feed.

Prices

The War Food Administration has indicated in several of its official announcements that it wants to see substantially fewer broilers but no fewer laying hens on farms. By holding down on broiler prices while feed prices keep advancing, the government has an effective weapon in accomplishing these wishes. The broiler-feed price ratio keeps getting less favorable every day.

All government statements continue to say that eggs are wanted in the war program. A slight increase next year over this is asked for. Eggs are placed second only to milk as a war food need.

At long last the hog production goals have been reduced, and quite substantially, too. Of course it's one thing to change a goal and another to change actual production. So long as a government guarantees a minimum price for pork, and a government ceiling on corn assures the hog grower a good profit on hogs, plenty of hogs will be produced.

Generally speaking the hogs are produced so close to the feed, usually on the same farm, that they'll get what they need.

At any rate, egg prices should continue good. If feed prices don't move up too fast, the egg-feed price ratio should stay favorable also.

Turkeys

When the government frowns on the use of feed for meat poultry, it doesn't include turkeys in this frown. There aren't enough turkeys grown to seriously cut into feed supplies.

Everything points to profitable turkey production this coming year. The demand for poulters will probably be greater than the supply. So, if you want to raise turkeys next season, you may have to order the poulters soon.

Mopping Up

Putting everything together, if you can get the feed and have planned to keep as many hens next year as this, it looks like the right thing. My guess is you'll get the feed, providing you don't expand.

If broiler production has been your chief business, it might be smart to look things over and see if you can't turn part of your broiler plant into a hen plant.

Turkeys look good, if that's your business. Baby poulters will again be scarce.

Egg prices will probably remain good even in relation to rising feed prices. But no farmer can afford to go to sleep on this one. The consumer, with organized labor doing the talking, is running our present government and not the producer. Even though, by the government's own statements, the proportion of weekly wages paid for food is about the lowest in the country's history, the present leaders of labor are seeking for still more advantage. The record so far shows that they have plenty of government backing. All the good farm organizations have been fighting this battle for more than a year, and they'll continue. By supporting them you can probably protect yourself better than any other way at present.

Legal poultry prices will probably be held down except on turkeys.

With feed continuing short and prices somewhat uncertain, this is no time to keep anything but production bred stock.

Growing of feed grains, poultry pasture and even alfalfa hay for chickens should be considered in 1944 poultry plans by all who can.

—A. A.—

PEROSIS

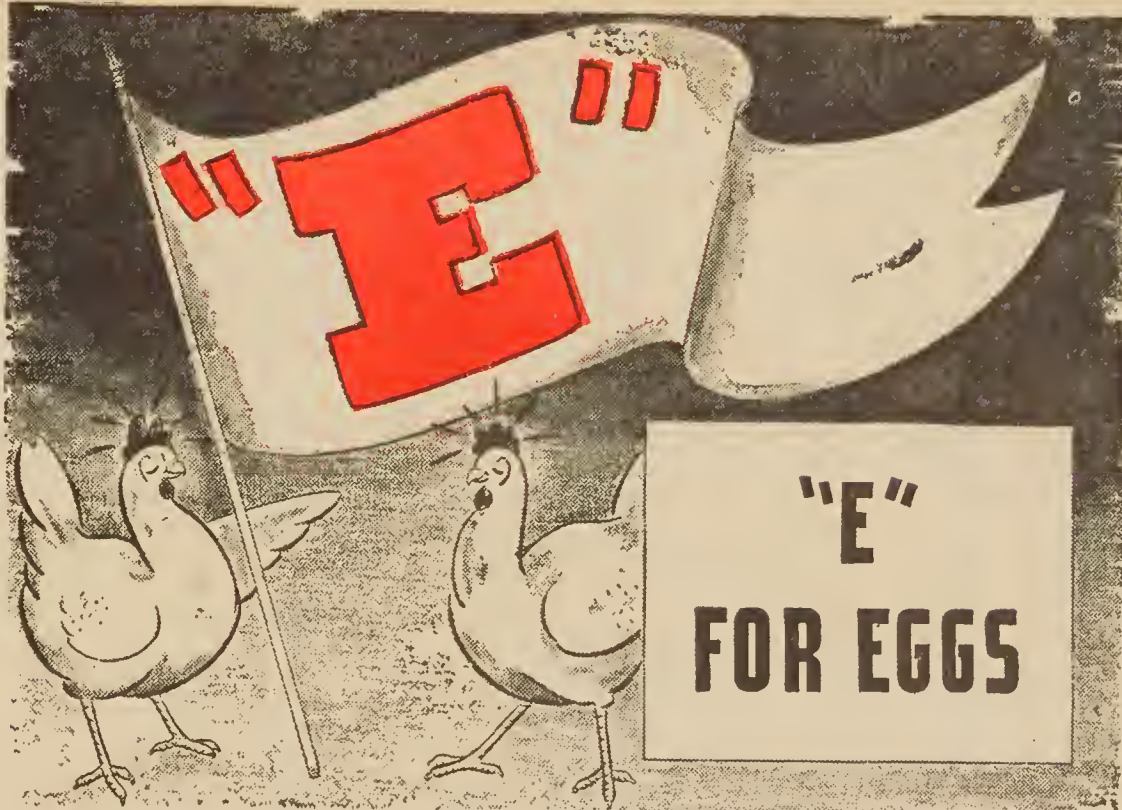
I have two or three cockerels about four months old, that are lame. One leg seems to be crooked at the joint, but aside from this they seem to be perfectly healthy. What causes this?

This sounds like a case of slipped tendon, technically called perosis. Scientists have found that this is due to a lack of manganese in the ration. However, some individuals seem to have a higher manganese requirement than others, and the trouble may appear in a few individuals even though the ration has enough manganese to supply the needs of most of the flock. The meat of these cockerels will be perfectly good. They should be eaten, as there is no cure for the trouble after it once appears.

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To do their best, some sluggish hens in almost every flock need "pepping up". Avi-Tab provides nine recognized special drugs—tonics, stimulants, correctives. That's what it takes to stimulate appetites and promote greater activity! Also contains needed trace minerals, plus ingredients which inhibit growth of many molds found in digestive tract mycosis.

So, give your hens the benefit. Mix Avi-Tab in their feed for ten days each month. Watch non-infected, run-down birds get added pep. Help your flock produce more Food for Freedom.

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DISINFECT LAYING HOUSES with Dr. Salsbury's PAR-O-SAN



New. Different. Kills common disease germs, bugs, parasites—all three—on contact. Even cold organisms, coccidia and worm eggs. Won't harm birds. Non-caustic. Stainless. Pleasant odor! Buy from your hatchery, druggist, feed or produce dealer who displays this sign.

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A Nation-wide Poultry Health Service

Dr. Salsbury's
AVI-TAB

THE Ideal FLOCK CONDITIONER



SANITATION COMES FIRST IN POULTRY HEALTH

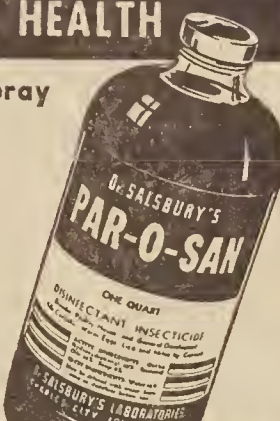
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Will Ship C.O.D. 100 100 100
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White and Brown Leghorns	\$10.00	\$18.00	\$6.00
Black or Buff Leg., Anconas	11.00	19.00	6.00
Bar, White and Buff Rocks	15.00	20.00	18.00
Rhode Island Reds, Red-Rocks	15.00	20.00	18.00
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Heavy Assorted	13.00	18.00	15.00
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Baby Chicks \$15.00 per 100
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6500 W. Leghorns, 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 mo. old, healthy, tested, range grown, R.O.P. Sired, large type, well grown. Priced fair, prompt del. Our 51st year.
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Hatches weekly year around
Chicks on Short Notice. White Leghorns, Banded and White Rocks, Hampshire Reds, Crosses, TURKEY POULTS: White Holland, Bourbon Reds, Black Spanish, Narragansett, Broadbreasted and Mammoth Bronze. Book your orders now for Next Year and be sure of Your Chicks. Poulters, also White Runner and Pekin Ducklings. Catalog.
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BABY CHICKS

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Hanson or Large Type	per 100	per 100	per 100
English S. C. W. Leghorns	\$10.00	\$18.00	\$5.00
Black or White Minorcas	10.00	18.00	5.00
B. & W. Rox. R. I. Reds, W. Wy.	14.00	17.00	14.00
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H. Mix \$13. HEAVY BROILER CHIX, no sex guar., \$12.00. Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D., 100% live del. Post Pd. AMER. SEXORS ONLY. 95% Accuracy. C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

ROSELAWN Write for FREE CIRCULAR. Low Prices Day Old and Started Chicks. ROSELAWN CHICK FARM, Dept. A, McAlisterville, Pa.

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HANSON OR ENGLISH LARGE TYPE WHITE LEGHORNS	Unsexed Pts.	Ckls.
R. O. P. SIRE	100	100
S. C. Everday Br. Leghorns	\$10.00	\$18.00
Bar. & White Rocks	12.00	15.00
N. H. & R. I. Reds	14.00	17.00
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From Free range flocks. Sexed Pullets Guar. 95% accurate. Order from ad or write for Catalog.
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
BOX A, RICHFIELD, PENNSYLVANIA

A IS FOR APPLES

By Mrs. Grace Watkins Huchett

THIS YEAR, when other fruits are scarce, we are more thankful than ever for apples and will want to use them in every way possible. They can fit into a meal from beginning to end, and delightfully too. Take this method of combining them with meat, which makes both meat and apples go further:

APPLE-MEAT ROLL

1 pound ground beef 1/2 cup diced celery
1 pound ground pork 2 tablespoons minced onion
2 teaspoons salt 1 cup cracker or bread crumbs
2 cups cooked and strained apples 1 egg beaten

Have meats ground together. Add other ingredients and mix well; shape mixture into firm loaf and bake in moderate oven (350° F.) one hour. Serves 8.

APPLE WITH PORK CHOPS

Atop each brown chop, skewer with a toothpick one-half of a cored, unpeeled apple. Cover and bake for 30 to 45 minutes in a moderate oven—until apple is tender and the pork thoroughly cooked. Serve at once. The chop may be stuffed.

Another variation of this recipe is to sprinkle a thick pork chop with salt and pepper and lay on it a 1/4" thick slice of onion and a 1/2" slice of unpeeled apple on top; then sprinkle the apple with brown sugar. Bake uncovered in a baking dish about 30 minutes in a moderate oven.

APPLES IN CASSEROLE

Apples also cook well with vegetables. Scallop them with sweet potatoes or cabbage in this fashion: put alternate layers of sliced pared apples and shredded cabbage or sliced cooked sweet potatoes in a baking dish. Sprinkle each layer of apples with a little sugar and a little salt. Dot with well-flavored fat, spread bread crumbs over the top, add a little water—very little. Bake until the apples are tender and the crumbs brown, 30 to 45 minutes.

A top-of-the-stove dish is:

APPLE CABBAGE

2 pounds chopped red cabbage 2 tablespoons vinegar
2 tablespoons bacon drippings 1 teaspoon salt
6 apples 2 teaspoons sugar 1/8 teaspoon pepper

Cook cabbage in an open saucepan with a little water until tender, about 10 minutes. Core, pare and quarter the apples and add to the cabbage with the cabbage on top. Add vinegar, seasoning and sugar. Stir together well. Cook until the apples are tender.

FRIED APPLES WITH ONIONS

Cube or slice peeled or unpeeled apples. Fry with onions cut in thin slices—in a single layer in a small amount of fat in a frying pan. Cover the pan and cook until apples and onions are well browned on both sides. Just before the cooking is finished sprinkle lightly with sugar and a little salt. Serve hot. Apples may be fried with shredded raw or sliced cooked carrots in the same way.

APPLES IN SALADS

As for salads, there is practically no limit to the ways in which apples may be used in them. Here are a few:

APPLE AND CABBAGE SALAD

Mix equal amounts of chopped cabbage and apple cut into matchlike pieces. If the apples have a bright red

skin, leave that on, since the color adds to the attractiveness of the salad. Mix with boiled dressing and serve at once.

WINTER APPLE SALAD

2 tablespoons gelatin 3/4 cup diced apples
3/4 cup sugar 3/4 cup celery diced
2 cups cranberries 1 1/2 cups water
1/2 teaspoon salt

Soak gelatin in 1/2 cup cold water for 5 minutes. Cook cranberries in 1 1/2 cups water until soft. Stir in sugar and cook for 5 minutes. Add salt and strain. Add gelatin and stir until dissolved. When mixture begins



From morning until night at any meal on any table, apples are the versatile performers of the fruit world. "Around the fruit bowl," with our native-grown varieties there is the old standby—pie made with McIntoshes, then cream apple tapioca made of finely-chopped Baldwins; a gelatin mold Cortland apple salad, garnished with nuts; and lastly, an old-fashioned Apple Crumb made with Northern Spies.

to thicken, add celery and apples and turn into square pan which has been rinsed in cold water. Chill and when firm cut in squares. Serve on lettuce leaves and garnish with salad dressing. Serves 6 to 8.

APPLE CIDER TANG

1 package lemon-flavored gelatin 1/2 cup sweet cider
1 cup hot water 1 1/2 cups red apple cut in matchstick pieces

Dissolve gelatin in hot water, add cider, chill. When slightly thickened, fold in apple. Turn into individual molds. Chill until firm. Serve as salad or as dessert.

APPLE AND MEAT SALAD

1 cup cold veal or pork 1/2 cup celery cut in small pieces or chopped cabbage
2 medium-sized tart apples diced with skins on 1 pimento chopped fine

Mix well with mayonnaise or boiled dressing. 4 large or 6 small servings.

APPLE DESSERTS

Don't fall into the habit of thinking that the only apple desserts are pie and sauce. Try this upside-down cake:

APPLE UPSIDE-DOWN CAKE

1/4 cup butter 1/2 cup milk
1/2 cup sugar 2 to 4 firm-fleshed apples (such as Jonathans)
1 egg 2 teaspoons cinnamon
1 teaspoon vanilla mixed with 1/4 cup sugar
1 1/2 cups sifted flour 1/4 teaspoon salt
2 teaspoons baking powder

Warm the butter and cream it into the sugar; add well-beaten egg and vanilla. Sift dry ingredients together and add alternately with the milk to the first mixture. Spread a thick coating of butter on the bottom and sides

of a square or oblong baking dish or a heavy pan. Pare, quarter, and slice the apples thin, spread in a single overlapping layer on the bottom of the baking dish; sprinkle with the mixture of cinnamon and sugar, and add another layer of apples and the remaining cinnamon and sugar. Pour the cake mixture over the apples. The batter is rather thick and may need to be smoothed on top with a knife. Bake in a very moderate oven (300° to 325° F.) for 45 minutes. Loosen the sides of the cake, turn it out carefully, upside down, and the top will be covered with a layer of transparent apples. Serve hot with hard sauce or cream, either plain or whipped.

APPLE CRUMB

6 medium-sized sour apples 1 cup flour
1 cup brown sugar 4 tablespoons butter

Pare and slice apples into shallow casserole or baking dish. If necessary to add water, cook up skins in water and use this juice to moisten. Cream flour, sugar and butter together and sprinkle over top. Bake in a moderate oven about 45 minutes. Serve warm

water and sealed. When bottles are thoroughly cold, tops are dipped into melted paraffine.

CIDER VINEGAR

Use sweet cider from clean, ripe apples; any decayed fruit or foreign material would give off-flavors. Allow sweet cider to stand in a cold place until it has settled; draw off clean upper liquid; place in a clean cask. If the cask has been used previously for vinegar, it should be scalded thoroughly.

To the sweet cider add fresh yeast-cake in proportion of one cake to 5 gallons of cider. Store at about 70° F; cover opening to the cask with cheesecloth, not the stopper. Keep in this condition for several weeks.

Then transfer to another cask which may have contained good vinegar or put it back into the same cask after cleaning. Again cover the opening with cheesecloth or plug with cotton. Add good vinegar in the proportion of one pint to 5 gallons cider and hold the containers at 65 to 75° F. Good vinegar should be finished in 6 months where the temperature averages 70°. Then it can be drawn off from any sediment or surface film, straining if necessary. Fill casks, jars or bottles entirely full and stopper tightly to exclude air.

TO DRY APPLES

Fall apples dry more satisfactorily than summer ones do. Peel, trim, core and cut into rings not more than 1/4 inch thick. Rings dry more uniformly than wedge-shaped pieces.

To prevent discoloration, do one of these three things before drying: Soak for 15 minutes in salt water, 1 tablespoon salt to each quart of water—this gives a dark product; or steam for 2 to 4 minutes; or sulphur for from 20 to 30 minutes—this yields the most satisfactory product.

After apples have been treated to prevent discoloration, the more rapidly they are dried the better the product. Start and end the drying period with the lower temperatures of 120° to 130° F; the temperature within the drying cabinet may go as high as 160° for apples; this peak should be reached during the third quarter of the drying period. Apples are sufficiently dry when it is not possible to squeeze out moisture by pressing a piece of the fruit between the thumb and the forefinger. Cut through one of the larger pieces at the thickest part to see if the interior is of the same waxy or springy texture and appearance as the outside.

Store in airtight containers in a cool, dry place. Sealed glass jars are good, but they must be stored in the dark. Since exposure to air causes loss of flavor, color and some of the vitamins, it is best to store in many small containers, rather than one large one. Then the contents can be used all at once. Moisture-proof cellophane bags which can be sealed with a hot iron and stored in a 50-pound lard can make this possible.

TO SULPHUR APPLES

Arrange apples loosely on wooden or fabric-covered trays and stack the trays of apples with at least 2 1/2 to 3 inches between trays; the bottom tray should be at least 10 inches above a lighted sulphur candle or burning powdered sulphur. If you do not have a special sulphuring cabinet, place over the trays a rug or other tight cover to hold in the fumes. Do this outdoors and set the sulphur itself upon a metal lid or pan to avoid danger of starting a fire. There must be enough space left between the ground and the sulphuring cabinet to admit air for combustion. Allow 1 teaspoon sulphur per pound of fruit. Leave unpeeled fruits in the sulphuring cabinet about three times as long as peeled fruits.

with thin cream or top milk. A half teaspoon of nutmeg or cinnamon may be added to the crumb or a little lemon juice to the apples if desired.

MINTED APPLE

6 firm cooking apples 1 cup water
(medium size) 1 teaspoon mint flavoring
1 cup sugar 1 green fruit coloring

Peel, core and quarter apples; make syrup from water, sugar, flavoring and coloring. Cook apples in syrup until tender. Remove carefully to individual plates. Glass ones are very attractive.

TO PASTEURIZE SWEET CIDER

Select sound, firm, ripe autumn or winter apples. Wash, crush in grinder and press in barrel or hydraulic press. Strain through cloth if desired. Heat in double boiler to 170°, then fill sterilized bottles or jars completely; remove foam and seal. Place bottles or jars on their sides in hot water at 165° F. for 5 minutes. Keep the necks and tops covered with hot water even if the whole container is not. Gradually cool and chill. Store in a cold, dark place. This is the method developed at the New York Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva.

Another method which I have used with fair success is to fill gallon bottles to the top of the shoulder with the cold sweet cider, set them into a hot water bath with water level with the cider. The bottle tops are set loosely on the bottles. The bath is brought to 165° and held there for 25 minutes, the bottles removed from the

How to Can Chicken

By Grace Watkins Huckett

FALL IS THE time when the prospect of boarding a non-productive hen or unwanted rooster is least attractive. Then canning seems to be the answer. A 3½-to-4-pound chicken will fill one quart jar. Of these canning chickens, a year old, moderately fat hen or rooster makes a better-flavored, better-textured canned product than that from immature birds. Old roosters are not improved by canning.

Starve the bird 18 hours, kill, bleed, pick and cool in a refrigerator or in cold water. Dry off the chicken, singe and clean thoroughly, using a mild soap and a brush, if necessary, but rinse thoroughly afterwards.

Cutting

It is not necessary to draw the chicken before cutting it up to can. Remove the tendons of older birds before the feet and shanks are cut off, then remove the shanks. Cut each non-bony piece so that there is a piece of skin to go with it. Cut out the oil sac on the back near the tail. Remove wings and legs. Cut with knife or shears (tin snips or kitchen shears) from pelvic bones and through flesh and ribs to wing joint. Repeat on other side. Tear the two sections apart, remove intestines and all other organs from back and breast. Carefully remove liver, heart and gizzard from other entrails, cutting away the gall bladder from the liver. Remove the inside sac from the gizzard without breaking open the contents.

Cut through skin and flesh down both sides of the breastbone, removing the flesh carefully from the bone. Cut the piece in two parts, if necessary. Separate thigh from drumstick, remove "oysters" in the back with thumb and fingers and the muscle on the shoulders near where the neck was cut off. Chop off the wing tips.

Rinse pieces thoroughly with cold water, then place meat in cans, large-mouthed jars if you have them. Cooking before canning is not necessary, nor does this precooking decrease the processing period.

Packing in Jars

Set clean, hot pint or quart jars in shallow pan with hot water. Place good wet rubber ring on each lid or each jar. Arrange pieces of chicken so that the skin is next to the jar. Put in drumsticks fleshy part down. Place thighs next, then the two wings with the joints up so that they may be removed unbroken. The giblets may be wrapped in the neck-skin and placed in the center or they may be saved and canned separately. At this point add ½ of the salt, allowing 1½ to 2 teaspoons per quart. Fit in the rest of the pieces, putting at the top a dark piece covered with skin since this is less likely to dry out. Fill to

within ¼ inch from the top, but do not pack too tightly. Add the remainder of the salt. Add no water.

Carefully wipe tops of jars, rings and lids with clean damp cloth since any fat left there may soften rubber or prevent a complete seal. Partially seal.

Prepare only the number of jars which the boiling water bath or pressure cooker can accommodate at one time. If more chicken is to be canned, keep it cold in the refrigerator.

The water in the cooker should be boiling when the jars of chicken are packed and should be brought back to a boil as quickly as possible after the jars are put into it. If the boiling water bath is used, the water should be at least an inch above the tops of the jars and replenished as it boils off. Count time from the moment when the water resumes an active boil and process both pints and quarts for 3½ hours.

With Pressure Cooker

If a pressure cooker is used put in it 1 to 2 quarts of water. After sealing the cooker and bringing the water to boil, leave the petcock open until the steam escapes for 7 minutes. Then process the chicken at 15 pounds pressure, 60 minutes for pints and 80 minutes for quarts. When the processing period is over remove from heat and allow the gauge to fall to zero. After two minutes open the cooker, remove jars and seal them completely.

Set jars upright and far apart to cool. When cold, wipe jars thoroughly. If vacuum-seal jars are used, remove the screwband after 12 hours. Mark containers and store in a cool, clean, dark, well-ventilated place.

All meat and poultry canned in the boiling water bath must be boiled 10 minutes or more before tasting. Large pieces should be boiled long enough to bring the center of each piece to the boiling temperature.

For Soup

Make chicken stock or soup from the neck, back, breastbone and wing tips and process the stock for 3 hours in the boiling water bath or 40 minutes for pints in the pressure cooker, 45 minutes for quarts.

The fat should not be canned with the chicken since it prevents good heat penetration. It may be canned separately in smaller containers and processed just as the chicken.

—A. A.—

THOUSAND ISLAND PICKLES

1 quart cucumbers, sliced	1 pint vinegar
1 large onion, sliced	1 tablespoon white
1 large green pepper, sliced	mustard seed
1 large red pepper, sliced	½ teaspoon turmeric
½ cup salt	1 cup sugar
1 cup celery, sliced	3 pints water

Slice cucumber and onion, add salt and cover with the water. Let stand for 2 hours; drain. Heat vinegar with mustard seed and sugar to boiling point, add vegetables and turmeric. Simmer for 3 minutes. Seal in clean, hot jars.

The POET'S CORNER

KINDLING

By Constance Walker.

With little twigs a fire can start—
And so it is within the heart.
A gentle word, a kindly smile,
A tender glance will love beguile;
Encouragement to cheer your day,
And thoughtfulness to light the way.
Such things are kindling to love's fire
And sweep the flames forever higher.



"I need a quarter to pay Mr. Schultz. I worked for him in his candy store today."

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Taken regularly — Pinkham's Compound helps build up resistance against such distress. It also is a fine stomachic tonic. Follow label directions.

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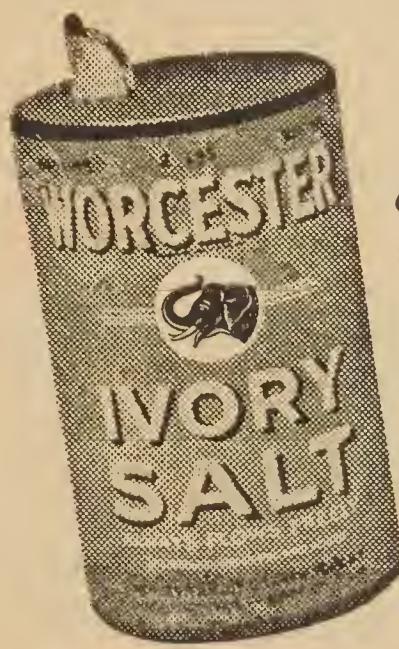
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WORCESTER IVORY SALT



Kernels, Screenings

and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

PROBABLY the most commonly-desired gadget in the Northeast today is the home-freezer box. The next most universally desired arrangement is a locker in a community frozen food locker plant.

Results of Experience

I think as the records will show that one of the first home freezing and cold storage boxes ever built was tried out at Sunnygables. I mention this only to bring out that we have had several years' experience in our family with quick-freezing all kinds of food and holding them in cold storage. Out of this experience we have drawn certain conclusions.

The first of these conclusions is that we shall never willingly run a household without having available a quick-freeze box and cold storage. The way we have developed our plans for raising and buying food, the quick-freeze box has become almost as important as the stove. In fact, all it is is a stove in reverse anyway. Some time someone may be smart enough to build a gadget with a double barreled oven; one compartment for cooking and the other for quick-freezing.

Our next conclusion is that most of the boxes which are on the market are already practically good enough to do the job and that the progress which remains to be made with them is more in the nature of getting the price down and making refinements rather than of basic engineering and design.

Finally, our experience teaches us that even when we own a box, we would, if it were available, make use of some cold storage in a community plant and particularly of any services in the preparation and freezing of foods which a community plant might offer.

We also would like to buy through a community plant, supplies of frozen foods such as frozen seafood which is not available to us either because we do not raise it or cannot buy it fresh enough for freezing ourselves.

The Community Locker Plant

It will not be news to any of you that there is awaiting authorization by the War Production Board millions of dollars ready to be used for the construction of community freezer locker plants. Such plants will be a comparatively new venture in the Northeast, but there are of course thousands of them in the Midwest, South and along the Pacific coast.

Recently at Cornell University, the Cornell School of Nutrition has begun a broad study of the problems in connection with the building and operation of community freezer locker plants. Such questions as the best designs for such plants, the best methods of processing food in them for quick freezing; the investment required; the correlation which is desirable with other operations like milk plants and slaughter houses; and the minimum standards of quality and service in the handling of foods are all under inquiry.

As I understand it, the Cornell staff is driving hard to make its findings

available early in 1944. *Perhaps it is fortunate that government restrictions on construction will prevent many communities from building community freezer locker plants until the Cornell studies are made available.*

* * *

ONE HUNDRED ONE

We have finally come out with one hundred and one feeder pigs to get ready for market early in February.

By having these pigs come in August they will have nearly three months out in the sunshine on ladino clover pasture. They won't be fat when we really put them on feed but they will be healthy and well grown. Also they will be cheap pigs because we will not have had to put a lot of high priced grain in them.

As an experiment which we may wish to enlarge upon next fall, we have turned four sows with forty-one pigs in a small field of excellent corn. They also have access to a splendid ladino clover pasture and to a self-feeder in which we keep our regular hog feed which is based on government wheat with some soybean oil meal and minerals added.

If our experiment of hogging off corn with August farrowed pigs works out, we will grow several more acres of corn for this purpose next year and plan on perhaps one hundred pigs for the job.

At the present moment we are undecided how many sows to breed for late January and early February farrowing. We may decide not to breed more than two or three and instead raise a herd of gilts to produce our August, 1944, crop. If we do this, we will use York purebred sows and breed them either to a purebred York boar or a Hampshire boar if we can find a good one to use.

* * *

AUGUST FEEDER CALVES

Out of three carloads, we have saved for ourselves exactly one hundred feeder steer calves and yearlings which now weigh from 350 to 650 pounds. These calves cost us about 16c a pound delivered for the lighter calves and from there down to 14c for some of the heavier ones.

Quite possibly we may be able to buy feeder calves cheaper than this in November. A good many people think they will. On the other hand by getting our calves all delivered in early August, we have entirely escaped any sickness in them. They stood the trip from Texas very well and by the time they go in the barn they will have had from 75 to 100 days excellent pasturage on meadows where the aftermath would probably have gone unharvested.

When we put our hundred steers in the barn—they will just fit into the



basement of one of the barns at Larchmont farm—we will probably find it advisable to sort out the lighter weight calves and any which appear to be unthrifty and pen them by themselves. We may also decide to feed these smaller, weaker calves a little grain during the winter or at least give them a break by feeding them mostly on second cutting hay of which we have tons of the finest quality. The great bulk of the steers, however, must go through the winter entirely on roughage. Some of them are really quite fat now and I am sure that the 1944 May, June and early July pasture which we are right now preparing for them will put them in shape to kill and grade at least good at weights of from 800 lbs. up.

* * *

WILL IT GERMINATE?

Right now our wheat fields are our chief concern at Sunnygables. Following the general trend we sowed our wheat unusually early this fall—the first of it by September 10. We also took particular pains with the preparation of the seedbed, the selection of the seed and the fertilization. We even put on one ton of lime to the acre and soil tests do not indicate that we need lime.

However, since it hasn't rained for days and days, at least half of the wheat we have sown has never germinated. When a rain comes, will it grow? Certainly if it does, all of the advantages of having sown it early which we sought to gain will have been lost.

On one wheat field we drilled brome grass with the wheat. I am sure that this hasn't germinated at all. It will be interesting to see if we get a seeding of brome grass with the seed sown with wheat and not germinating until October.

* * *

I CHECK

Stewart Laroe of Chester, N. Y., writes:

"Have read your article on brome grass, alfalfa and ladino clover in the July 17 issue of *American Agriculturist*. I don't think you need to plant more brome grass to the acre.

"Three years ago, I planted ten pounds alfalfa and seven brome grass per acre seeded with oats. The first year it was nearly all alfalfa. Last year it was just right and this year mostly brome grass but fine hay. I think next year the alfalfa will be nearly all gone and the brome grass too thick as it does not stand up very well. From my experience I don't think Ladino will live in a good stand of alfalfa and brome grass as it grows so thick and high. The brome grass will come right back with the alfalfa for second cutting.

"The brome grass is not particular as to soil or moisture. It will grow on soil so dry that timothy would die, and seems to live on heavy meadow soil just as well. I like it fine except it does not seem strong enough to stay up.

"We mix the brome grass seed right in the oats (two bu. oats to 7 lbs. brome grass) and put the alfalfa in the seed box and drill all in at one time. We have done this for four years and expect to keep on as it will grow more good hay in a season than anything else we have ever tried.

"I have also some birdsfoot trefoil three years old. It has been getting better each year. It doesn't seem to get going very good for a year or two but does not heave out on heavy soil like alfalfa and is very easy to cure for hay."

SALTY SAYS:

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Gives complete directions for curing tender hams, delicious bacon and making tempting sausages. "Dry" and "brine" methods of cure included. Tells how much salt to give livestock... and contains dozens of handy household hints!



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Please send me a free copy of your Handy Farmer's Guide.

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SERVICE BUREAU

By H. L. Cosline

SHORT WEIGHT

We still get an occasional letter from a subscriber who feels he has not been given correct weight on chickens sold. This is a difficult abuse to check. Even if the scales are correct, a clever operator can juggle them. Here are a few suggestions: Weigh a few chickens before selling them, so you have in mind at least an approximate figure of what the total weight should be. Second, if there is any question in your mind as to the accuracy of the weight, call the deal off right there. If there is any argument, step to the telephone, and call your nearest State Trooper. Third, regardless of whether or not you are suspicious, make a note of the license number of the buyer's truck.

—A. A.—

SIGNS

"I have had an advertising sign on my place for some years. For the past three years, I have had no pay, but recently received a check for \$9.00. I was to receive \$40.00 a year for allowing it to be on my property. It has been an inconvenience, and it shades the ground so that the crops won't grow."

We feel that contracts for outdoor advertising signs should provide for payment in advance, and that on failure to pay, the company should be notified that the signs will be removed.

—A. A.—

HORSES

Over the years, reports from readers who have invested money in stallion associations shows disappointment. Such associations are usually organized by a man who has a stallion to sell.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACTS OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AND MARCH 3, 1933.

Of American Agriculturist, Inc., published every two weeks at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; for September 16, 1943. State of New York, County of Tompkins, ss.

Before me, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared E. C. Weatherby, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Secretary-Treasurer of The American Agriculturist, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1933, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, American Agriculturist, Inc., Ithaca, N. Y.; Editor, E. R. Eastman, 418 Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, New York; Managing Editor, None; Business Managers, None.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given). American Agriculturist Foundation, Inc., Ithaca, N. Y. (A non-profit membership corporation without capital stock).

Chairman of Board of Directors—Harper Sibley, Rochester, New York. Vice-Chairman—Mrs. H. M. Wagenblass, Warsaw, New York.

Secretary—J. W. Ingalls, Ithaca, N. Y. Treasurer—Clifford Snyder, Pittstown, N. J. 3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent, or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear on the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the twelve months preceding the date shown above is _____ (This information is required from daily publications only.)

E. C. Weatherby, Secretary-Treasurer. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 16th day of September, 1943.

(Seal) Everett M. Carhart, Notary Public.

(My commission expires March 30, 1944).

An enthusiastic promoter can make the deal sound attractive, but if there are men who have invested money in such associations, and whose investments paid good returns, we would like to hear from them.

—A. A.—

A CONTRACT

"My daughter who is seventeen, signed an agreement with a representative of a correspondence school, and made a \$25.00 deposit. Later she wrote them she had changed her mind. They have not returned the deposit, and a collection agency is trying to make her pay the full cost of the course."

We have never seen a correspondence school contract like this that did not have a clause saying the contract could not be cancelled. However, if this contract was signed only by this seventeen year old girl, we do not see how the school can force payment. Usually an agent takes care to see that a contract by a minor is also signed by one of the parents.

—A. A.—

INSURANCE

Northeastern states require that insurance companies who solicit business through local agents be licensed by the State Insurance Department. Many companies that solicit business through the mails are not licensed. They do not have to be under state laws, but letters from readers indicate more trouble when they deal with unlicensed companies.

When you deal with a licensed insurance company, you can always appeal to your State Insurance Department if you have any difficulty. On the other hand, your Insurance Department if you have any difficulty. On the licensed company.

—A. A.—

NO CHARGE

"Your service has been worth a lot to me, and I hope you will tell me what the charges are."

This note concerns failure to get a shipment of heifers purchased, but which have now been received. We are glad our efforts were successful, and there is absolutely no charge to the subscriber. Occasionally, we are unsuccessful. We regret that, but our best efforts are always available to our subscribers without charge.

—A. A.—

"THANKS"

"I just received my check. What a struggle you had to get it for me. I thank you very much."

We were glad to know we were successful in this case, which involved non-receipt of goods ordered. We have quite a file of correspondence on it dating back to early in March. We do not give up on a claim as long as there seems to be any possibility of success.

We would like to report success in every case sent us, but regardless of whether we are successful or not, there is no charge to our subscribers.

—A. A.—

We are anxious to get in touch with Fred H. Thompson, formerly of Springfield, Mass. His last address there was 79 York St. Prior to that, he lived at 1779 Main St., Springfield, Mass., and in 1940 was located at 1225 Main Street, Hartford, Conn. If any reader knows the present address of this man, we will appreciate being informed of it.

—A. A.—

We are anxious to get in touch with Mr. J. S. Curren whose former address was 3 Eaton Court, Wellsville, New York. If any subscriber knows of his present address, we will be glad to hear from him.



Right now, when the waste of a single ounce of ingredients is a downright sin and a shame, Pillsbury brings you... GUARANTEED BAKING! We can't guarantee your ration points, of course. But we can and we do back Pillsbury's Best with Pillsbury's dollars and cents. Try this fine, enriched flour for just one baking, with any good recipe. If you don't like it better than any other all-purpose flour you've ever used, jot down the cost of all ingredients in your recipe and send to Pillsbury's Cooking Service, Minneapolis, Minn. Immediately you'll get your money back. So, uncross your fingers; your baking's insured!

That's why... Pillsbury's Best! Cost of all ingredients guaranteed!

Guaranteed Baking—in this ration-wise Pillsbury's SHORT-ON-SHORTENING Cake with Sugar-Saver Frosting

TEMPERATURE: 350° F. Makes 8x8x2-inch loaf cake. TIME: about 50 min.

- 2 cups sifted PILLSBURY'S BEST Enriched FLOUR
- 3 teaspoons baking powder (or 2 teaspoons double-acting)
- 3/4 teaspoon salt
- 1/2 cup shortening

1. Sift flour once, measure; add baking powder and salt; sift three times. 2. Cream shortening; add orange and lemon rind. Add sugar gradually; cream well. 3. Add eggs separately; beat about one minute after each. 4. Add dry ingredients alternately with combined top-milk and flavoring; mix well after each addition; beat well after last addition only. 5. Turn into greased, lined loaf pan. Bake in moderate oven. Frost when cold. Note sugar-saving variation: If desired, decrease sugar to 1/2 cup. Add 1/2

- 2 teaspoons grated orange rind
- 1 teaspoon grated lemon rind
- 1 cup sugar
- 2 eggs, unbeaten
- 1 cup top-milk
- 1 teaspoon vanilla
- cup light corn syrup or strained honey after Step 3. Decrease top-milk to 3/4 cup.

Sugar-Saver Frosting. Combine 1 egg white, 1/4 cup sugar, 2 tablespoons strained honey, and dash of salt in top of double boiler; mix well. Place over boiling water and beat until thick (about 4 to 5 minutes). Remove from heat. Add 2 teaspoons orange juice and 2 teaspoons grated rind; beat until of spreading consistency. Frost cold cake.

With what flour could you be more sure?

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**You May Not
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But...**

You'll Benefit, Too, if We Get \$4 MILK!

**Pitch in and fight for a price that will help every
dairy farmer to meet today's soaring costs**

During the last 12 months, the price of dairy feeds has risen 25% on the average. Even the government admits it. And the cost of farm labor has kept pace with this and other farm costs.

But—and mark this well—today's fluid milk price is almost at the same level as it was 12 months ago. Worse yet, you frequently hear agitation in some quarters to drive the price of milk to levels below what it was one year ago. Yet in the face of all this, practically the only voice that has been raised against these conditions has been that of the Dairymen's League.

The League Demands \$4 Milk

Seven months ago—in this very newspaper—The Dairymen's League published an advertisement which said: "*Plain, everyday \$4 milk is what will insure Food enough to win the war on today's cost basis.*" And in succeeding weeks, The League declared, "*We must have \$4 milk,*" and again, "*At least \$4 milk now to ease drastic fall shortage.*"

Well, that drastic fall shortage is upon us. And costs are higher even than we dreamed they would be seven months ago. But \$4 milk is still only a League demand. Why? Why, in the face of all these facts, hasn't some action been taken to remedy the situation?

The reason is clear and simple. Because only a few dairy farmers outside the League have taken the time and trouble to demand the \$4 price. We say a few have, and we're eternally grateful for their help, even though they stand to gain just as much as we stand to gain.

But \$4 milk is not yet a reality. And \$4 milk will be still further delayed—perhaps even until feed costs and labor costs go up another 25%—unless EVERY dairy farmer in the milkshed pitches in and helps to win this fight.

Surely we don't have to tell you that \$4 milk is fair, or that it is necessary for the continued high production of milk to help win the war. You know that the return you are now getting for your milk does not cover the increasing costs that you are forced to pay. And you know that the spread between cost and price received will grow greater, not less. Isn't that reason enough why YOU should do something about it—not for the League, not for any other dairy farmer in this milkshed, BUT FOR YOURSELF ALONE!

**We believe Government in
dealing with Agriculture, be-
fore they adopt basic policies,
should consult with the Na-
tional Farm Organizations as
these people are truly repre-
sentative of farmers and there-
fore are in a position to know
the best methods to use in get-
ting the results the Govern-
ment is asking for.**



Published by THE THOUSANDS OF FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

OCTOBER 23, 1943



PUBLISHED
EVERY OTHER WEEK

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

NEW ANSWERS TO OLD FRUIT GROWING PROBLEMS

By E. R. Eastman

Yields like this do not "just happen." In the visit to the Cornell orchards, described in the article on this page, we saw a tree which this year yielded 32 bushels of perfect McIntosh apples. Such yields are the result of the application of scientific, up-to-date orchard practices.

of leaves to determine mineral deficiencies is a good illustration of the immense amount of careful work that a scientist does to get results.

In pioneer days, immediately following the clearing off of the woods, the soil was rich not only in nitrogen, potash and phosphorus but also it no doubt contained practically all of the other lesser but necessary minerals for growing crops and fruits and for maintaining the health of animals. However, constant cropping, and particularly surface or sheet erosion, soon drained or washed the plant foods and fertility out of many of our soils. Good farmers soon learned that they had to return the three common plant foods to the soil, but it was not until recently that the research men have shown that we must also return several other minerals to maintain crop and fruit production and health. For example, I have seen experiments to determine boron deficiency in cauliflower which showed a good yield when sufficient boron was present and almost no yield where boron was lacking. The use of boron is now a common practice with cauliflower growers on certain soils; also, apple growers in the Champlain Valley are finding that their land needs boron to give best results with apples.

In the Cornell fruit laboratories we also saw experiments to determine what the scientists call "the living rate" of apples. Yes, fruit is alive. Like animals, it is born, breathes or gives off gases, matures, grows old, and decays. In the life cycle of the apple there is a certain time when there is a large and rapid change in the maturity of the apple. It is highly important to know just when that change (Turn to Page 14)



THE OTHER DAY, with Dean W. I. Myers of the New York State College of Agriculture, Director A. J. Heinicke of the Geneva Experiment Station, C. E. F. Guterman, Director of Research, and other members of the pomology staff at Cornell, I spent several hours studying the tests and experiments in the Cornell apple orchards and storage plants. I wish everyone interested in fruit could have had the same privilege.

Before going to the orchards we made a brief visit to the fruit laboratories, where Dr. Damon Boynton and Dr. R. M. Smock explained several experiments destined to solve many fruit growing problems. Laid out on the tables were specimens of badly withered and spotted leaves from cherry and other fruit trees. We were told that experiments showed that these leaves showed a

potash deficiency and that something like four pounds of potash fertilizer to the tree would correct the deficiency and put the tree back into production.

Another common mineral problem that shows up in brown leaves along about July is lack of magnesium. This results in the fruit falling from the trees, and experiments are under way to find how much magnesium is needed to correct this deficiency.

Interesting also is the fact that the diagnosis of a sick fruit tree is made not from the soil but from the leaves. The diseased leaves are first carefully chosen, then dried, ground up, and burned at a high temperature. Next, the ash is absorbed in an acid, and the acid solution increased to a certain definite volume. From this solution the samples are tested to ascertain the amount of mineral deficiency in the soil. This study

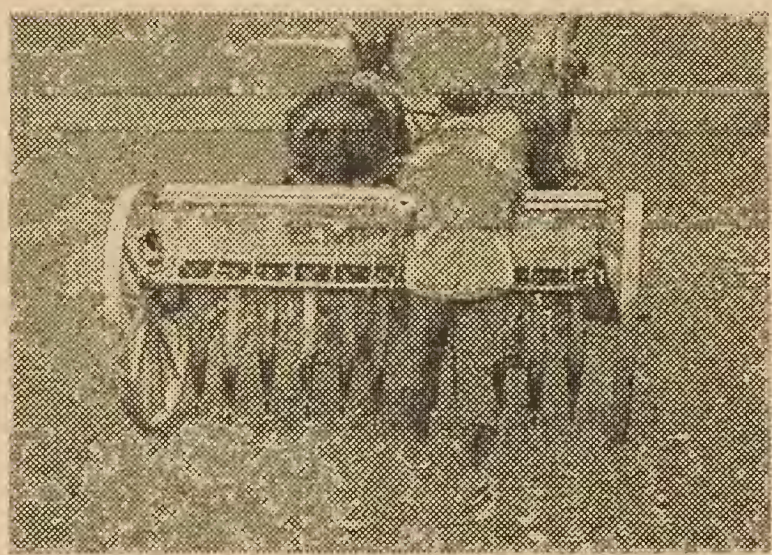
N. Y. Farm Conference Board Warns Congress of Eastern Food Crisis--Page 8

The basis of a sound business cooperative is voluntary use by fully informed patrons



Superphosphate Will Be Scarce. Superphosphate factories are short of labor and storage space. Next spring there will not be manpower enough to make superphosphate as fast as farmers want it, nor trucks and box-cars enough to ship it in. The only way to supply as much as farmers will need is for the factories to produce and ship as much as they can this fall and winter, and to get each month's output delivered and stored on farms. This will take teamwork. G.L.F. Service Agencies are ready now to supply superphosphate to G.L.F. members for use this fall, winter, and next spring. If you're going to get yours, now is the time to do it. A ton or two or even five tons of superphosphate takes little room on the barn floor. The granular type will not cake or get out of condition. Arrange with your G.L.F. Service Agency now for your supply.

Two More Reasons for Getting Superphosphate Now



On Meadows and Pastures. Superphosphate may be spread on meadows and pastures anytime in the fall. Use either a drill or a lime sower. On steep slopes, a knapsack seeder will do the job. With this job done you will have more time to fit the land and plant crops next spring.



Superphosphate in the Stable. On the walks and in the gutters, superphosphate conserves the ammonia (nitrogen) in the stable manure, makes a balanced fertilizer out of manure. Helps prevent the cows from slipping and makes a clean, sweet, neat-looking stable.

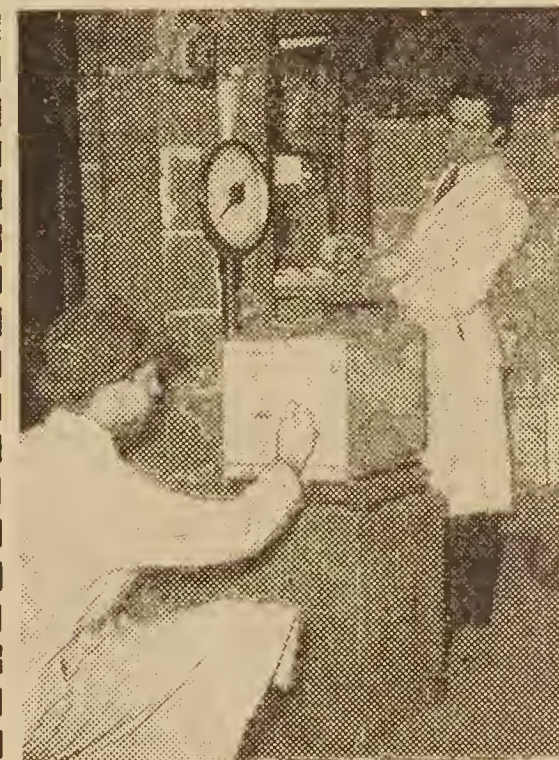
G.L.F. EGG MARKETING VOLUME INCREASES 30% During the year ended June 30, 1943, poultrymen used G.L.F. to market more than one-half million cases of eggs, an increase of 30% over the year before. In spite of the fact that the cost of doing business is high today, this increased volume allowed their cooperative to handle these eggs at an average cost of 42.1c per case—the lowest figure since 1934.

Year ended June 30	No. of cases	Operating expense per case
1938	166,744	59.9¢
1939	187,778	47.9¢
1940	211,168	43.4¢
1941	271,967	44.8¢
1942	391,614	42.8¢
1943	504,373	42.1¢

Since July 12 the returns which farmers may receive for eggs have been under OPA regulations. Black markets have developed. In spite of this, during the past 12 weeks, patrons have marketed 12% more eggs through G.L.F. than they did during the same period last year.

Country Stations

Of the half-million cases marketed through G.L.F. last year, about 300,000 originated around the 12 G.L.F. country egg stations—five of which have been opened in the past 15 months. These eggs plus another 40,000 cases which were shipped direct from producers to G.L.F. at New York City were sold through



G.L.F.'s New York Sales Service. The other 165,000 cases originated and were sold in the areas served by G.L.F.'s terminal units at Buffalo, Albany, Poughkeepsie and Central Islip.

Changing Conditions

Ten years ago eggs from the Pacific Coast were a big factor in the New York City market. Since then receipts from the Coast have dropped from 15% to 2% of all the eggs that come in to New York City. In the same period New York State eggs have jumped from 9% to 20% of the total New York City receipts; New Jersey from 3% to 7% and Pennsylvania from 3% to 12%.

Today producers are using G.L.F. to market about a third of all the New York State eggs that go into New York City.

Surprisingly enough only a very small portion, about 22%, of all the eggs produced in New York State actually go to Metropolitan markets.

You, ★ ★ Your Farm and the WAR

APPLE SALES RESTRICTED

In the last issue, on page 3, we referred to an expected order regulating sales of apples to consumers. Such an order was issued, effective October 4. Briefly, it restricts the sale, except to authorized processors, of apples smaller than 2 1/4", or those which do not meet the minimum requirements of U. S. No. 1 or higher grades.

The order applies only to certain areas in which processing plants for apples are established. It applies to certain counties in Oregon and Washington, Virginia, West Virginia, California, New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland. In New York the counties affected are Niagara, Orleans, Monroe, Ontario, Wayne, and the townships of Cato, Conquest, Ira, Victory, Mentz, and Sterling in Cayuga County. In Maryland, Allegany and Washington counties come under the order, and in Pennsylvania the counties of Adams, Cumberland, Franklin, Fulton, and York. The order does not cover the Hudson Valley area, New England or New Jersey. Excepted in the provisions of the order are McIntosh, Delicious, and Crabapples.

Growers in areas affected by the order are permitted to sell up to 10 bushels of "restricted apples" to persons other than processors, and growers may sell greater amounts if they can get permission from the Director of Food Distribution, War Food Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

"SUPER"

Less superphosphate will be furnished to farmers by government agencies than last year. In New York State 86,500 tons will be available, compared with 95,000 tons last year. This year, in New York State, this superphosphate will be distributed through regular dealers. Farmers will go to their dealers and present a government order for the material.

POTATO PRICES

Ceiling prices for white potatoes have been set through June 1944. The October ceiling prices per one cwt. for U. S. No. 1 to growers or country shippers are:

Maine	\$2.50
New England (outside Maine).....	\$2.60
Long Island	\$2.50
Upstate New York	\$2.40
New Jersey	\$2.50
Pennsylvania	\$2.45

Ceiling prices will be advanced 10 cents November 1, 10 cents December 1, 5 cents January 1, 10 cents each for March, April and May, with no increase in June. Growers who sell direct to consumers can add \$1.00 a cwt.

It appears that the OPA learned last year's lesson when failure to provide increases in the spring months forced potatoes on the market and resulted in a serious shortage later in the season.

POTATO LOANS

When the original announcement of the government potato loans was made, it was stated that growers who produced from 90% to 110% of their potato goal would be eligible for a government loan. This restriction has been removed. Loans are available to all growers and dealers, and full details about the program are available

(Continued on Page 11)

If you want THE BEST TRACTOR TIRE



YES, to be sure of top quality and dependability in a synthetic rubber tractor tire, do as you have always done — go to your Goodyear dealer for Goodyear Sure-Grip tires.

There are three reasons why it's smart to do so — reasons why Goodyear Sure-Grips are superior to other synthetic rubber tractor tires.

First, Goodyear Sure-Grips give the exclusive advantages of that hard-working, SELF-CLEANING, O-P-E-N C-E-N-T-E-R TREAD DESIGN which gets the most work out of any tractor, in less time, and with less fuel.

Second, there's Goodyear's long experience in synthetic rubber. Knowing how to compound synthetics is mighty important — and Goodyear's experience in processing synthetic rubber dates back beyond the granting of our first synthetic patents in 1927.

Third, thanks to Goodyear's Super-twist cord construction, the carcass of Goodyear tractor tires has extra toughness and resiliency — which means longer life.

So, if you can qualify for new tractor tires — either as replacements or as change-overs from steel wheels — you want Goodyear Sure-Grips, *the best synthetic rubber tractor tire made!*

And the way to find out if you can qualify is to see your Goodyear

dealer. He has all the latest rules and information, and will be glad to help you in every possible way to get the extra advantages of the finest tire equipment any tractor can have today — Goodyear Sure-Grips!

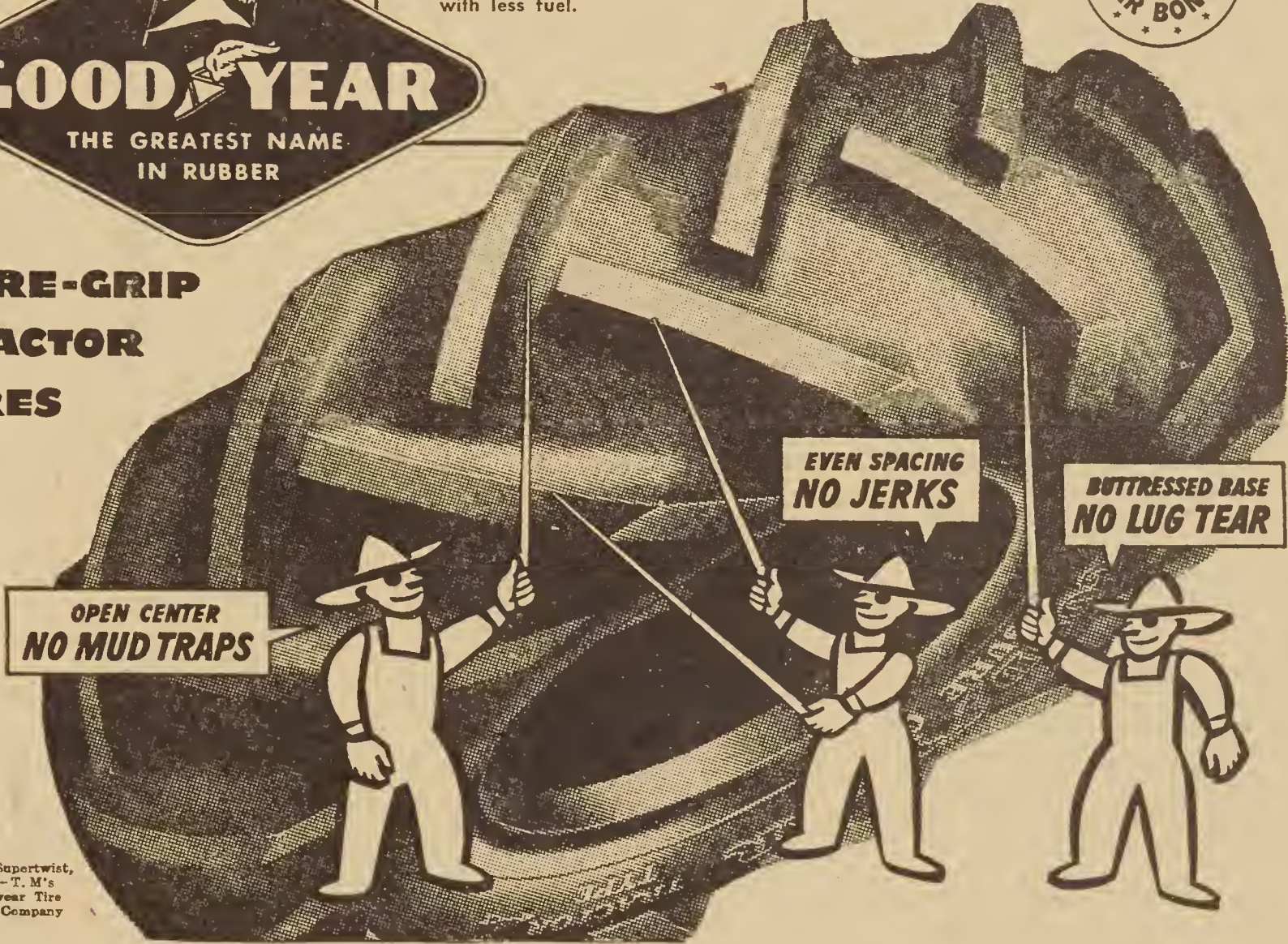
AUTO TIRES . . . TRUCK TIRES . . . BELTS AND SPRAY HOSE

Your Goodyear dealer can supply you with good used tires, or with new Goodyears for your passenger car or truck — depending on your certificate and his stocks. He also offers expert tire inspection, recapping and retreading services.

Goodyear Klingtite Cord Hammermill Belts that wear many times longer are also available from your regular dealer — as well as Goodyear Agricultural Spray Hose.



SURE-GRIP TRACTOR TIRES



Sure-Grip, Super-twist, Klingtite—T. M.'s The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company

GET IN THE SCRAP

Scrap metal is needed for war materials. Gather it up and sell it now. But, be sure that you do not discard machines that could be put into workable shape.

Back to Tomorrow
BY BUYING
WAR BONDS

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

TELL YOUR CONGRESSMAN

AT LAST, the constant insistence of some of us that the northeastern farmer be given his place in the sun is having some effect. On October 6 the New York Conference Board of Farm Organizations, representing every large organization in New York State, had a session in Washington with their Congressmen at which these farm leaders had full opportunity to present New York State farm problems. (New York State readers See Page 8 for further details.)

Farm leaders should hold such conferences often. More than this, every farmer should get in the habit of writing or talking to his Congressman frequently.

For years I have thought that farmers and their organizations should do a better job in keeping their representatives in Congress better informed about the problems of farming and country life. Particularly is that necessary now. Our representatives there are the last hope of good democratic government in America. Nearly all of them want to do a better job. All of them appreciate accurate information about the problems of the people they represent. But they can hardly be blamed if they vote wrongly or otherwise misrepresent us if we don't do our part in keeping them informed.

YOUR INTERESTS ARE AT STAKE

YEARS AGO when I first became familiar with the New York State Legislature and many of its members, the cities of the State had a majority of the votes but the rural districts had the **LEADERSHIP**. Today, except for a comparatively few states in the nation, both city leadership and city votes control the legislation, so that whenever the interests of farming and city conflict, the farmer loses out.

For this dangerous situation the farmer is largely to blame. Too often he has taken little interest in seeing that good rural men were nominated, he has failed to support rural men when they have been nominated, and what is worse still, many rural people think so little of their suffrage privilege that they don't even make the effort to vote.

In the New York Legislature there was a time when most of the key positions of leadership were held by such upstate rural men as Daniel Witter, Fred Porter, Frank Smith, Leigh Kirkland, and many others. These men knew their agriculture; they were absolutely honest, and when they said anything the representatives from the cities listened. In fairness to city representatives it must be said that when they truly understood the facts most of them voted right. The result of the leadership of men like those I have mentioned was the passage of some of the best farm legislation that New York State has ever had. The Central School Act on which our hundreds of central schools are now based is a good example. The liberal indemnities for dairy cattle condemned for TB and the millions of dollars that have been spent for country roads are other examples. City representatives were told by strong rural leaders in the Legislature when these laws were passed that the city consumer was dependent upon good country roads for food transportation and that many of the leaders in the cities graduated from country schools.

But now with only a few exceptions those fine old leaders are gone. In many cases farmers have failed to elect good men in their places. This same change has taken place in many other state legislatures. It doesn't take much imagination to know what happens now. Labor unions and consumers in general are interested in cheap food, low prices for farm products, rollbacks and subsidies, higher farm taxation, bureaucratic control of the farms and constant grabbing at the farmer's independence.

I write emphatically on this subject right now because we have a state election in most states this fall, and almost always in those elections there are at least some candidates who understand rural peo-

By E. R. Eastman

ple and their problems. In New York State there is a strong rural candidate who is an outstanding example of what I mean. Every time these rural candidates lose out because you fail to support them, agriculture is the loser.

And there's another angle. If there is one thing that your boys and mine are fighting for, it is the right to vote. That's what keeps us a free people. What can our boys think of us if we care so little for the sacrifices that they are making that we will not take the time and make the effort to get out and vote?

SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT

ONE OFTEN hears the statement that the American people even yet do not realize what this World War means, nor the suffering and sacrifice that has been made and still will have to be made before the war can end. It is easy to think this when you hear about great crowds jamming department stores and theatres, or when you read about labor strikes that are holding up the supplies so vital to our boys in the front lines. Even among our friends, we are more apt to hear complaints about minor inconveniences like the shortage of butter or gasoline than about the necessity of backing our boys with everything we have.

Still, I think that a majority of Americans realize that there is a war on, and this is especially true of fathers and mothers and wives who have sons and husbands in uniform. Whenever I hear somebody growling over some minor inconvenience or problem, I think about the following little piece that my son Robert, who is now in the Army, wrote some time ago:

AN AMERICAN BOY

WHO WAS HE?

Why, he might have been Bill Jones, the grocer's boy, or Charley Brown, the young mechanic in the corner garage, or that shy young fellow you went to high school with a few years ago. He was your friend and my friend.

WHERE DID HE LIVE?

Why, probably next door, or down the street, or on the next farm but one. He might have lived in any of those places.

WHAT HAPPENED TO HIM?

Oh, he was the boy whose draft number was coming up some months ago, so he decided that he might as well volunteer, and get in there and do something. Or maybe he was the fellow that always liked the sea; even though he didn't live anywhere near it. He decided he would like to join the Navy and see the world.

WHAT KIND OF A LIFE DID HE LEAD?

Well, he worked like you and me. Maybe it was in his father's business, or he might have just been starting out on his own as a lawyer or a merchant or a bookkeeper. For a while he used to run around with quite a few different girls. But finally he found one he liked pretty well, and they were going to get married just as soon as the war was over. I forget her name. Maybe it was Mary, or Catherine, or Joan—but it might have been any other. Anyway, they were very much in love, and full of plans for the future—a home, a family, and all those things that make folks happy and build a nation.

WELL, WHAT DID HE DO IN THE ARMY—OR WAS IT THE NAVY OR THE MARINES?

Oh, he hadn't been in long. He wasn't anything important. Might have been a private, or just a plain gub, or a pilot, or a leatherneck; though maybe he had worked up to be a corporal or a sergeant.

WHO DID YOU SAY HE WAS?

I said he was an American boy. He might have come from a farm or from the city. He might have been twenty-one or thirty. But he was an American, and a brave man, and a patriot.

AND WHAT DID YOU SAY HAPPENED TO HIM?

He did his duty and he died for his country. Was it at Wake Island, at Pearl Harbor, in the Philippines or in Guadalcanal, or on the beach at

Salerno? I don't know. But he was an American and a brave man, and that is why you and I are going to remember him, as we remember his grandfather, and his father who died for an ideal that we hold dear. Abraham Lincoln had the words for it:

"It is for us, the living, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced . . . that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion . . . that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

COLLECT WASTE PAPER FOR WAR

THE SHORTAGE of paper has become one of the war's bottlenecks. New uses for paper in tremendous quantities have been created in shipment of lend-lease materials such as packages for medicines, food, clothing and munitions. Shells of various sizes, hand grenades, and munitions of that type are now shipped in individual paper cartons. All of this, plus increased use of paper here at home, has caused a tremendous drain on our stock pile of available paper, to which should be added the fact that the lumberjacks in the woods have been drawn off into the armed forces and defense factories.

The shortage of paper seriously affects farmers directly because of the lack of paper out of which to make the many different packages necessary for handling farm products and supplies. Magazines and newspapers already are on a difficult ration basis, and will be cut farther.

There are two things that can be done to help the paper shortage situation:

1. Save Paper.

Write on both sides of the sheet. Carry all packages possible from the store without sacks or paper wrapping. Save all wastepaper, and when you have a big supply get in touch with the Salvage Committee (there is one in every county) and ask them to get the paper or to tell you where to take it.

2. If you are owner of a woodlot containing wood suitable for paper pulp and are reasonably near a paper mill, get in touch with the mill and learn about the good prices paid for pulpwood, and how to deliver it. Paper mills are located in northern New York and New England. A list with names and addresses of mills was published in the August 28 issue of *American Agriculturist*. Or ask your County Agent. If you have the pulpwood you can make big wages getting it out this fall and winter.

DESPERATELY NEEDED

SINCE the very beginning of the war the lack of scrap iron has been a bottleneck. The government just cannot get enough to keep munition mills going full blast.

In urging you to look over your farm again, I realize how busy you are, but I do urge you to collect and turn in every pound of scrap, because I know how desperately it is needed and how every pound of iron put into munitions will bring victory that much nearer.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

MANY farmers will appreciate an old country story sent in by my friend C. M. Hubbard, a barber who used to cut my hair at Richford, New York, when I was a youngster.

A farmer in great need of more help at haying time finally asked Si Warren, a town character, if he could help him out.

"What'll you pay?" demanded Si.

"I'll pay what you're worth," answered the farmer. Si scratched his head for a minute and then announced decisively:

"I'll be durned if I'll work for that!"

TOUGH

SYNOPSIS

Allen Clinton, a likeable "red-headed" young farmer, succeeds in his fight to organize a Farm Bureau in Lanark County, but in doing so makes a bitter enemy of Ezra Chittendon, hard-boiled boss of the county, and quarrels with his childhood sweetheart, Chittendon's daughter Helen.

As Farm Bureau President, Allen sees a lot of pretty Betty Tyler, the Farm Bureau stenographer, but seems to be blind to her love for him. Allen spends a busy winter organizing the Farm Bureau TB cleanup campaign, and the following March finds Lanark County farmers sharply divided on the merits of the campaign, with much talk of graft. An official investigation is instigated by Ezra Chittendon who sees a chance to revenge himself on Allen.

Sheriff Payne on a tip from District Attorney Frank Wood (who is in love with Helen Chittendon and jealous of Allen) inspects Allen's herd and finds that a cow which Allen had bought from Hank Wilson is a TB condemned animal with the brand covered up. Allen is placed under arrest, but immediately released on bail. Fate then deals Allen a harder blow in the sudden death of his mother.

From his lawyer, Fred Cooper, Allen learns that his trial has been postponed until fall, and that Hank Wilson intends to testify against Allen.

Not long after this, Attorney Frank Wood and Helen Chittendon are in a serious auto accident, and would have been burned to death while unconscious but for their timely rescue by Allen's hired man, Hank Clark, and Dr. Denman.

CHAPTER XVIII

FORTUNATELY, neither Helen Chittendon nor Frank Wood suffered anything but shock and minor bruises from their experience. A few days after the accident, Frank called Helen on the telephone and said:

"My new car has just arrived, Helen. I've been wondering if you'd trust yourself to my driving again. You know the accident wasn't my fault, don't you? The coroner concluded that that truck driver who hit us must have gone to sleep."

"Yes, of course I know it wasn't your fault, Frank. We were well over on our own side of the road. I think I'll never forget that dreadful feeling when I saw the lights of that truck coming straight for us."

"I had the same feeling. That's one reason why I got a new car right away. I want to get in it and drive again before the shock makes me car shy. What about it?"

"All right. When?"

Later in the day Frank drew up before Helen's door in his shiny new Ford. Helen came down the walk, climbed in, and they were off, well watched from behind curtains by neighbors on both sides of the Chittendon home. For a long time little was said. Frank seemed occupied with his new car and Helen with her thoughts. After a while Frank spoke:

"Helen, sometimes a bad experience makes people better acquainted, brings them closer together, makes them realize things that otherwise would take years. That was the way with me the other night after I came to and found you sitting there beside me sort of dazed, and the old doctor getting us fixed up to go home. When I realized what had happened, I got sick thinking what it would have been like had you been killed. Then I knew how much you meant to me and that I loved you."

With a little shudder he continued:

"I can't get the awful thought out of my mind of what it would have meant if Dr. Denman and that Henry Clark hadn't come along just when they did. I don't think I'm a coward or that I'd be afraid to die when my



by
E. R. EASTMAN

time comes, but there's something horrible about being burned to death. We were so close to that burning car that we probably would have been.

"Yes," said Helen slowly, "and I can't ever forget what Hank and the Doctor did."

"Neither can I," said Frank, and then he added with a little laugh, "but it's sort of too bad, isn't it, that one of our rescuers was a no-account drunkard like Hank, returning from a long spree."

That was an unfortunate remark. Helen straightened up, moved over to her side of the seat, and said:

"Frank, I wonder what makes you say things like that. You are a comparative stranger in this neighborhood, but I grew up here. I've known Hank Clark since I was a little girl. To be sure, Hank does get drunk once in a while, but so what? That's his sin or cross, whichever way you like to look at it. You and I may not get drunk, but I've got my faults and so have you. Hank Clark is one of the most lovable persons I know. In spite of the fact that he has had little schooling, under that rough exterior he is one of the wisest men I know, and you and I owe him a debt we can never repay."

"I was only joking, Helen," said Frank quickly. "I don't know Hank, and of course I am grateful to him for what he did."

But the feeling of closeness and understanding that had been cast by the June day and the remembrance of their terrible experience together was gone. A long silence fell between them while Frank slowly babied his new car along. Finally, Helen said:

"Frank, there's another subject that I want to talk with you about, and that was one reason why I came for the ride this afternoon. As I said a moment ago, I grew up in this town, and that's the only way you come to know people as they really are. A country neighborhood like this is much the same as a big family. We criticize and find fault with one another, but when it comes to trouble, like a family we are all for one, and one for all."

"I've found that out," replied Frank, a little ruefully. "But what are you leading up to?"

"Just this. I've always known Al Clinto. I went to school with him. His mother and I were close friends, and I spent a great deal of time in his home."

She paused for a moment, then went on:

"At one time I even thought I was in love with him. But that's all over."

"I'm not so sure about that," said Frank, jealously.

"Well, I am. There's nothing and never will be anything between us except friendship. Al's got his faults—plenty of them—he has a fierce temper, and he and I fight almost every time we meet. But there's one thing, Frank, that he isn't, and that is dishonest. You could never tell any of his friends in this community that Al Clinton ever tried to put anything over with that TB cattle deal. That cow they found was either planted on him or he bought it not knowing that she had reacted to the test."

Frank straightened up, pulled himself farther under the wheel, and said:

"You wouldn't be trying to tell me my duty, would you, Helen? I'm prosecuting attorney in this county, and it's my job to try such cases on the

SOD

evidence. And that's the way it is going to be tried."

"That's the trouble with you lawyers. You are more interested in winning cases than in balancing the scales of justice."

"Helen, that isn't fair, and you know it."

"Maybe I did put that too strongly. But why is it, Frank, that so many times a lawyer will work hard to convict a man who he knows in his heart is innocent, or on the other hand to defend a man who he knows is guilty? What sincerity is there about that?"

"How else can we bring out the facts? For example, I bring out the facts and figures as I see them on my side of the case. The opposing counsel does the same, and the jury decides. That's the system."

"Well, the system is wrong, for that means that some lawyers in order to win their cases will withhold some facts and advance other evidence that they know isn't the truth. The jury must decide on the facts as presented. With a smart lawyer on one side and one not so smart on the other, where do poor old truth and justice come out?"

"The system has its faults," Frank admitted. "And no doubt justice does sometimes miscarry, just as all of mankind's other schemes do. But on the whole the law does a pretty good job, and I'm proud of it. As for this Clinton, even though you have always

AUNT JANET'S
Favorite Recipe

HALLOWE'EN and pumpkins just seem to go together, whether as decorations or as food. Here is a recipe for pumpkin pie sweetened with honey. If you want to give it an extra Hallowe'en touch bake it in individual pie shells and outline cats and witches on the baked pie with a toothpick dipped in melted chocolate.

Honey Pumpkin Pie

Plain pastry	1/4 tsp. ginger, cloves,
4 eggs	cinnamon and all-
1/2 cup strained honey	spice.
2 cups cooked pump-	1 tbsp. hot water
kin	1/4 cup orange juice
1 cup milk	2 tbsps. melted butter

Roll out pastry and fit into a 9-inch pie plate; trim and flute edges. Beat eggs, add honey and pumpkin and mix thoroughly. Mix spices with hot water. Add milk, spices and orange juice to pumpkin. Pour into pie shell. Bake in a hot oven, 450° F, for 15 minutes; reduce heat to 300° F. and continue baking about 30 minutes longer, or until a sharp-pointed knife inserted in the center comes out clean. Serves 6.

Variation 1: To get a "chiffon" pie, beat egg whites separately and fold into the pumpkin mixture just before baking.

Variation 2: A serving of vanilla ice cream goes wonderfully well with this pumpkin pie.



The POET'S CORNER

THIS DAY

By Edith Shaw Butler.

Let me
forever keep this day
of falling leaves
and mid-October sun.
Remembering
the way
the sunlight weaves
a pattern on the forest floor.
Remembering
each scarlet tree,
each cricket call.
Remembering
this ecstasy of color;
this bright world God has made.
Remembering
this aching passion that
leaves me half afraid.

known him, there might be some quirk in his character that you don't know. And I don't see why you should always be defending him anyway if you're not in love with him, for he fights your Dad all the time."

"Dad might be wrong. In fact he is wrong on a lot of these things. He's had everything his own way so long that he thinks he can run everybody."

"Aw, come on, Helen! I didn't get you out today to discuss everybody else's problems."

"No," said Helen, laughing. "We came out to try out your new car."

"Stop kidding me. You know that wasn't it. I tried to tell you that that terrible experience we went through made me realize how much I love you. And then suddenly I didn't get any farther because we started right to arguing."

He drove the car into the shade by the side of the road, stopped, and reached over and put his hand on Helen's.

"Helen, I think you're the greatest girl that ever lived. I can't think of anything but you. I can't concentrate on my work. Nothing seems important but you."

Putting his arms around her shoulders he drew her toward him:

"Helen, I want nothing in this world so much as to marry you. Will you have me?"

Helen removed her hand gently and moved back over toward her end of the seat.

"I'm sorry, Frank. I think you're a grand person but I don't think I love you. I just don't know. Everything seems to be confused with me lately. I thought I was in love with Al Clinton, but we never seemed to agree. I'm at odds with what my Dad does and thinks much of the time. And instead of enjoying this new car and the beautiful afternoon, you and I have spent most of the time disagreeing. So it must be I. If I was one of these meek little "me too" girls I'd get along a lot better."

"I love you just as you are. I certainly wouldn't be happy with a woman who didn't do her own thinking. But marriage is a partnership, and we'd have to give and take. We could do that, couldn't we, Helen?"

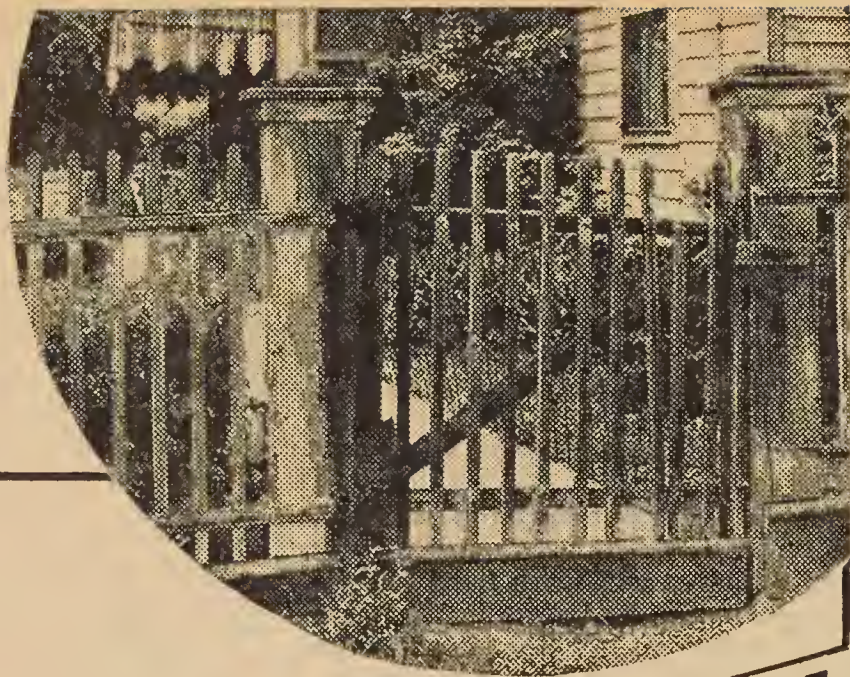
"Yes, I expect we could, Frank. I think even a positive-minded woman like myself could give in to a husband if she loved him. But I'm not sure I do love you. So let's not say anything more about it right now. Let's just be friends."

"O. K. by me," said Frank, shortly. But his face showed that it wasn't O. K. And after he had let Helen out at her own gate, he muttered to himself:

"I know what ails her. That damn Clinton is still in her mind. I'll show him up and then maybe when this trial is over things will be different."

(To be continued)

DON'T FEED FUNGUS



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Fall Garden Gossip

By Paul Work

VEGETABLES FOR MEMORIAL DAY

DON'T forget to get at least part of the garden ready for early planting next spring. This is the way to have vegetables from the garden for Memorial Day dinner. Then plant the later things the same day. Lettuce, radish, spinach, bunch onions from sets can all be ready by May 30 in most of the northeast with beets, peas, cabbage and carrots coming along in June.

If you have a cover crop on the garden or if it is too steep for fall plowing or if you just don't want to fall plow, at least fix up a patch 50 feet by 12 to 20 feet for early things. Spade or plow it before the soil freezes up and leave it rough. If you can pick a sunny slope of sandy or loamy soil, so much the better.

I like to give the garden a big dose of manure and some superphosphate to spade or plow down in the fall. Half a ton of manure and 25 pounds of superphosphate for a space 50 x 12 feet is good. Chop up the cornstalks and rake them into the furrows along with the other refuse left from crops. Complete fertilizer in the spring will do too, but some way is needed to keep up organic matter.

This matter of manure and weeds always bobs up. You will have to find your own answer. The weeds that have bothered me the most are not the weeds of hay and straw and manure. My worst is French weed or Galinsoga. They call it Argentine weed around Boston. It grows all summer, breaks when you pull it, branches and flowers and seeds with great profusion. Flowers are small and white—the whole plant slightly resembles the flower plant, ageratum. The idea of omitting manure and rotating the garden patch is good but weeds will have to be kept down in the mean time in both pieces. This is not too big a job in the garden if done at the right time. The no-garden-this-year patch will need a densely growing cover crop to smother weeds and furnish organic matter.

VICTORY GARDENS

The off-the-farm Victory Garden program has been a great success.

On the farm not too much has been achieved, for two or three reasons. The farmer has had more work and more troubles than ever before and so less time and energy for the garden. Maybe he had better feed himself and his family well while he feeds the nation. The farmer has taken a garden for granted and so it is harder to build new fires of enthusiasm. Also the farmer usually has some vegetables and may not take too seriously the need for more food of this sort.

A good place for a major home garden drive for 1944 is on the farm.

The young people, where possible, should take the garden as their job for wartime, relieving dad and learning a lot themselves. This is no alibi for father. The garden still pays better in cents per hour than most of the farm enterprises.

Smaller and Better

It is my guess that the most useful step toward better farm gardens in the northeast would be to make them smaller, care for them better and do it with less labor.

Figure out for yourself whether you want a big garden and wide rows to dash through with the tractor, or a compact garden with main reliance on the wheel hoe. The tractor seldom gets there when it should, and doesn't get too close to the rows. Then weeds get bad and there is a big and unsavory

job or else the vegetables suffer sadly. It is amazing how much ground a wheel hoe covers well in an hour—my experience says 50 x 100 feet and I'd rather have that much garden well cared for than a mediocre half acre.

A compromise is good if well handled—coarse crops for the tractor and small crops wheelhoed. The old one horse cultivator, with blades, not teeth, is good. So do your own deciding, plan accordingly and then do it and do it well.

We need more and better farm gardens in 1944 for economy in living cost, for better nutrition, and for a wide variety of tasty things to eat.

—A. A.—

SOME GOOD FLINT CORNS

ONE OF the most interesting crop tests I have seen in a long time were those of flint corn strains at the New York State College of Agriculture. For three seasons now, the American Agriculturist Foundation and the G.L.F. have been cooperating with the State College to test different strains of flint corn to find if there was any that would yield better than dent corns during a short season and under other similar conditions.

The tests have been conducted by Professor R. G. Wiggans in the Department of Plant Breeding headed by Professor H. H. Love. In these three-year tests Professor Wiggans has tried 37 flint strains of corn in several different locations in the state, and some of these tests have been repeated at least five times to make sure that the conclusions were correct. Seed for these tests came from farmers from all over the Northeast. Each grower sent in a variety or strain of flint corn which he thought was especially good. But the tests showed some much better than others. Twenty-four out of the 37 have shown a higher percentage of dry grain to total dry weight than the earliest dents with which they were compared. A number of strains have very weak stalks, mostly down by harvest, while others remain standing until fully mature.

Results of the tests for this year are not yet available, but on the basis of two-year trials the following strains of state corn have proven superior:

1. George Vinton, Marietta, New York.
2. H. L. Jones, Oswego, New York.
3. L. J. Hopkinson, Herkimer, New York.

However, even these best flints are very little if any earlier than the early dents. But some of these strains will mature and give a fair yield at higher elevation than any of the dents.

One of the good results from these tests is that they have shown sufficient promise to justify breeding operations in an attempt to improve existing strains of flint corn and to produce flint hybrids. If the same gains are obtained by modern corn breeding methods as have been obtained with dent corns, there is little doubt that flint hybrids will in the end surpass the early dents for high elevations.

Another reason why I'd like to see a good hybrid flint developed is that there is something fine in maintaining, if we can do so profitably, flint corns which meant so much to our American ancestors.—E. R. Eastman.

—A. A.—

SAVING TIME—For the past twenty years I have been carrying in my pants pocket a small pair of pliers encased in small canvas sack. Thus I have been saved many walks across my farm for pliers to cut wire or to pull nail or drive one. Steps saved are moments saved.—W. D. N.

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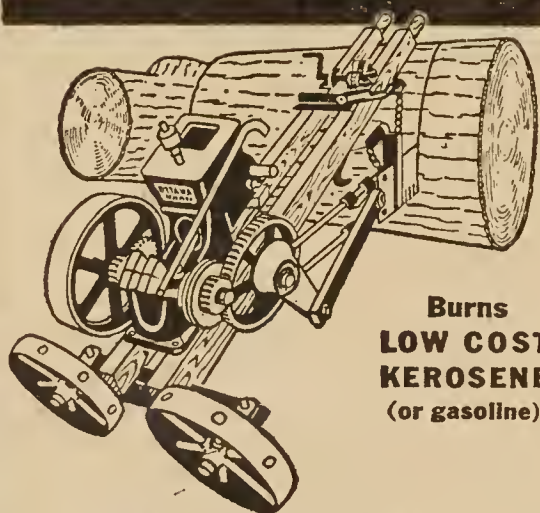


Hens "off their feed" may have digestive difficulties. Bowel trouble germs usually enter the digestive system through the drinking water. It's a wise precaution to use double-duty Phen-O-Sal for both chicks and older birds, regularly. Phen-O-Sal medicates the entire digestive system, as well as checking germ growth in the drinking water. Buy at hatcheries, drug, feed and produce stores. Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, Charles City, Iowa.

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The Question Box

PLOW ADJUSTMENT

I've always supposed that the wheel on a walking plow was used to regulate the depth of the furrow. I've been told that this is wrong. What is the right way to adjust a walking plow?

The depth of furrow is adjusted by moving the vertical clevis at the end of the plow up or down. Moving it down makes a shallower furrow. When you have the plow operating at the right depth, adjust the wheel so that it just touches the ground where the ground is level.

That's only one of the adjustments. Take your hands away from the handles, and see which way the plow tips while it's plowing. If the handles tip to the right, move the horizontal clevis at the front of the plow to the right. Then the plow should work with very little guidance, but it may plow too narrow or too wide a furrow. This is corrected partly by the length of the evener, and partly by adjusting the lines so the horses will be closer or farther away from each other. A 12" plow should have a 33" evener, a 14" plow should have a 38" evener. If the plow turns too wide a furrow when the length of the evener has been corrected, bring the horses closer together. A walking plow that is correctly adjusted pulls much easier, does a better job, and saves a lot of wear and tear on the plowman.

—A. A.—

HORSE FEEDING

Where horses are idle in the winter, is it possible to maintain their weight on hay alone? Are oats satisfactory as a grain, or should some protein supplement be added?

Horses that are not working will maintain their weight on 18 to 25 pounds of good hay a day. On light work, they'll need about the same hay and 5 to 6 pounds of grain. When they do heavy work, the hay can be cut to 15 pounds, and they'll eat as much as 15 to 20 pounds of grain a day.

With good legume hay, or early cut timothy hay, oats are a satisfactory feed. If the hay is not top quality, any grain ration made up of cereals will be improved by adding 5 to 10% of linseed oil meal.

—A. A.—

HEAVES

We have a horse which we bought last fall, between eight and twelve years old. He had a slight cough when we bought him, but the owner said it never seemed to bother him much. He was fat then and is now. Eats well, but not a large eater. The cough seemed a little worse this summer, and we have given him heave remedy which seems to be helping him. Do you think this is the trouble, and can it be cured? What can be done for cat distemper,—when they have sore eyes, running nose and sneeze a lot, or when they have diarrhea?

If this horse was brought in from the West last fall, it is probable that he had shipping influenza and it is possible that this cough is hanging on from the cold which he got at that time. If this is the case, it will very definitely clear up soon. If it does not, you can be reasonably assured that he has the heaves. If he has the heaves, you can help him by wetting his feed, including the hay, and there is a very new medicine which any good veterinarian knows about which, in most cases, will greatly relieve heaves in horses at least for a period of six months or a year, and in some cases, seems to clear them up altogether.

The only way you can handle cat distemper is to have your cats immunized when very young, the same as is almost a necessity now with dogs. Judging from the symptoms you have given, it appears that your cats are

really suffering from cat distemper. If you can keep them alive through even forced feeding and good care, it will not come back except to kittens which may come to your place.—"Doc" Roberts.

—A. A.—

GRAVEL FOR CONCRETE

Is there any simple method for testing sand or gravel to see whether it's clean enough for making concrete? Is bank-run gravel satisfactory for farm concrete?

Take a quart fruit jar, put in 2" of sand or gravel, fill the jar to within 1" of the top with clean water, shake it well and let it settle. The sand or gravel will settle first. If the layer or dirt on top of the gravel is over 3/16" thick, it should not be used for concrete unless it's first washed.

Ordinary bank-run gravel contains too much sand and too few coarse stones to be economical. The way to get full value from the cement you buy

is to screen the gravel, and re-mix it on the basis of 1 sack of cement, 2 cubic feet of sand, and 4 cubic feet of gravel. The idea is to get just enough sand to fill in the spaces between the stones, and enough cement to fill the spaces in the sand.

—A. A.—

PAINT

In figuring the amount of paint to buy for a building, about how much will a gallon of paint cover?

It varies considerably with the condition of the surface to be painted, but a good average figure to use is 400 square feet per gallon.

—A. A.—

STRAWBERRY MULCH

Is it necessary to mulch strawberries?

It isn't often that a strawberry bed will be killed out because it isn't mulched. However, alternate freezing and thawing are likely to break off some roots, and plants that are heaved out will dry out too much in the spring. Mulching has four advantages: it prevents heaving of the plants; slows down the growth of strawberries in the spring so the blossoms are less likely to

be killed by frost; the mulch will hold some moisture next spring; and it helps to keep the berries clean.

—A. A.—

VENTILATION

Our cow stable was remodeled, and the ventilation system does not work to suit me. I suspect that there are too few animals in the stable to provide sufficient heat. What is the standard as to the amount of air space per cow in a stable?

Where a stable is well-constructed, it is figured that a cow gives off enough heat to warm 600 cubic feet of space. If there's much more space than this per cow, perhaps you could arrange to have part of the area partitioned off.

—A. A.—

NITROGEN THIS FALL

Is it a good idea to apply nitrogen to fruit trees this fall?

The biggest advantage seems to be that the job is done so that you won't have to do it next spring. It will also help transportation difficulties by getting the fertilizer on the land this fall instead of bunching up demands in the spring. It should be broadcast before the ground freezes up for the winter.

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N. Y. Farm Conference Board Warns Congressmen of Eastern Food Crisis

FAIR prices to farmers to insure maximum production of vital foods for the 13 million consumers in New York State was strongly urged Oct. 6 at a conference in Washington by representatives of the New York State Conference Board of Farm Organizations at which New York's representatives in Congress were guests.

The Conference Board headed by Frank M. Smith of Springfield Center told their congressional representatives that consumers of milk and eggs in the East will experience severe shortages unless government policy is promptly changed.

Smith said, "The government has established two legal prices on corn. The corn grower can get a ceiling price on cash corn of \$1.07 per bushel or he can realize approximately \$1.40 per bushel when he converts his corn into hogs under which there is a floor price of \$13.75 per cwt. Because of this disparity in price, hog numbers have increased very rapidly and corn is practically unavailable to dairymen and poultrymen in New York State where milk and eggs are produced in large volume. The country must choose whether it wants a lot of pork and a scarcity of milk and eggs or whether it wants a reasonable supply of all three. If the latter is what is wanted, Congress must quickly change federal policy and see to it that milk and egg producers get a fair share of the country's corn crop."

SUBSIDIES OPPOSED

In discussing subsidies, the Conference Board pointed out that it is economically unsound to subsidize today's meal ticket when national income is at an all-time high and when wage earners have greater ability than ever before to pay for their meals on a pay-as-you-go basis. Food subsidies can be paid only out of the federal treasury and out of borrowed money. In reality, food subsidies are inflationary for they release more consumer purchasing power to bid for goods that are scarce.

Rolling back farm prices to September 1942 would seriously injure food production when the country needs every bit of food that can possibly be produced. While farm prices in New York State have advanced consider-

ably since September 1942, they have not kept pace with weekly earnings of New York factory workers. The Conference Board stressed the fact that even under present farm prices farmers cannot compete with industry in hiring labor and they are experiencing great difficulty in trying to maintain production, let alone increase production.

The Conference Board spokesman said, "food production plans, including support and ceiling prices, should be made known to farmers before they plant their crops. It is unfair to farmers to withhold ceiling prices and marketing restraints until crops are either moving or are ready to move to market."

MORE MACHINERY ESSENTIAL

Conference Board representatives said that more machinery must be assigned to farmers to replace lost manpower and machines that are being rapidly worn out.

It was pointed out that shortage of farm labor is one of the great handicaps in producing food. This shortage is due to considerable extent to the farmer's inability to pay wages that will compete with the high wages paid by war industries.

Mr. Smith presented the Conference Board of Farm Organizations to the congressional representatives as the clearing house of organized farmers in New York State. Those representing the Conference Board in the Washington conference in addition to Chairman Smith who is also president of the Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange included: J. C. Corwith of Water Mill and C. N. Silcox of Ithaca, both of the G.L.F.; W. J. Rich of Salem, Harold Stanley of Skaneateles, David Kidd of Dansville, Clarence Johncox of Corfu and Leland Smith of Brasher Falls of the State Grange; Mrs. W. H. Potter of Truxton, Mrs. Anna Putnam of Sodus and Mrs. Vera Searles of New York City of the Home Bureau Federation; Fred H. Sexauer of Auburn, H. H. Rathbun of New Hartford and Leon Chapin of Malone of the Dairymen's League; John V. B. Rice of Trumansburg, William Mapes of Middletown and E. L. Coons of Gloversville of the Poultry Council; Jerow Schoonmaker of Walkill, Wessel Ten Broeck of Hud-

son and Bruce Jones of Hall, of the Horticultural Society; A. G. Waldo of Canastota, Roy Porter of Elba and Arthur Youngs of Glen Head, of the Vegetable Growers' Association; and Warren Hawley of Batavia, Harold Simonson of Glen Head, Clayton White of Stow and E. S. Foster of Ithaca of the Farm Bureau Federation.

—A. A.—

SEPTEMBER MILK PRICES

Administrator Blandford has announced the uniform price for 3.5 milk in the 201-210 mile zone as \$3.26 for the month of September. This is 36 cents above the price a year ago.

Administrator Lasher announces the uniform price in the Buffalo area for September as \$3.26 for 3.5 milk. Producers who deliver direct to plants get an additional 15c.

Administrator Clough, of the Rochester milk marketing area, announces the uniform price for September in that area as \$3.48.

—A. A.—

NEW YORK FARMER TO ENGLAND

Robert Howard, of Sherburne, New York, is one of six U. S. farmers who will be sent to England by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Their job there will be to talk with farmers and English agricultural leaders, and explain some of the agricultural programs of this country.

Mr. Howard operates five farms in Chenango County, and owns a Guernsey herd of twenty-five, a Holstein herd of seventy-five, and a young herd of fifty animals. Mr. Howard has served as president of the Chenango County Farm Bureau, president of the New York Holstein Association, and has been county A.A.A. chairman since 1938.

—A. A.—

VOLUNTEERS SPEED CROP HARVEST

Farm cadets from high schools, soldiers, and local volunteers have been decisive in saving the fall crops in Oswego, Otsego, and Erie Counties, according to recent reports to the Extension Service farm labor office at Ithaca.

About 170 soldiers from Fort Ontario joined with high school and junior high students and Boy Scouts to save Oswego crops, says Nelson F. Mansfield, county agricultural agent. In one week, 214 emergency workers were placed on farms, for onion topping, pear, and tomato harvest. Apple picking and silo-filling are the two jobs remaining. Robert N. Petigrus of the local U. S. Employment Service says the agricultural council of the Oswego Chamber of Commerce and the Civilian Defense Council are cooperating with farm bureau and U.S.E.S. in maintaining a list of emergency harvest help.

Students and faculty members of the Oneonta State Teachers' College joined with other local volunteers to save the Otsego County bean crop, says M. E. Thompson, county agricultural agent. In the week of September 16, 647 workers were placed; 120 men and boys, and 527 women, says Katherine Woodruff of the local U. S. Employment Service office. Only two of the 647 normally work in agriculture. In addition to the college workers, volunteers included persons recruited by the Chamber of Commerce, and pupils from Cooperstown, Milford, and Oneonta schools.

In Buffalo, U. S. Employment Serv-

ice manager F. T. Sheedy reports more than 1300 placements of harvest workers in Erie County in the week ending September 23. Nearly all were local people not normally engaged in agriculture.

Of these 541 were school cadets, 537 other local workers. From the War Food Administration camp at Brant, Jamaicans moved out to 224 calls during the week.

Cool weather which slowed the ripening of tomatoes, says C. F. Crowe, county agricultural agent, has enabled farmers to keep up with their work in spite of the limited amount of help.

—A. A.—

KRAUT CABBAGE PRICE INCREASED

To enable packers to obtain enough cabbage to fill military demands for kraut, the ceiling price for kraut has been raised to permit packers to pay up to an average of \$22 a ton.

This joint decision by the Office of Price Administration and the War Food Administration meets an emergency situation, in which packers had been short of cabbage at the \$12 contract price, while open market cabbage was selling much higher.

The actual ceiling price will be based on the average prices that packers pay in order to get cabbage for processing. The prices either under contract or on the open market are on the basis of delivered weight at the packers' plants or at major assembly points in a producing area.

CABBAGE NEEDS RAIN

Late cabbage, both Domestic and Danish types, have slowed up in growth because of the dry weather. This condition has been general throughout New York, New England, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The strong market demand is moving many small cabbage heads into consumption. The late planted fields in New York will need more ample rainfall and a late autumn to reach full maturity. Similarly, in Ohio and Wisconsin, late plantings have been retarded in growth. From Colorado westward the yields and quality are reported generally good.

—A. A.—

POND RESIGNS

James D. Pond, Extension Professor of Forestry of the State College of Agriculture, has resigned effective October 31. Mr. Pond is a native of Crown Point, N. Y., and has been located at Cornell since 1935. Through the years he's always been a 4-H Club enthusiast, and has done a great deal of work with boys and girls. His many friends will regret his leaving.

—A. A.—

MACHINERY REPAIRED

Since January 1, 1943, fifteen district agricultural engineers in New York State have helped to repair or adjust nearly 7,000 farm machines. They have held innumerable meetings to explain machine repairs, and have answered over 4,000 calls from farmers who had farm machine trouble. These men have been a big factor in maintaining thousands of farm machines which otherwise would have been out of production.

—A. A.—

MILK COSTS

The College of Agriculture estimates that the cost of producing milk in the 1943-1944 feed year will be approximately \$3.80 cwt. Since these estimates were made, however, the cost of feed and farm help have risen considerably.

In the past twelve months the New York price of milk has averaged \$3.12 cwt. It would need an increase of about 65c a cwt. to meet increasing costs in coming months.

TURKEY MARKETING TROUBLES

Turkey raisers are having their troubles. Everyone agrees that the boys in the armed services should have their turkey for Thanksgiving and Christmas, but in the process of getting these turkeys to the boys, turkey raisers are finding it difficult to dispose of them.

New ceiling prices on turkeys have been expected, but it's assumed that they will not be issued until the Army has what turkeys it wants. In the meantime, the old ceiling prices are still in effect. Even if a grower could get permission to sell, he wouldn't get as much money as he would by selling to the Army. The logical question is, "Why, then, not sell to the Army?" The answer is that in the past large amounts of New York turkeys have gone to small retailers or direct to consumers, and the machinery just doesn't seem to be set up to make sales to the Army easy.

There is a provision in the regulations whereby a grower may appeal for permission to sell through other channels. In New York State he can appeal to the Officer in Charge, Quartermasters' Marketing Center, Room 704, Dillaye Building, 306 S. Salina St., Syracuse, N. Y.

It's been rumored that the embargo

might be taken off before Thanksgiving, and that it might be put back on again after Thanksgiving. We don't like to predict what will happen, but one thing is sure,—some procedure should be worked out so that a turkey grower can sell his turkeys. After all, the Army wants only about 10% of them, and after the turkeys are ready for market they will not only be eating their heads off, but consuming food that's badly needed for other livestock.

LIVESTOCK Sales & Events

Oct. 23	Hashbrook Farms Dispersal Sale, Charlotte Center, N. Y.
Oct. 23	Ladderhook Farm Dispersal, Ledyen, Mass.
Oct. 25	Louis McL. Merryman's 40th Sale, York Fair Grounds, York, Pa.
Oct. 27	Allegany-Stouphen Ayrshire Sale, Hornell, N. Y.
Oct. 28	Sand Hill Dispersal, C. W. Wightman, Almond, N. Y.
Oct. 30	Green Lodge Garden Guernsey Dispersal, Oedham, Mass.
Nov. 3	161st Earlville Holstein Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
Nov. 6	New England Ayrshire Club Fall Sale, Fair Grounds, Northampton, Mass.
Nov. 9-11	Annual Meeting New York State Home Bureau Federation, Syracuse, New York.
Nov. 10-11	Annual Meeting, New York State Farm Bureau Federation, Syracuse, New York.
Nov. 18-19	Annual Meeting New Hampshire Farm Bureau Federation, Concord, N. H.
Dec. 1-2	Earlville, N. Y. Annual Invitational and 162nd Earlville Sale.



VOTE FOR

Joe R. Hanley

FOR

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR

The Election of JOE HANLEY as LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR will help Governor Dewey continue the Magnificent Teamwork which has given---
NEW LIFE AND HOPE TO THE FARMERS IN EVERY COMMUNITY OF NEW YORK STATE, and which---

WILL FOSTER THE PARTNERSHIP OF AGRICULTURE AND THE STATE GOVERNMENT

UNDER GOVERNOR DEWEY'S LEADERSHIP, THUS SERVING TO KEEP WASHINGTON AND THE BUREAUCRATS OUT OF THE STATE AND OUT OF OUR AGRICULTURE.

Why This Is So Necessary

CENTRALIZATION OF POWER IN THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN RAPIDLY INCREASING FOR MANY YEARS AND LONG BEFORE THE WAR STARTED. THIS OVER-CENTRALIZATION HAS RESULTED IN:

1. Millions of unnecessary office-holders.
2. Billions in additional taxes.
3. Government by bureaucrats, by red tape and regulations instead of government by laws made by the people's elected representatives in Congress.

OVER-CENTRALIZATION HAS ALSO REDUCED AND ENDANGERED THE NATION'S FOOD SUPPLY, WHEN FOOD IS SO VITALLY NEEDED TO WIN THE WAR. IT HAS RESULTED IN:

1. Too low milk prices.
Milk prices are not now determined by farmers through agencies of their own choice, but instead are set by impractical and politically-minded Washington bureaucrats who insist on paying subsidies for milk out of taxpayers' money instead of permitting milk prices to rise to where farmers can afford to produce it.
2. Washington dictates ceiling prices of other farm products without proper knowledge of local conditions or costs. This results in losses to farmers and in limiting food production at this critical time. Example: Last year the OPA ceiling for red kidney beans

was far below the costs of production. This resulted in a large decrease in bean acreage this year. Washington is still operating under making-food-scarce policies instead of making it plentiful.

3. Washington New Deal policies on feed prices are largely responsible for the worst crisis in the feed situation in New York State in the history of the poultry and dairy business.
4. Bureaucratic Federal regulations in general have resulted and are resulting in unnecessary work for farmers and their organizations at a time when farmers are working to produce food as they have never worked before. Farming is a long-time business. Plans must be made months and even years ahead. But the rules and regulations are issued so late that farmers are totally unable to make the necessary plans ahead for producing next year's food supply.

WHY THE ELECTION OF HANLEY WILL HELP CORRECT THESE EVILS:

1. Both Governor Dewey and Joe Hanley are strong advocates of decentralization, local

control, government of the people by the people. Hollow indeed will be the victory for which our boys are fighting if we do not restore the people's liberties here at home. By positive and constructive action, Governor Dewey has already demonstrated many times his policy and his determination to take unnecessary Washington bureaucracy and regulation out of New York State agriculture and New York State lives.

2. Joe Hanley has trained and practiced both as a lawyer and a minister. Living in the small community of Perry, Wyoming County, he knows farmers' and country life problems. He has served the people of the state in the Legislature for seventeen years, five in the Assembly and twelve in the Senate. Since 1939 he has been Majority Leader of the Senate, where he has been of untold service in helping to pass constructive, helpful farm legislation.
3. Senator Hanley knows what war is all about. He served in both the Spanish-American War and in the First World War, and has two sons in service now.

SENATOR JOE R. HANLEY

1. Trained as a lawyer and a minister.
2. Practiced law for a time, and then entered the clergy.
3. Pastor of Presbyterian Church at Perry, New York, from 1923 until elected to the Assembly in 1926.
4. Served the people of the State in the Legislature for seventeen years—five in the Assembly and twelve in the Senate.
5. Elected Majority Leader of the Senate in 1939.
6. Served in the Spanish-American War and as Chaplain in the First World War. Has two sons in service now.
7. Lifelong resident of an upstate village in a farm county, he knows the problems of farmers and of rural life, and as a member of the Legislature has been of untold service in the passage of constructive, helpful farm legislation.

A VOTE FOR A DEMOCRATIC LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR IS A VOTE FOR THE CONTINUATION OF DESTRUCTIVE REGULATION FROM CENTRALIZED WASHINGTON.

A VOTE FOR SENATOR JOE HANLEY IS A VOTE TO SUPPORT GOVERNOR DEWEY AND A VOTE FOR EFFICIENT ECONOMIC STATE GOVERNMENT.

A VOTE FOR SENATOR JOE HANLEY IS A VOTE FOR LOCAL CONTROL, FOR FARMERS AND OTHER CITIZENS TO RUN THEIR OWN BUSINESS AND THEIR OWN LIVES, AND A VOTE TO CONTINUE THE SELF-DETERMINATION, INITIATIVE AND PERSONAL LIBERTY OF THE INDIVIDUAL CITIZEN.

—Citizens Committee for the Election of
Senator Joe R. Hanley for Lieutenant-Governor.

Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

"American Agriculturist's Classified Page"

HOLSTEIN

TRY "WAIT FARMS" FIRST
for your next Herd Sire. We specialize on Type and Production. 2 Gold Medal Herd Sires, 2 Silver Medal. Prices reasonable. Write for list.
J. REYNOLDS WAIT, THE WAIT FARMS,
AUBURN, N. Y.

ORCHARD HILL STOCK FARM OFFERS FOR SALE
Carnation bred bulls of excellent type from high producing dams and sired by Carnation Creamelle Inka May or Carnation Homestead Hazelwood, son of Governor of Carnation.
M. R. KLOCK & SON, FORT PLAIN, NEW YORK.

FOUNDATION HERD

Buy a young Holstein herd—a bull and two heifers, unrelated, 6 to 8 months old, good blood lines, well grown, registered and transferred, for \$500. Inspection and correspondence invited. Also service age bulls for sale.
E. P. SMITH, Sherburne, Chenango County, N. Y.

Choice Holstein Heifer Calves,
ALSO PURE BREDS.
STEVEN'S HOLSTEIN FARM
R.D. No. 4, CORTLAND, N. Y.

GUERNSEY

AMERICAN DAIRY BULLS

ON FREE LEASE.

These are top registered and unregistered Guernsey calves from ancestry completely recorded by American Dairy Cattle Club on the basis of each sire's ability to transmit production to his unselected daughters tested every year. No bull calves sold for breeding purposes. Details of lease on request. In reply, please state details of your herd.

T. E. Milliman Hayfields Churchville, N. Y.

Tarbell For Your Next Sire
Guernsey Farms
why not consider a young bull from great production families—closely related to Tarbell Farms Peerless Margo 1013.3 lbs. fat, Junior 3-year-old, and Tarbell Farms Royal Lenda, 1109.0 lbs. fat, Junior 4-year-old. Full information on request. Herd Federal Accredited, Negative.
Smithville Flats, N. Y.

FOR SALE: Two Yearling Bulls
of service age. Sire's dam has five D.H.I.A. records, 11,662 milk, 602 fat. Dams have long distance D.H.I.A. records. Six year herd average 454. Also offering young bull calves very reasonable.
LAKEVIEW GUERNSEY FARM, DRYDEN, N. Y.

AYRSHIRE

REGISTERED AYRSHIRES

Bull calves from 10,000 lb. Dams. Grandsons of Harleyholm May Queen 7th Imp. Quality stock at low price. For full particulars write:
F. Silvernail, Supt., Hyde Park, N. Y.

DAIRY CATTLE

DAIRY CATTLE

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY FALL COWS!
Yes, we believe you can find the kind you want at our sales Barn. Young, good size, high producers—every animal personally selected to build customer good will. No cash needed. Pay for purchases out of milk production.

STATE DAIRY CATTLE CO., Inc.
B. N. MILLARD, Pres. ITHACA, N. Y.
3 miles south of Ithaca on Routes 13 and 34.
Phone: Ithaca 2015.

COWS FOR SALE

T.B. and BLOODTESTED HOLSTEINS AND GUERNSEYS IN CARLOAD LOTS.
E. C. TALBOT, Leonardsville, N. Y.

CATTLE

200 Fresh and Close Springers, 100 Heifers. Mixed Breeds.

HORSES

Fine Teams, Saddle Horses. Seconds.

E. L. FOOTE & SON, Inc.
Est. 1845 Hobart, New York

BROWN SWISS

BROWN SWISS COW,

registered, 3 years old, first freshening April 6, 1943. BROWN SWISS BULL CALF, registered, 5 months old.
KENNETH SPENCER, Westkill, N. Y.

SHORTHORNS

SHORTHORNS
PURE BRED DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORN BULLS OF SERVICEABLE AGE.
Wm. J. BREW & SONS, Bergen, N. Y.

SHORTHORNS (Beef Type)
REDS AND ROANS.
READY FOR LIGHT SERVICE. WRITE
CEDAR FARM, Box 125, OVID, N. Y.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

FOR SALE—
Registered Aberdeen-Angus Bull
3 yrs. old. Good Hope Eminence; sire, Inaleteer of Sunbeam; dam, Emametta of Sunbeam. Reason for selling, I will have his heifers to breed next year.
D. WALTER MABEE, Elm Knoll Farm, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

REGISTERED ANGUS COWS,
some with calves at side by a very well bred bull that was grand champion at the Kansas, Missouri, and New York State Fairs.
C. C. TAYLOR, LAWTONS, N. Y.

FOR SALE—PURE BRED
ABERDEEN ANGUS BULL
3 Years. Sired by Jock of Wheatland & Edella 44th of Page.
W. Lindecke, Wieting Farm, COBLESKILL, NEW YORK

Andelot Aberdeen-Angus

NOW OFFERING A SPLENDID SELECTION OF OPEN HEIFERS, WELL GROWN AND IN THRIFTY CONDITION, BEST IN TYPE AND BLOODLINES.

GOOD BULLS OF ALL AGES AT REASONABLE PRICES.
Send for Booklet.

ANDELOT STOCK FARMS
WORTON - MARYLAND

FOR SALE: ABERDEEN ANGUS,
PURE BRED—50 COWS AND HEIFERS.
ALSO TWO REGISTERED HERD BULLS AND SEVERAL BULL CALVES.
Howard G. Davis, Branchport, N. Y.

HEREFORDS

HEREFORD BEEF CATTLE
Horned and Hornless. Some choice hull and heifer calves. Visitors welcome. J. L. MOREAU, Supt.
HOP CREEK FARMS, HOLMDEL, N. J.
Phone Holmdel 6071.

HEREFORD BULLS

15 months and up. Best Domino and Mischief Mixer Stock.
Bangs and T.B. Tested. \$200 up.
Calabogie Stock Farms
RENFREW, ONTARIO, CANADA

Outstanding Hereford Bull for Sale
from the Lorena Domino line, 47th breeding.
WOODWEDGE FARMS,
R. 1, IMLER PA. E. H. SCHAEFFER, Owner,
712 WASHINGTON ROAD, PITTSBURGH, (16). PA.

SWINE

HEREFORD HOGS

Championship blood lines. Our senior sire first at 1942 National. Breeding stock any age, either sex, registered and vaccinated. Write for prices.
Bonnie View Herefords, JAVA VILLAGE, NEW YORK.

Registered Berkshire Fall Pigs
Popular Breeding—Special Prices.
F. B. STEWART, LINESVILLE, PA.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS
Real mortgage lifters. The finest bunch of summer pigs we ever had. From large litters of good milking dams and our champion western boars. They are healthy, fat and lively, the kind that keep right on growing. Price for immediate shipment, \$20.00. A few a little older and more color, \$25.00. Registered. Boars and sows unrelated. Two large proven yearling sows \$75.00 each. Will breed them.
ALWAYS SOMETHING FOR SALE.
JOHN G. ENCK
MARYLAND, OTSEGO COUNTY, NEW YORK.

YORKSHIRES
Write for Pamphlet and Prices.
W. E. REASONER & SONS
R.F.D. 4, WATERTOWN, N. Y.

HEREFORD HOGS
"THE FARMER-PACKER HOG."
BRED GILTS, BOARS, PIGS. REGISTERED. VACCINATED. ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR. PRICES.
YALEHURST FARM, PEORIA, ILL.

QUALITY POLAND CHINA SWINE
Hardy herd. Now offering rugged, smooth, deep, thick, spring pigs, of either sex, sired by our Champion Boars. We can furnish unrelated pairs of them (male and female) or trios.
GREENFIELD FARMS, TIFFIN, OHIO

HAMPSHIRE HOGS
The fast growing meat type; Purebred Foundation Stock, best blood lines; 8-10 weeks old; vaccinated feeders; Farmers Prices.
H. S. Wright, Pawling, N. Y.

REGISTERED DUROCS
CHERRY KING BREEDING
Booking orders for Fall pigs—\$15 and up.
Arthur Higgins, R.F.D. 1, Saco, Maine

SWINE

Spotted Poland China Pigs
EXCELLENT STOCK.

Horace E. Widger & Sons
SPENCERPORT, NEW YORK

Pedigreed Chester Whites
SOWS, BOARS AND PIGS, ALL AGES.
WORLD'S BEST BLOOD. MUST PLEASE.
C. E. CASSEL & Son, Hershey, Penna.

Feeding Pigs for Sale: Pigs ready to ship. Berkshire and Chester Cross or Chester Whites. All Healthy, Growthy pigs. 6 to 7 weeks old \$5.00 each; 8 to 9 weeks old \$5.50 each. Vaccination 75c extra if desired. Will ship two or more C.O.D. or send check or money order.
WALTER LUX, 44 Arlington Road, Woburn, Mass.

BUY PIGS NOW

Prices much lower. 6 to 8 weeks \$6.00; 9 to 10 weeks \$8.00, crated. 40 to 60 lb. shoats \$10.00 to \$12.00 by truck loads. Get them started before winter. Mostly Poland China and Berkshires. Write

C. STANLEY SHORT
CHESWOLD, DELAWARE

RUGGED PIGS!
CHESTER-WHITES, CHESTER-BERKSHIRE, YORKSHIRE-CHESTER, FEW DUROC CROSSES. 6-8 weeks \$5.50, 8-9 weeks \$7.00, 10 weeks \$8.00. Vaccination 85c extra if desired. Boars, Barrows, sows. Ship one or more C.O.D., Check or P. O. money order. 50-60 lb. Boars \$20. 100-125 lb. boars \$35.00. Please state second choice.

CARL ANDERSON,
Virginia Road, Concord, Mass.

SHEEP

Registered Shropshire and Suffolk Rams
WITH SIZE AND QUALITY. ALSO 1 CANADIAN ERD OXFORD TWO YEAR OLD RAM. CHAMPION WINNER AT SEVERAL FAIRS.
VAN VLEET BROS., LODI, N. Y.

SHROPSHIRE
OFFERING QUALITY REGISTERED RAMS AND EWES. AWARDED CHAMPION RAM AND EWE AT NEW JERSEY STATE FAIR 1941 and 1943.
L. F. Cuthbert, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

Registered Hampshire Yearling Ram,
LARGE EXCELLENT TYPE.
FIRST PRIZE AT FAIR SHOW. WRITE
F. Silvernail, Supt., Hyde Park, N. Y.

FOR SALE:
Registered Shropshire Yearling Rams
Good type and well bred; reasonably priced.
ELM GLEN FARM, MILLERTON, (Dutchess Co.), N. Y.

FOR SALE—
Two Reg. 2-Year-Old Dorset Rams.
ONE 2-YEAR-OLD HAMPSHIRE RAM. 2 BULLS 18 MONTHS OLD. 35 PASTURE BREED HEIFERS.
A. W. HILLIS, Charlottesville, N. Y.

OUTSTANDING CHEVIOT RAM
ALSO RAM LAMBS
KEIKOUT FARMS, NASSAU, N. Y.

HORSES

REGISTERED BELGIAN MARE
Six years old with 4 months old stud colt. This mare just partly broke. Also, her three years old mare colt not broken. Both are very gentle.
Alex Debrucque & Son, CANASTOTA, NEW YORK.

FOR SALE: 1 PALOMINO STALLION,
SNOW WHITE MANE AND TAIL, WELL BROKEN.
1 PALOMINO, TENNESSEE WALKING MARE.
1 COMBINATION MARE.
A. J. DICKSON, KANONA, N. Y.

DOGS

PUPPIES — ALSO SUPPLIES!
WHAT DO YOU NEED? BOOKS, COLORED PICTURES, DESCRIPTIONS, 108 RECOGNIZED BREEDS, 35c.
ROYAL KENNELS, CHAZY, N. Y.

AKC COCKER SPANIEL PUPS,
PERSIAN KITTENS
SPECIAL PRICES — IMMEDIATE DISPOSAL.
EDNA GLADSTONE, ANDES, N. Y.

SAY that you saw the product advertised in
American Agriculturist
when calling on your local dealer

DOGS

Miniature Collies — Males or Females
SABLES OR TRI-COLORS. A.K.C. REGISTERED. IDEAL FOR FARM — \$25.00 EACH.
LONGLEIGH'S KENNELS
CLIFTON PARK, MECHANICVILLE, N. Y.

FOR SALE: St. Bernard Puppies.
A.K.C. REGISTERED. REASONABLY PRICED.
CHARLES F. CHESTERS,
WILLIMANTIC, CONN. R.D. No. 1.

POULTRY

Walter Rich's Hobart Poultry Farm
LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY

OUR CIRCULAR SHOWS YOU THE TYPE OF BIRD IT WILL PAY YOU TO PUT IN YOUR LAYING HOUSE NEXT FALL.

WALTER S. RICH, HOBART, N. Y.

Babcock's Healthy Layers

W. LEGHORNS, BARRED ROCKS, R.I. REDS, NEW HAMPSHIRE, BARRED CROSS, RED-ROCK CROSS. 100% Pullorum Clean — 100% Satisfaction Guaranteed. Write for attractive catalog.

BABCOCK'S HATCHERY,
501 Trumansburg Road, Ithaca, N. Y.

ZIMMER'S POULTRY FARM

N. Y.-U. S. APPROVED WHITE LEGHORNS, REDS, BARRED CROSS.

They Live—They Lay—They Pay
PULLORUM FREE. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Details on request.
CHESTER G. ZIMMER
BOX C, GALLUPVILLE, N. Y.

BODINE'S PEDIGREED LEGHORNS

BRED FOR ECONOMICAL EGG PRODUCTION AND LIVABILITY. 25 YEARS TRAPNESTING AND EGG LAYING TEST RECORDS BACK OF EVERY BREEDER. ALSO REDS AND CROSS BREEDS OF VERY HIGH QUALITY.
Please write for 1944 catalog and price list.

ELI H. BODINE
Box 28, CHEMUNG, N. Y.

PULLETS: HARDY NEW HAMPSHIRE, STURDY RHODE ISLAND REDS;
heavy laying strains; raised on a free range of 300 acres; healthy, vigorous, beautifully-developed birds; 4 months old to ready-to-lay. Priced reasonably.
ROLLING HILLS FARM, L. L. Anderson, Elizaville, N. Y.

RICH POULTRY FARMS

Leghorns Trapnested and Progeny Tested
Reds Trapnested and Progeny Tested
ONE OF NEW YORK STATE'S OLDEST AND—LARGEST BREEDING FARMS. 12,000 BIRDS—
Write for illustrated catalog and price list. Also describes our method of growing pullets and feeding layers.
Wallace H. Rich, Box A, Hobart, N. Y.

The McGREGOR FARM

S. C. White Leghorns—50 years experience in breeding profit-producing birds. Write for free folder.
THE McGREGOR FARM, Box A, MAINE, N. Y.

EGG AND APPLE FARM
STARTED PULLETS AND YOUNG BREEDING MALES FOR SALE.
WRITE IMMEDIATELY FOR QUOTATIONS.
James E. Rice & Sons, Trumansburg, N. Y.

C. & G. FARMS
R. I. RED BREEDING COCKERELS (Parmenter Strain) Trapnested and progeny tested for years. B.W.D. free. Satisfaction is our motto.
BOX 5, Ballston Lake, New York

RABBITS

Chin-Chin GIANT CHINCHILLAS
Most Valuable Fur. Best Meat. Most Prolific. Small Cost. Large Profit.
(Free illustrated booklet)
WILLOW BROOK FARM
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PEAFOWL, SWANS, PHEASANTS, BANTAMS, WATERFOWL.
THIRTY VARIETIES PIGEONS.
JOHN HASS, BETTENDORF, IOWA

Dr. J. H. Oesterhaus Believes 90% of Chronic
MASTITIS GARGET — Due To
 Streptococcus Agalactiae
CAN BE EFFECTIVELY TREATED
 WRITE FOR THE WONDER
 DETAILS ABOUT **STREPTO-LAC** PRODUCT
 PREVENT ABORTION BY CALFHOOD VACCINATION
 COMPLETE LINE VACCINES, SERUMS & SUPPLIES
KANSAS CITY VACCINE CO.
 DEPT. 19, STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

NORTHEAST MARKETS for NORTHEAST PRODUCERS

(Continued from opposite page)

USED FARM EQUIPMENT

FOR SALE: BEET TOPPER,

JUST USED TO TOP TEN TON BEETS.
 RUNS FROM POWER TAKE-OFF.

Alex Debrucque & Son, CANASTOTA,
 NEW YORK.

MISCELLANEOUS

Rein's Processed Quality Products
 SECURELY BALED—PEANUT HULLS
 —SHAVINGS—SAWDUST—

IDEAL BEDDING AND LITTER FOR ANIMALS.
 CATTLE, DAIRY AND POULTRY FAKMS.
 CARLOADS ONLY. PRICES ON REQUEST.

E. B. Rein Lumber Company
 BY-PRODUCTS DIVISION,
 TELEPHONE: MOTT HAVEN 9-0006.
 384-A-East 149th St., New York, N. Y.

FENCING FOR THE FARM . . .

Heavy Stock Fence, Barbed Wire, Turkey Wire, 1"x2"
 and Electric Fence Controllers.
 WRITE FOR FREE FARM CATALOGUE.

Arnold-Dain Corp., Mahopac, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

Wanted—Cook and Housekeeper

for six young women who are working on a large
 dairy farm about twelve miles from Hudson. Ap-
 plicant should be healthy and like country life.
 Excellent living conditions and modern conveni-
 ences. Give references in first letter.

THE HERMITAGE,

GERMANTOWN, NEW YORK

Man to Operate Roller Dry Milk Powder Ma-
 chines. Must thoroughly un-
 derstand machines and be able to make minor repairs.
 Good salary, steady employment. Plant located Cen-
 tral New York State.
BOX 514-G, c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,
ITHACA, NEW YORK.

Woman Wanted for General Housework
 \$12 per week—plain cooking. One afternoon off and
 some Sunday afternoons. No laundry. 3 in family.
 Lovely home on lake. References exchanged.
GEORGE WILLIAMS, LOCHLAND ROAD,
GENEVA, N. Y.

WANTED:
Steady, Reliable, Single Farm Hand,
 fine home, good pay. Bonus arrangement.
 Give particulars.
BOX 514-M, c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,
ITHACA, NEW YORK.

FARMS FOR SALE

MOHAWK VALLEY DAIRY.
 Income \$5000-\$6000. Herd, purebred, grade, 30 head.
 132 acres, level. Clover hay; soybean silage. All ma-
 chinery, 110 ft. Jamesway-equipped barn. House, 2
 bns., 2 baths. Elec., tele., School bus., \$16,500; \$6,500
 cash. Quick sale; owner army-commissioned.
STRACK, 457 STATE ST., ALBANY, N. Y.

151 Acres, New Dwelling; Eqpd.

About 60 acres for crops, 41 acres spring-watered pas-
 ture, bal. wood, 20 apple, pear trees; 10 rooms and
 bath, spring water, furnace, good basement barn, run-
 ning water, housing for 1000 hens, other buildings;
 on improved road, mile to depot village; "giveaway" at
 \$3850 including team, 5 cows, bull, poultry, machin-
 ery, crops; pg. 25 Big Free Catalog—Bargains 18 States.

STROUT REALTY

255-R 4th AVE., NEW YORK CITY 10.

Herkimer County Farm For Sale

A farm in one of Herkimer County's best sections
 that has about fifty head of stock (pure-bred
 and good grades), very complete equipment, never-
 failing water, barns and silos full, offered for
 sale because of death of owner. It has been owned
 in same family for many years. Rare opportunity
 to get an unusual farm.

Fred D. McIntosh, Little Falls, N. Y.

TO SETTLE ESTATE

WE MUST SELL OUR
540-ACRE DAIRY AND VEGETABLE CROP FARM.
 Located 4½ miles Northeast of Cortland in the Rich
 Truxton Valley, Route 13.

Electricity, crystal clear spring water. Approximately
 200 acres under cultivation, some timber, good, well-
 watered pasture. Two complete sets of buildings in-
 cluding houses, dairy barns, silos and necessary small
 buildings. A real buy at \$28,000. For further infor-
 mation write or phone **FLOYD OR EARL ATKINSON,**
CORTLAND, N. Y.

WONDERFUL DAIRY FARM —

460 acres, 200 cows, most up-to-date equipment,
 7 houses, modern barns, finest soil, nicely located,
 near University. \$3500 monthly income, \$75,000
 for everything. Complete details to interested
 parties.

DARWIN CRAIG,

Attorney, AFTON, N. Y.



By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

REMEMBER, "Pigs is Pigs"? What
 a forecaster of future events that
 fellow Butler was who wrote that
 piece! The hog ceiling with a price
 of \$14.75, Chicago base, went into ef-
 fect October 4. Indianapolis, one of
 our largest hog markets, is quoting
 hogs today, October 8, as follows: 100
 lb. to 400 lb. hogs, sows included,
 bringing top ceiling price. Chicago
 quotes: Average selling price and top
 price the same for the first time in
 history. In Buffalo, practically every-
 thing goes at the price of top fancy
 hogs. Yes, today, "Pigs is Pigs."

What a slap that is to the man who
 produces good stuff, and "bang" goes
 all the work of the colleges, extension
 men, breeders, feeders and farmers
 who have worked so long and so hard
 for improvement in livestock. This
 was self-evident when livestock ceil-
 ings were established, but it was done
 anyway. The government itself is put-
 ting out the above type livestock quo-
 tations, so it is well-advised as to
 what is going on.

Perhaps you are getting as tired as
 I am in going over and over these
 things. But if a man has a good sow,
 he would not think of asking as much
 for her as he would for his good hogs
 unless he was posted. There is also
 some chance that someone may be able
 to change at least some of these dis-
 astrous blunders.

The following may be of interest to
 the farm wife and the home food buy-
 er, and it may be that she can do
 something about it. If she could, it
 would surely help her menfolks.

Food points have been given out on
 a stationary basis, yet everyone knows
 that a great deal more livestock is
 marketed, say in October and Novem-
 ber, than in July and August. This
 fact is now piling up livestock just at
 the time when a man is selling his
 surplus animals.

Maybe you feel that the government
 or the Army or Lend-lease is absorb-
 ing this excess supply. But loads and
 loads of cattle are being carried over
 night after night on most of our mar-
 kets and hundreds of light, thin lambs
 are being carried around over a long
 period on markets simply because
 there is no demand and the average
 housewife has no more points to ab-
 sorb this greater supply than she had in
 June or July when the supply was so
 very much less. On top of this, it takes
 just as many points for the housewife
 to buy a piece of beef or lamb that
 costs 7c a pound alive as it does one
 costing twice that. Therefore, she still
 will not buy a little thin scrawny piece
 of meat which takes just as many rati-
 on points as a good fleshy piece of
 meat. Is it any wonder farm com-
 munities and farm people are handling
 their own meat problems? That can
 prove to be a good thing in the months
 and years ahead.

Feeding cattle have gotten down to
 a point where choice, sorted Hereford
 calves can be bought and are being
 shipped into the Northeast at a cost
 of around 12c for heifers and 13c for
 steers weighing around 400 lbs. down
 there, i.e. Texas. Heavier steers, not
 as good quality, are selling from 10c
 to 12c down there, or from 11c to 13c
 here. Good feeding lambs can now be
 bought at \$10.50 in Montana, and good
 yearling ewes at \$13.00 a head here.
 Little pigs that were selling around
 \$8.00 to \$10.00 this spring can now be
 bought for around \$2 or \$3 a head.
 All of these need buying, and any of

them can hardly help but prove to be
 good property where the man has his
 own rough feed.

The corn crop in the Middle West
 has been made and it's a bumper crop.
 I do not believe there is any need for
 worry over grain this winter with the
 livestock liquidation we have already
 seen this fall. Monday and Tuesday
 of this week saw heavier receipts of
 cattle on markets over the country
 than for any two days in the last 17
 years. The grain is available. See
 that the Northeast gets its fair share.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: That's just the
 trouble, Doc. Corn is worth more to
 feed western hogs than it is to ship
 East. So we face the worst feed
 shortage in history.)

—A. A.—

EARLVILLE NO. 160

The 160th Holstein market day in
 R. Austin Backus' Earlville sales
 pavilion was well attended and aver-
 aged five per cent above the October
 sale last year. The total for this sale,
 \$51,231, averaged \$217.60. 110 cows
 averaged \$294; 42 bred heifers aver-
 aged \$208; 24 open heifers averaged
 \$145; 22 heifers, four months old aver-
 aged \$66; baby heifers averaged \$50;
 baby bulls averaged \$22.

The first day's sale carried the grand
 total of the 160 sales above the \$3,-
 000,000 mark for 18,458 animals sold
 in those sales.—John R. Parsons.

—A. A.—

YOU, YOUR FARM and THE WAR

(Continued from Page 3)

at county Agricultural Conservation
 offices. The loan program is a method
 by which the government is supporting
 prices. In Maine, dealers have been
 buying potatoes for less than the sup-
 port prices. The Food Distribution
 Administration has announced that
 dealers who do not file an affidavit that
 they paid support prices or more are
 ineligible to participate in the loan
 program.

* * *

HOG CEILINGS

Effective October 4, ceiling prices
 were established on live hogs, but
 ceilings are not expected to have any
 immediate effects on the retail price
 of pork. The ceiling price at Chicago
 is \$14.75 per hundred-weight. The
 ceiling does not affect hogs weighing
 less than 140 lbs., sold to be fed for at
 least a month. Neither does it affect
 prices paid at auction sales of hogs
 raised by 4-H Club members and Fu-
 ture Farmers. However, before such a
 sale is held, approval must be secured
 from OPA.

* * *

MACHINERY RATIONING

The Farm Machinery Rationing pro-
 gram is to be changed, and it looks as
 though the changes are for the better.
 Manufacturers will have much more
 leeway in distributing machinery, and
 it will no longer be necessary for a
 dealer to sell only to a buyer in his
 own county. Also, quite a number of
 machines have been taken off the rati-
 on list.

Farm Machinery Rationing boards
 will pass on farmers' applications, but
 once an application's been approved
 the farmer can buy the machine he
 wants wherever he can find it. Indica-
 tions are that there will be considerab-
 ly more machinery available in 1944.

* * *

BAGS

Some restrictions have been remov-
 ed on the use of burlap bags for pack-
 aging farm products. Previously, pur-
 chase of bags had been restricted to a
 definite percentage of those bought in
 1941. This does not mean, however,
 that the bag supply is not still short.
 This action was taken to help food
 distribution.

CATTLE SALES

161st EARLVILLE SALE
 SALE AUDITORIUM, EARLVILLE, N. Y.,
Wednesday, November 3
125 Registered Holstein Cattle

All from T.B. Accredited herds, negative to blood
 test, protected from shipping fever, mastitis charts
 with milking animals.

100 STRICTLY FRESH OR VERY CLOSE
 SPRINGERS, MAJORITY FIRST, SECOND, OR
 THIRD CALF HEIFERS.
 A CHOICE OFFERING OF YOUNG HEIFER
 CALVES.

Buy with confidence at these Earlville sales, the
 oldest established series of Registered Holstein
 Cattle sales in the world.

SALE STARTS PROMPTLY AT 10 A. M.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS
 Sales Manager, Mexico, N. Y.

SPRING FARM

**has joined the Guernsey
 breeders' Cattle Club
 War Bond Bull Calf Sale**

We also must sell some bred heifers
 and young cows before the winter.
 Butterfat breeding.

For Particulars Apply to

THOMAS JOHNSON, Mgr.
TILLY FOSTER, N. Y.

REUBEN STAFFORD DISPERSAL

65 DAIRY CATTLE

Monday, October 25, 1943

AT 1:30 P. M. AT HIS FARM ON ROUTE 11,
 ½ MILE EAST OF CORTLAND, NEW YORK.
 Many fresh and close springing. Herd test average
 of 4.3%. Herd consists of about 50 Grade Guernseys,
 balance Holsteins. If you want butterfat and produc-
 tion come to this sale. Herd has been producing high
 test milk for New Jersey market for years.

FRANK K. TAYLOR

Auctioneer, CORTLAND, N. Y.

AYRSHIRE AUCTIONS

AYRSHIRE DISPERSAL

The entire herd of 40 Reg. Ayrshires
 owned by J. H. Brown, Lisbon, N. Y.,
 will sell at auction, Saturday, Oct. 30,
 at 12:30 P. M. Young cattle are vac-
 cinated—Entire herd blood tested with-
 in 30 days prior to sale. This is one
 of the best herds in St. Lawrence
 County. Complete line of very good
 farming tools will sell at 10:30 A. M.

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Ayrshire, Sales Service - Box 85 - Brandon, Vt.

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40 PUREBRED HEREFORDS

FOR BEEF—13 Fat Steers, 11 Steer Calves.
 FOR BREEDING—7 Choice Heifer Calves, 8 Bred Cows
 ALSO 100 SHEEP—Fat Lambs; Ewe Lambs;
 Hampshire Ram Lambs; Ewes.

Terms Cash. Trucking can be arranged.

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D. O. Beresford, Farm Manager. Phone Delanson 671.

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PARTITIONS. Prices and pictures of installations on
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BLOOMVILLE, NEW YORK.



CHRISTMAS Gifts

ON THIS PAGE and on the opposite one you'll find a large selection of useful and attractive Christmas gifts—gifts that you'll be proud to hang on your Christmas tree.

Start with a pretty washable house-dress-apron combination such as No. 3623; pick materials in her favorite colors and make up to please that busy housewife on your list.

Comfy outfit No. 3471 will take a happy youngster out on the coldest of days. Bonnet, leggings and the jacket, which also might serve as a separate coat pattern, comprise this pattern.

Odds and ends would work up to make these pretty hats, No. 3442; not too difficult even for the amateurs.

The little folks love cuddly toys. The bear and scotty, No. 11214, will delight the heart of any youngster, and are not too difficult to make.

Very gift-looking yet highly practical are dickeys and collars. Set No. 2633 offers a wide variety, not expensive to make and would please any woman. Pique or similar sturdy material is best for the tailored ones, organdie or the like for the daintier ones.

No. 3608 is the cutest kind of a suit for a young man, with gay elephant appliques that are sure to please him.

And for that little girl, there is a slipover apron, No. 2684, with its cunning applique of ducks. It will protect her dresses and is so easy to launder. A bib pattern is included.

For the bride-to-be—or for any other woman on your list—a sleek, well-fitting slip is most acceptable. No. 3461 is just that, with its strap or built-up shoulders and with panties to match.

Another perfect present is No. 3617, a lovely gown and bedjacket to go with it.

No one has too many jackets, especially in these days of cool houses. No. 2658 is a very smart one which can be worn either with basic dress or will set off any skirt. Besides the collarless version shown, the pattern includes one with revers, another with a rounding front yoke.

The 10 to 20 sizes will revel in pinafore 3440 with its perky bow trim. It is nice to wear over a dress and is the most comfortable thing in the world for a summer frock.

Aprons are always acceptable gifts to homemakers. No. 3469 cuts from one yard of 35-inch fabric and is made

gay by its ruffle and binding trim. No. 3468 also requires only one yard of 35-inch fabric and rejoices in its simplicity of princess-like front with flared skirt. No. 2629 has pretty soft ruffles, adapted to daintier materials; it, too, requires one yard of fabric.

Fetching hat-and-bag sets can be made quite successfully at home. No. 2672 is an excellent choice, adaptable to new or old fabrics.

Christmas would not be Christmas for the little girl without a dolly. Pattern No. 3622 includes an adorable 14-inch rag doll and her wardrobe.

PATTERN SIZES AND REQUIREMENTS

No. 3623. Sizes 10 to 40. Size 16, 3½ yards 35-inch fabric with 2¾ yards braid, dress; 1½ yards 35-inch fabric with 1 yard braid for the apron.

No. 3471. Sizes 6 mos., 1, 2 and 3 years. Size 2 years, 1¾ yards 54-inch fabric for the coat, leggings and bonnet.

No. 3442. One headsize (22). For fabric requirements see pattern.

No. 11214. Bear 13 inches, Scotty 11 inches, either requires ¾ yard 35-inch fabric.

No. 2633. One size. For fabric requirements see pattern.

No. 3608. Sizes 1, 2, 4 and 6. Size 4, 1 yard 54-inch fabric; appliques included in pattern. Pattern also gives directions for making knitted sleeves and neckband.

No. 2684. Sizes 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. Size

4, 1¼ yards 35-inch fabric; applique included in pattern.

No. 3461. Sizes 12 to 46. Size 36, 2½ yards 39-inch fabric with 4½ yards edging.

No. 3617. Sizes 12 to 48. Size 36, 3½ yards 39-inch fabric with 2¼ yards lace edging, gown; 1½ yards 39-inch fabric with 2¼ yards lace edging for the bedjacket.

No. 2658. Sizes 12 to 48. Size 36, 1½ yards 54-inch fabric.

No. 3440. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16, 3½ yards 35-inch fabric with 1¼ yards contrasting.

No. 3469. One size from 1 yard 35-inch fabric with 6½ yards binding.

No. 3468. One size from 1 yard 35-inch fabric, 4 yards binding.

No. 2629. One size from 1 yard 35-inch fabric with 2 yards ruffling.

No. 2672. One size. For fabric requirements see pattern.

No. 3622. Doll 14 inches high; for fabric requirements see pattern.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c. Address Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Our FALL-WINTER FASHION BOOK has over 175 exciting pattern designs illustrated in full color. Just 12c, or send 25c for the fashion book and a pattern of your own choosing.

EASY to Make

THOSE who crochet or knit will love making these pretty, usable gifts of cotton yarns. We provide instruction sheets only; yarn is available in local stores or from mail order houses.

The vestee (No. 1), the original of which was a bright, cheerful red with black trim, may be any color desired. It is good for added warmth in cool



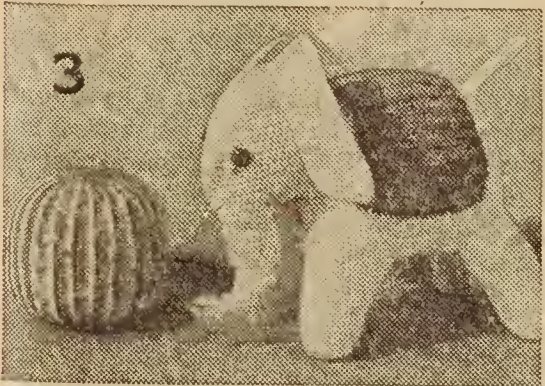
houses, equally good to pep up an old dress or to go with that stylish grey skirt. It is easy to crochet, requires about 20 hours and costs between \$1.00 and \$1.50 to make.

The gloves (No. 2), knitted in an attractive cable pattern, are usable in all weather except extremely cold. They



can be knitted in colors to accent any sport, street or school outfit. Better allow 12 hours to make these. The materials cost about 50c.

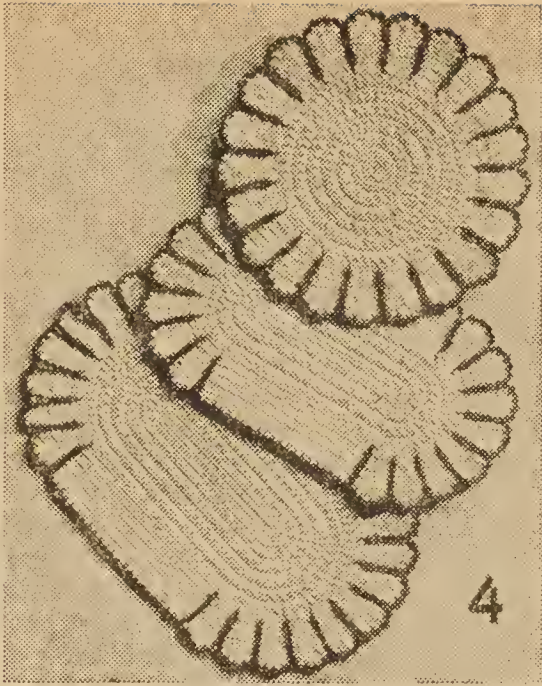
The elephant (No. 3) makes a soft, cuddly and colorful toy. You will need



to allow about 16 hours to make him, materials cost about 60c.

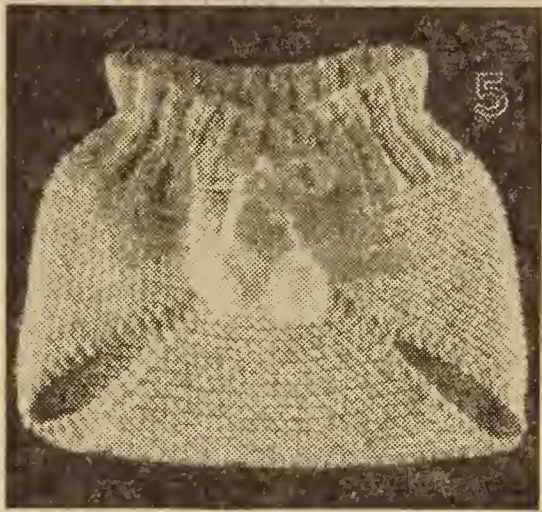
The ball (No. 3) would delight a little child, requires about 6 hours to make and about 20c worth of material.

These hot dish mats (No. 4) have a touch of distinction with the color trim, or you can make yours all white if you prefer. These are made with double thread in order to make them a real protection to the table. Each requires



about 7 hours for making, total expense for the three being about \$1.50.

"Soakers" (No. 5) are much in demand now that infant's rubber pants are no more. These are intended to be



worn over the diapers. They are not air-tight and therefore minimize scalding; when made of cotton yarn they may be boiled to sterilize. It takes only a few hours to knit.

The attractive posy hot-pot holders (No. 6) are made in the puff stitch which adds thickness—and novelty—to this very useful article. No woman



can have too many, especially if they are made to carry out her favorite color scheme for the tea table.

The puff stitch also makes the scotty (No. 7). It may be made in two sides for a firm and heavy pot-holder to use with the hottest pots and pans;



or, to make the soft cuddly toy, an inset piece may be crocheted to place between the sides to give depth and room for stuffing. Such a toy has the advantage of being washable; after washing it can be restuffed.

Send 3 cents for each leaflet describing these knitted and crocheted items. Address Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

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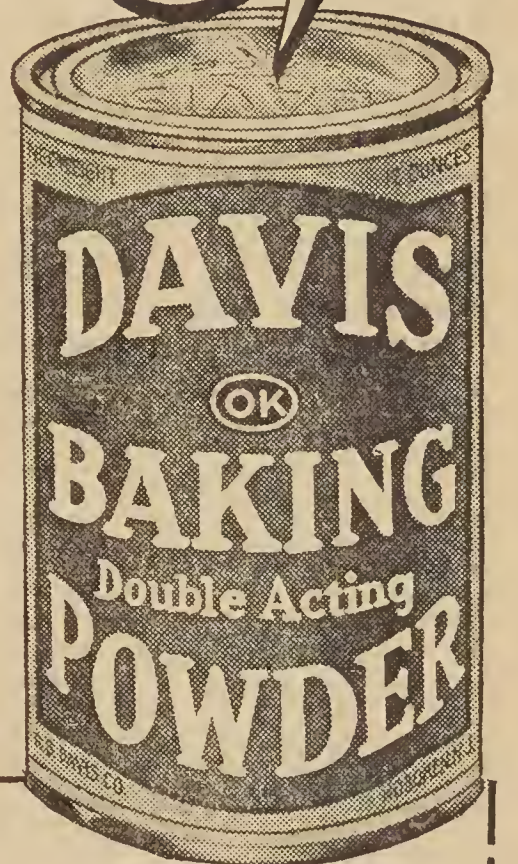
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☐ Send free booklet, "Low-Cost Concrete Flume for Erosion Control," giving details for type needing little reinforcing materials.

Also "how to build" booklets on other improvements checked:

☐ Milk houses	☐ Hog houses
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"PAKSURE-SAKS"

contains (75) 1½-pint, (50) 1 2/5-qt. and (25) 5-qt. heat-sealing cellophane-lined bleached kraft paper bags . . . a year's supply for the average family of 4. Moisture-vapor-proof, grease-proof, odor-proof and air-tight. Sealed in a second with an ordinary clothes iron. Directions in every carton. Complete 150-bag assortment \$5.75. Immediate shipment. Also Locker Paper.

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New OTTAWA WOOD SAW
For Tractors
—Makes wood sawing fast and easy. Can cut enough wood to pay for itself quickly. Easily moved while attached. Big heavy blade. FREE details.
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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

New Answers To Old Fruit-Growing Problems

(Continued from Page 1)

comes, for on it depends the ability of the apple to keep in storage. What these changes are and when they take place are what the scientists are trying to find out. Already some have been proved and translated into orchard practice.

Another complicated test or experiment which we saw in progress was to determine what gases the apple gives off and absorbs in storage, and what effect those gases have on the keeping quality of apples. It has been known for some time that the ethylene gas given off by a ripe apple will ripen other apples in storage, so an experiment is under way in which treated charcoal is used to fix or absorb the ethylene gas as it comes from ripe apples so that it will not cause other apples held in storage to deteriorate. These experiments to show the effect of the "living rate" of apples and the gases given off and absorbed are of vital practical use to growers. For example, Greenings, which have a tendency to scald badly, should probably not be mixed in storage with a variety like McIntosh, because the earlier maturity of the Mac will greatly increase the scald on the Greening.

In the Cornell orchards, many interesting tests and experiments were pointed out to us by Dr. Heinicke and his associates Drs. M. B. Hoffman and Archie Van Doren. For example, small experiments in the laboratories which had shown promise of success were set up in a larger and more practical way in the College cold storage plant.

Damp Storage Necessary

The floors of the storage plants were covered with an inch or two of water, because it has been found that apples in storage must absorb water (about one pound to a bushel) in order to keep in the best condition.

Much of the Cornell orchards are located on naturally poor apple soils. The ground is heavy clay with poor natural drainage. The Cornell men have shown that good apples can be grown at great difficulty even on the wrong kind of soils, but it goes without saying that every man thinking of starting an orchard should make sure that he is in a fruit-growing community, and that he has the soil and the location that would pay him for the heavy investment and the long waiting necessary to get apple trees into production. There is plenty of information available on this subject of right locations for all kinds of fruit.

Dr. Heinicke showed us trees where one-half of the tree with bad under-drainage had ceased to bear and apparently was dying. A single tile drain run directly to the trunk of the tree on the bad side soon put all of such trees back into good production.

Nitrogen Makes Apples

Cornell, as well as other Stations and growers, has demonstrated that applications of nitrogen produce good results with apples. There have been many extended tests to show the effect of heavy nitrogen applications and of light and medium applications. A heavy application produces a big crop of apples, but too many of them fall off. The medium application of nitrogen produces almost as good a crop without so much dropping, and that is the one to use. You immediately will ask, what is a large or a medium application? The only measurement now is the behaviour of the tree. If there is too heavy dropping,

you probably used too much nitrogen.

Sod Beats Cultivation

Years ago when I had a fruit farm, nearly every fruit grower thought that he had to start cultivation with his young trees and keep it up as long as he expected any fruit. Grant Hitchings, a big grower at Syracuse, said that cultivation was expensive and unnecessary and claimed that sod mulch would give as many or more apples and greatly reduce the cost of producing them. Experience has proved that Mr. Hitchings was right. Probably cultivation is best for young orchards, but there is no doubt about sod mulch being the right practice for orchards in bearing.

Most of us think of quack grass as a darn nuisance, but I saw a quack grass mulch in the Cornell orchards the other day that one had to dig two or three inches through to get down to the soil. It was a fine thick mat and each year kept enriching the soil by returning vegetable matter to it.

Where alfalfa will grow easily alone or mixed with other grasses it makes a good orchard mulch. Dr. Heinicke said that they had proved good residual effects from alfalfa in their orchards three or four years after the alfalfa had gone.

There is one danger from thick mulches in orchards, and that is mice. The mulch should be kept back away from the trunks of the trees, or the trees protected in some other way from these rodents. I hope you read the first page article in the last issue of *American Agriculturist* on the tremendous damage mice do and how to prevent it.

Thin by Spraying

Every fruit grower knows that most trees set too much fruit in good years, but hand thinning is expensive, particularly now when labor is so hard to get at any price. The scientists have found a caustic spray (elgetol) which if applied at exactly the right time (this can be determined) will stop further pollination on self-fertilized varieties and leave apples enough to produce a good crop without hand thinning. This caustic spray has been tried out enough in actual practice to prove that it will work on most self-fertilizers like Wealthies, Baldwins, Yellow Transparent, Rome Beauties, and particularly on peaches.

Hormone Treatment Saves Money

One of the most important contributions the scientists have made in recent years is the hormone spray, the spray that holds the apples on the trees until you can get time to pick them. It can be applied better in dust form. Striking indeed was the effect of these hormone sprays or dusts which we saw in the Cornell orchards. On the test plots where there had been no hormone spraying or dusting, the ground was littered with fallen apples. We were told also that the pickers knocked off twice as many apples on the unsprayed trees as they did on the ones that had had the treatment.

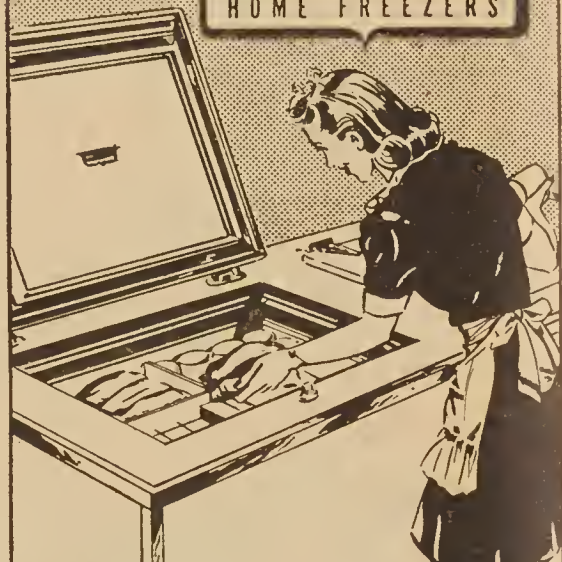
More recent tests have shown the advantage of concentrating these hormone sprays, and that the heavier concentrations show better results in keeping the apples on than do the lighter ones. What a godsend this one discovery alone has been to fruit growers this year, when because of the shortage of help growers have found it impossible to get the apples off the trees when they should have been picked! Without this spray the apples would have been on the ground before they could have been harvested.

I have said many times that educa-

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tion and research plus good organization in the production and marketing of farm products, rather than government panaceas and schemes, are the answers to most of our farm problems. I am more and more convinced of this every time I have the privilege of seeing at first hand, as I did on this visit, what the research scientists are doing for farmers. Here is just one more example:

At the beginning of this year New York State alone had about five million bushels of apples in storage, representing a cash value to New York farmers of almost \$8,000,000. Two general factors cause tremendous losses to apples in storage. One is that apples are alive, as I said above, and they die of old age; the other cause is disease disorders like scald, bitter pit, brown core, shriveling, etc. Now, forty per cent of all those apples stored last year were McIntosh, and the McIntosh is a short-lived apple. During the past five years the research men at Cornell have demonstrated that the storage life of Macs can be doubled by lowering the oxygen content and raising the carbon dioxide content of the storage atmosphere. If only twenty per cent of all the New York McIntoshes were stored in this manner, the net value to growers in New York State alone would be around \$600,000 in a year of fair prices. Just that one saving alone would go a long way toward paying for all the research work done in the entire College. Growers are now quick to recognize these discoveries and to put them into practice.

Drying Sweet Corn in An Incubator

"WHY CAN'T WE dry sweet corn in our incubator?" Mrs. Paul Rice was the one who asked that question and she directed it to her husband and to his two brothers, John and Jim, partners at The Egg and Apple Farm near Trumansburg in central New York.

The boys couldn't think of any good argument against the idea, so they tried it out and it works. The three boys are raising some crossed sweet corn for seed, and one part of the contract gives them the corn raised on the rows used as pollinators, corn which is useless for seed purposes. The question then was how to dispose of several hundred bushels of sweet corn

quality, and the Rice boys are inclined to think that it will be even better than canned corn. Some sales have been made at \$1.00 per pound.

It takes about 15 bushels of corn on the ear to make 40 pounds of dried corn, and when the job is completed the Rice brothers will have close to 300 pounds of the dried product. Three-fourths of a cup, weighing 3 ounces, will, when it's ready for the table, make 6 servings.

Inasmuch as the job is not yet completed, the cost of drying has not been closely figured. Therefore the profit of such an operation is still open to question. The big thing so far is the knowledge that it is entirely feasible to dry corn by this method, and there seems little doubt but that improvements and short cuts will be devised that will cut down the cost.

* * *

«As the corn comes in from the field, butts are cut off and the corn is husked. (Below) Blanching the corn. Heat is provided by an oil burning torch. The pipe leading to the bottom of the barrel carries oil from a reservoir to the torch under the barrel used for blanching.



to the best advantage.

The first step was to clean the incubator thoroughly. The trays were washed in a lye solution and then hosed with a stream of water under 450 lbs. pressure. Even so, the corn does not come in contact with the trays.

The first problem was to supply more heat. This was done by adding additional heating units to those already in the incubator to keep the temperature at 130° F. The original thermostats were used to control the temperature. Due to the higher temperature there has been some failure of the thermostat units, which have had to be replaced, but this has not been serious.

The first operation is, of course, to husk the corn and remove the silk. Then it is blanched and steamed for 15 to 20 minutes, cut off the cobs and put on trays in the incubator. It takes from 18 to 24 hours to complete the process. Due to ideal conditions carefully controlled, the product is of high



(Below) Cutting corn off the cob. (Right) Dumping the cut corn into an incubator tray lined with waxed paper.

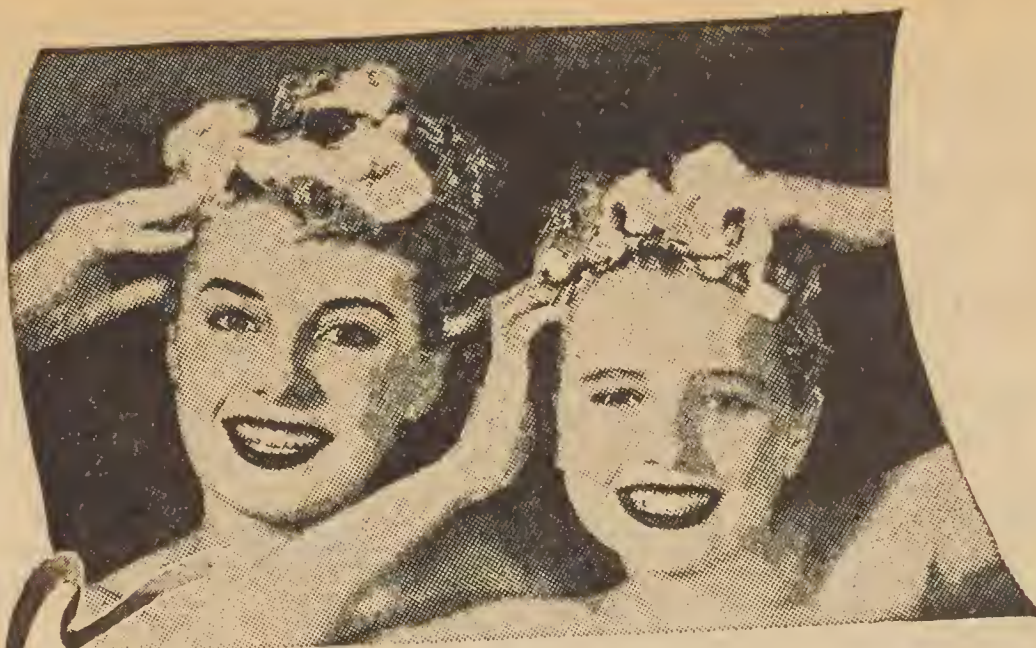


BEAT FATIGUE

That tired feeling may come from lack of iron. Iron makes good red blood which in turn feeds all tissues in the body; if iron is lacking, the tissues lack vigor and tire easily. Get the necessary iron by eating a variety of meats, of green leafy vegetables, oysters, egg yolk and molasses.

Lack of vitamin B₁ (Thiamin) also will cause that tired feeling, besides lack of appetite, mental depression, muscular cramps and aches.

B₁ helps the body to obtain food energy from starches and sugars. To get B₁, eat meats, whole grain or any enriched cereals and breads; peas, beans, nuts, green leafy vegetables, and milk. Yeast is a good source of B₁.



Like mother-like daughter
BOTH SAY: "GOODBYE DANDRUFF"

Children and grown-ups alike are bothered with ugly, unsightly dandruff. Don't let this dandruff spoil your appearance! Fitch Shampoo is an antiseptic. Leaves your hair shining with natural life and color, and COMPLETELY FREE OF DANDRUFF. Use Fitch Shampoo regularly each week. Fitch Shampoo is sold under a money-back guarantee to remove dandruff with the first application. Effective in the hardest water! Good for all colors and textures of hair! Economical enough for the whole family! Fitch Shampoo reconditions as it cleanses!

The Truth about Soap Shampoos

Soap Shampoo

1. Bacteria and dandruff scattered, but not removed, by ordinary soap shampoo.

Fitch Shampoo

2. Bacteria, dandruff and other foreign matter effectively destroyed and removed by Fitch Shampoo.

After and between Fitch shampoos you can keep your hair shining and manageable by using a few drops of Fitch's Ideal Hair Tonic every day.



Fitch's DANDRUFF REMOVER Shampoo

THE F. W. FITCH COMPANY, DES MOINES, IOWA • BAYONNE, N. J. • LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

This Home-Mixed Cough Relief Is Truly Surprising

So Easy. No Cooking. Big Saving.

You may not know it, but, in your own kitchen, and in just a moment, you can easily prepare a really surprising relief for coughs due to colds. It's old-fashioned—your mother probably used it—but for real results, it can't be beaten.

First, make a syrup by stirring 2 cups granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. No cooking needed. No trouble at all. Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup.

Then get 2½ ounces of Pinex from any druggist. This is a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, well known for prompt action in throat and bronchial irritations.

Put the Pinex into a pint bottle, and add your syrup. Thus you make a full pint of really splendid cough syrup, and you get about four times as much for your money. It never spoils, and children love its pleasant taste.

It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, eases the soreness, makes breathing easy, and lets you sleep. Try it, and if not pleased, your money will be refunded.

HILLCREST HOSPITAL, PITTSFIELD, MASS. The February Class for attendant nurses is forming now, giving an 18 month course in complete bedside care of Medical, Surgical, Pediatric and Obstetrical patients, also Operating Room and Delivery Room experiences. For further information WRITE THE PRINCIPAL OF NURSES.

WOMEN'S RAYON HOSE, seconds, newest colors. Sizes 8½ to 10½. 3 pair \$1.20 prepaid. Money-back guarantee. EMERY'S MILL END CO., Fairfield, Me.

CHRISTMAS CARD SPECIAL. 10 Beautiful folders 25c. Farmington, 122 Denver St., Rochester, (9), N. Y.

QUILT PIECES—Colorful prints, etc. Fast colors. 500—\$1.00; 100—25c. Postpaid, or C.O.D. plus postage. (Free gift and attractive patterns.) UNITED, Dept. A, Smithboro, N. Y.

Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

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Helps Build Up Resistance Against It!

If at such times you suffer from cramps, headache, backache, tired, nervous feelings, are a bit blue at times—due to functional monthly disturbances—try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to relieve such symptoms because this famous medicine has a soothing effect on one of woman's most important organs.

Taken regularly—Pinkham's Compound helps build up resistance against such symptoms. Also a fine stomachic tonic! Follow label directions. Well worth trying!

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

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Used on farms all over United States and Canada, Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh has been an effective antiseptic and liniment since 1846. A famous old formula, it soothes muscular lameness, soreness. Serves as an external antiseptic dressing for the treatment of minor cuts, bruises. Leaves a thin protective coating, promotes healing. Can be applied locally for congested udders and sore teats.

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For Easy FLOCK ROUND- WORMING

...and BENEFICIAL PLUS ACTION

THIS year you haven't any time to waste. Where large roundworms are the problem, flock worming is the answer. But take no chances on inefficient treatments. Worm with genuine Dr. Salsbury's Avi-Ton, the flock roundwormer that gets both large roundworms and cecal (or pin) worms. Gives hens the plus benefits of seven extra supportive drugs recognized for their beneficial effect on the digestive organs.

INEXPENSIVE . . . EFFICIENT. Avi-Ton is 100% medicine: roundworm remover plus physiological ingredients. Mixes easily in wet or dry mash. Vigorous, worm-free birds get more out of feed, lay better. No wonder profit-minded poultry raisers insist on genuine Dr. Salsbury's Avi-Ton for easy, effective action!

Dr. Salsbury's ROTA-CAPS for INDIVIDUAL WORMING

Rota-Caps get intestinal capillaria worms, large roundworms, tapeworms (heads and all) as listed on the label. Contain Rota-mine, exclusive Dr. Salsbury drug discovery. Worm with no toxic after-shock. Rota-Caps don't make birds sick; don't knock egg production.

Buy at hatcheries, druggists, feed, produce dealers who display this sign. Get sound poultry health advice.

DR. SALSBUURY'S LABORATORIES, Charles City, Iowa
A Nation-Wide Poultry Health Service



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TO GET
THE
Genuine**

Dr. Salsbury's AVI-TON

THE Flock ROUNDWORMER with PLUS BENEFITS

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Hatches Tues. & Thur. Order from ad or write for actual photo Cat. **ORDER IN ADVANCE** if possible. Cash or C.D.D.

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Hanson or Large Type	\$10.00	\$18.00	\$5.00
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Red-Rock or Rock-Red Cross	14.00	17.00	14.00
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H. Mix. \$13. HEAVY BROILER CHIX, no sex guar.			

\$12.00. Broilers Blood-Tested for B.W.D., 100% live del. Post Pd. **AMER. SEXORS ONLY**, 95% Accuracy. C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY, Box A. McAllisterville, Pa.

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Chicks on Short Notice. White Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, Hampshire Reds, Crosses. **TURKEY POULTS:** White Holland, Bourbon Reds, Black Spanish, Narragansett, Broadbreasted and Mammoth Bronze. Book your orders now for Next Year and be sure of Your Chicks. Poult, also White Runner and Pekin Ducklings. Catalog.

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Pullets: 6500 W. Leghorns, 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 mo. old, healthy, tested, range grown, R.D.P. Sired, large type, well grown. Priced fair, prompt del. Dur 51st year.

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All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (BWD free). Tube Agglut. **TOLMAN'S ROCKS** famous for Rapid Growth, Early Maturity, Profitable Egg Yield. Ideal combination birds for broilers, roasters or market eggs. I Specialize — One Breed, One Grade at One Price.

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ROSELAWN Write for FREE CIRCULAR. Low Prices Day Did and Started Chicks. ROSELAWN CHICK FARM, Dept. A. McAllisterville, Pa.

Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Cannibal Hens

By L. E. Weaver

YEARS ago when I was a student at Cornell and Dr. O. B. Kent was one of my instructors, he announced one day that he had discovered a way to stop pullets from eating each other. In each pen of cannibals he put a mail order catalogue or a bundle of newspapers. The pullets had so much fun tearing the paper to bits that they forgot about picking each other. Others have tried that method. Sometimes it has worked. Sometimes not.

I have often been told that cannibalism is the result of constipation, and that the logical correction of the vicious habit is to give the flock a dose of epsom salts. I tried it on my own pullets. It works like magic the first time. There was no more picking in that pen. A little later the trouble broke out in another pen. This time epsom salts had no effect.

Green Feed

Many people have had the idea that constipation is at the bottom of cannibalism. Cabbage and other green feeds have been tried. Sometimes results are good. Often losses are reduced, but not stopped entirely. Picking at a cabbage might be as diverting for a pullet as tearing a catalogue to pieces. Perhaps cabbage has a double action, but it still is not enough.

Corn-fed pullets have such a mass of such hard fat in their abdomens that it is difficult for them to expel their eggs, and there you have the reason for blow-outs—"eversions", if you prefer the term. Did you ever hear that theory? I say "theory" because Dr. Heuser at Cornell fed several lots of pullets an all-corn diet in an effort to produce "blow-outs", and he failed to get even one.

If that theory explains all blow-outs, there should be none this fall and winter on the present corn-less rations.

Oats or Salt

Oats have been found to be more or less effective in preventing feather-pulling, and feather-pulling is often a prelude to cannibalism. Just at present, oats are high in price and because they are relatively low in feeding value they would be a rather expensive preventive measure. There are better ones that cost less. Salt, for instance.

Hens need salt just as any other animal does. Hens that eat a lot more grain than mash are very likely to get too little salt, because there is practically no salt in the grain.

Of all the anti-cannibalism schemes, the one that has given the most definite results is the salt cure. A tablespoonful of salt in every gallon of drinking water, given for one half day. Repeat in a few days if necessary.

Last year for two months after our pullets came into good production, we gave this salt water treatment every Wednesday afternoon. It would just as well have been any other afternoon, of course. We had perhaps a dozen pick-outs all winter, from 1,100 pullets. I believe the salt had something to do with this (for us) very low figure.

Why Do They Do It?

They don't BECOME cannibals. They are cannibals by nature. Any chicken of any age will go after fresh meat, living or dead. The only reason, I believe, why all flocks are not soon reduced to one last bird that ate the next-to-the-last bird, is that chickens are so dumb that it takes them a long time to learn to get bleeding started on their pen mates.

Some strains are smarter than others. They learn more quickly to pick at vents. One or two cases of prolapse of the oviduct and they are off. Nothing will stop them—not even the salt cure.

Then it is time to put onto each bird one of the mechanical devices that attach to the beak and are almost completely effective.

Seclusion and More Room

In the wild state, pheasants "hide their nests." Herded together in flocks in captivity they are worse cannibals than chickens. It occurs to me the there is a connection between the almost complete lack of any privacy for individual hens in a modern poultry house, and the frequent outbreaks of cannibalism. If chickens in the wild state hid their nests, there would be no prying eyes and no picked vents, even in cases of eversions.

Instead of open nests that are so common, one may have a nesting room that can be partially darkened. Or the nests may be built as usual, but set 10 to 12 inches away from the wall and facing the wall. The bird enters at the rear. That gives some seclusion.

A few years ago I was on Mr. Dryden's farm in California. His hens were not decorated with anti-picking devices, yet there were no signs of feather picking. His man assured me that cannibalism almost never occurs there. Many poultry plants in our northeast can show a similar record. Cannibalism is not one of their problems.

The conclusion must be that cannibalism is largely a matter of mismanagement.

What to Do

Give the birds enough room. Four square feet of floor space for heavies, three for leghorns.

Provide nests that are darkened and that give the layers seclusion.

Provide plenty of nests — one for every five birds.

See that the hens get enough salt, but not too much. They will probably get enough in their mash if they are eating as much mash as grain.

If cannibalism appears, give salt cure.

If the habit has become established, put an anti-picking device on each bird.

—A. A.—

INSULATION

I am planning to insulate my chicken house this fall. Is there any advantage in putting the insulating board on the inside of the studs, thus providing an air space between the two walls?

There is some advantage so far as insulation value is concerned, but we think that this is more than overbalanced by the added difficulty in rat control. These air spaces give them a place to work, and it's almost impossible to get at them. You will get practically as good insulation value by putting the insulating board between the studs and right against the wall.

—A. A.—

EGG CASES

Is there likely to be a shortage of egg cases again next spring?

The comments we have heard indicate that the shortage of cases next year may be less severe than it was last spring. Right now, of course, we are about at the low production for the year. We believe that poultrymen are justified in building up a supply of cases for use next spring.

—A. A.—

ALFALFA FOR HENS

Is there any advantage in feeding alfalfa hay to hens?

Hens will eat a lot of alfalfa leaves if the hay was put in in good shape. Especially this year, alfalfa will help out the protein supply, and is very much worthwhile.

Rat Contest Now Open to Everyone

WHEN WE FIRST announced our big "TEN MILLION DEAD RATS BY DEC. 15th CONTEST," we limited prizes to contestants between the ages of 11 and 17, but we are now throwing it wide open to young and old because our big object in having this contest is to find the best way to kill off the millions of rats that are robbing farmers of scarce dairy and poultry feeds. Therefore, we want all the help we can get.

Furthermore, young people are now so busy in school that they cannot devote enough time to the job of killing off the rats. Also, many farm people who do not have children tell us that they would like to join our rat war and have a chance at the prizes.

This doesn't mean that children are no longer eligible for prizes. It simply means that no matter what your age is, you can enter the contest.

Come One, Come All!

There is still plenty of time to try for the November prizes, and also for the big grand prizes to be awarded in December. Together they total over \$200.

The great importance of this drive to kill off the rats is emphasized by the fact that all of the farm organizations in the Northeast are back of it, as also are the feed companies, colleges of agriculture, and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. All are contributing money toward the prizes.

Send for Free Instructions

Fill out the blank below and mail it today to *American Agriculturist*, Dept. R, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y. You will receive an attractive printed sheet which gives complete information about this contest, tells all about the monthly and grand prizes, and also contains the latest information on ways of killing rats and of rat-proofing your buildings. EVEN IF YOU DO NOT INTEND TO TAKE PART IN THE CONTEST, WE URGE YOU TO SEND FOR THIS PRINTED SHEET. It is free, and you will find it very helpful in fighting rats on your farm and in cutting down your feed losses.

September Prize Winners

Our congratulations go to the following winners for the month of September:

	War Stamp Prizes
1st—Glen Hardcastle, Jr., Constantia, N. Y.	\$10.00
2nd—Genevieve Mumbulo, Edmeston, N. Y.	5.00
3rd—Evan C. Densmore, Horseheads, N. Y.	1.00
4th—Grace E. Stone, Lancaster, N. Y.	1.00
5th—Roselyn Treat, Knoxville, Pa.	1.00
6th—Owen Knowles, Troupsburg, N. Y.	1.00
7th—Doris E. Mason, Vestal, N. Y.	1.00
8th—Bernard Rider, Arkport, N. Y.	1.00
9th—Fred McDonough, Claremont, N. H.	1.00
10th—Priscilla R. Kinney, Morrill, Maine	1.00
11th—Shirley Ace, Owego, N. Y.	1.00
12th—William Heitman, Romulus, N. Y.	1.00

Our No. 1 winner, Glen Hardcastle, writes us as follows:

"On our farm we have 4 large hen-houses and it keeps me busy looking after my traps before and after school. I have to get up half an hour earlier every morning to tend my traps. In one hen-house there is a straw loft where I got many rats. We are going to tear it out because rats make their nests in it. I can't hunt them in the daytime with my gun because I am in school, but I hunt

nights. The rats get in the feedhoppers and run along the beams above the roosts. When they come out I shoot them.

"My Dad says your rat-killing contest is a great thing. He thinks that rats cause more damage and loss on a poultry farm than anything else and that since I have been making war on them it has saved him a lot of feed."

Interesting letters have come in from the other winners also. We haven't space to print all of them, but are quoting from two:

Evan Clifton Densmore: "Due to school starting and the fact that I couldn't be up a lot at night, I only got 60 rats in September. I'll try harder next month. During the cold months there are a lot more rats in coops as they come in from the fields. Here's hoping there will be a lot less of them after this contest is over."

Owen Knowles: "I am 14 years old and have been living for the past 2 years with my uncle and aunt. During this time, the rats have bothered us terribly. Besides eating our cow feed and destroying our burlap sacks, which are hard to get, they killed full-grown hens and 20 young rabbits. I got most of the rats I killed with a club, the others with a trap and the cats. I think it is a good idea to try to get everybody to kill rats at the same time, so they won't travel from one place to the other."

"Last winter our silo felt very soft when you stepped on the silage, and we wondered about it. After pitching out a little silage we discovered two families of 9 rats each. We killed all of them. I believe this is an unusual way of catching rats."

—A. A.—

LAND BANK REDUCES INTEREST RATES

About 65% of the 28,000 farmers in the northeast who have Land Bank mortgages are assured of continued low interest rates on their loans as a result of action taken by the board of directors of the Federal Land Bank of Springfield. On July 1, 1944, the Bank is voluntarily reducing the interest rate to 4% on all outstanding loans that have been made through National Farm Loan Associations and will continue that rate for the remainder of the life of the loan. Direct loans will be reduced to 4½%. The lowered rates do not, however, apply to contracts, purchase money mortgages or Land Bank Commissioner mortgages.

Since 1933 Land Bank borrowers have paid lower rates of interest than originally provided for in their loans under legislation passed by Congress in that year. The legislation expires June 30, 1944, and the action by the Land Bank in reducing the interest rate will prevent the mortgages of nearly 16,000 farmers in New England, New York and New Jersey from returning to the 5 and 6% rates at which they were originally written. All new loans made through National Farm Loan Associations are now being written at 4% interest, the lowest rate at which farmers generally have ever been able to obtain long-term credit.

The voluntary action by the Springfield Land Bank is made possible through the expected refinancing of high rate bonds supplemented by the retirement of a substantial volume of bonds with funds received from loans being paid in full. The reduction in interest rate follows the policy of the farmer-owned Federal Land Bank of Springfield of passing on to its borrowers the savings made possible by co-operative action.

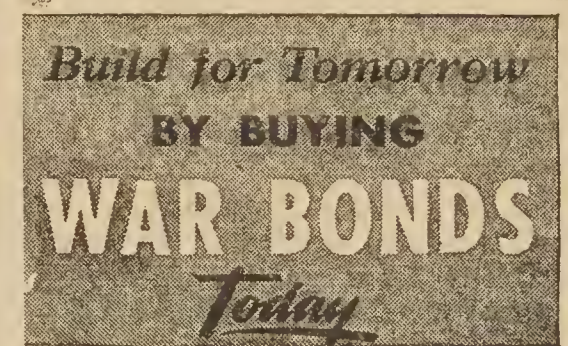
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Dept. R, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

Please send me your free printed sheet which gives complete information about the rat contest and prizes, with directions for killing rats and rat-proofing buildings.

Name _____
(Write Plainly)
Address _____



For your free copy of the new 40-page Fleischmann's booklet of over 70 recipes for breads, rolls, dessert breads, write to Standard Brands Inc., Grand Central Annex, Box 477, New York, N. Y.



Genuine TORK (on and off) TIME CLOCK, 2200 watts \$14 postpaid. Immediate shipment. SINE EQUIPMENT, 376AT, QUAKERTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA.

BE SURE—Get giant size 1944 coal brooder now! SINE EQUIPMENT, 376AS, QUAKERTOWN, PENNA.

KILL ALL WEEDS WITH FIRE! AEROL TORCHES burn parasites, split rocks, has 99 uses. Sold to farmers and agriculturists only. SINE EQUIPMENT, 376 AA, QUAKERTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA.

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Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

DURING the last few days there has been put out from Washington a perfect flood of propaganda designed to prove to the nation that this country has an abundant supply of food.

Emphasis has been placed particularly on the enormous livestock population and the abundant supplies of meat which are available because of it.

A Good Season

Undoubtedly, the nation's farmers have done a great job of raising food this year—mainly because some of them for the first time in years have been able to make a little money doing so. On the other hand, every farmer knows that despite the efforts he put forth it was the good weather he had the luck to get more than what he himself did which determined his final production.

Lurking in the back of every practical farmer's mind is the fear of what will happen when this country as a whole has a dry year or an early killing frost hits the Midwest.

Weather is a hazard which farmers have endured for years and with which they have so dealt that the nation as a whole has never become aware of the enormous difference in food production that weather makes.

Now, with all the give and take regulated out of agriculture by the OPA, with more livestock on hand than we have feed for, and with organized labor still in the saddle so far as the War Food Administration is concerned, we have a perfect setup in this country for the kind of a crop year which we have a right to expect soon.

When such a year does come, there will be only one way to meet it. It will be by the wholesale liquidation of livestock.

Now, the point to all this for the readers of *Kernels, Screenings and Chaff* is:

(1) *Be sure of your supplies of feed and grain for your poultry and dairy cattle for as long ahead*

as possible! Don't take the promises of salesmen; they don't know. Get the feed on hand in your barns and grain bins where you can see it and protect it with a shotgun if necessary.

(2) *Make plans now as to how you will liquidate your poultry and livestock down to what you can feed, and how you will change your farming practices to adapt them to less purchased feeds available and probably less poultry and livestock carried.*

You may never have to make this liquidation but the chances are that you will because it will be but natural for the Midwest farmers, who have been encouraged by the Administration into a great livestock expansion, to keep the feed they raise for their own livestock rather than to ship it to us up here in the Northeast or out to the Pacific Coast.

* * *

REED'S GRASS AGAIN

Here are two letters which, so far as I am concerned, will close the discussion of Reed's Canary grass which has been kept alive on this page for several weeks.

These two letters pretty well convince me that it is going to be safe for me to go ahead with the seeding of wet areas on my farms to this grass. You will note that one letter is from an experiment station and the other from a practical farmer:

C. J. Willard, Ohio State University,

Columbus, Ohio, writes:

"I note your warning concerning Reed's Canary grass in the current issue of *American Agriculturist* and would like to give you a word of encouragement. We have been growing Reed's Canary grass experimentally since 1930 and have had it on all of the twelve outlying experimental farms of the state on a great variety of soil types since that time.

"Unquestionably, it has a tendency to live over after plowing up. We plowed some in the spring of 1942, and immediately put the field in oats and clover. You would not know that the Reed's grass had ever been plowed, but the same could be said of a Brome grass plot in the same series. We have almost never failed to eradicate it where it was followed by corn or another cultivated crop. It is only slightly more persistent than Brome grass, which some people were greatly concerned about when it was first introduced. In our experience it is nowhere nearly as persistent as quack.

"It is interesting that this grass, which is pre-eminent as a wet land grass, will also make more growth in dry weather than almost any other grass that we have, equalling Brome grass in this respect. However, because of its lack of quality we would not recommend it except in swampy situations where other grasses will not grow, such as those in which you have been using it."

From Mr. P. G. Winch, Milton Junction, Wisconsin:

"I have read what you and Mr. Badger have to say about Reed's Canary grass. I don't think you need to be alarmed about its getting out of con-

trol unless you have something different in New York than we have here in Wisconsin.

"In the spring of 1933, I sowed my first piece on what was mostly peat marsh. Around the edge it sloped up to some ground that grew June grass. I plowed and seeded it all. In the wet land the Canary grass is wonderful, but the land that grew June grass went back to June grass in a short time. A couple of years later, I seeded a three-acre pothole and the land around it. The land around went back to June grass. Two years ago I sowed 12 acres of what I call high marsh, that is, it has all the characteristics of marsh but water does not stand on it. At the present time it is a question in my mind whether or not the Canary grass is going to stay or not.

"We pasture Canary grass and have never tried to make any hay, generally having 35 or 40 acres of alfalfa in the hilly land, so have all the hay we need without it. But as a pasture it surely has been a success for us. We can turn out early and never think of feeding until very late in the fall. My man was filling silos around the neighborhood this fall and saw that all the others were feeding their cows, so he came home and gave his cows a good feeding of alfalfa hay at milking time. The cows stuck up their noses and left it right there.

"There is one thing about the Canary grass for pasture. It is I think a little better and the cows do best on it when shut away from other pasture, as with sweet clover. They eat the other pasture instead of the Canary, but when kept on the Canary they milk very good and the young stock keep in good flesh. We have about 20 acres."



These pictures show the present size and condition of our Brahman heifers. Note that they are larger, and I am sure heavier, than the Hereford steers shown with them. Presumably the steers are about the same age. The Brahman heifers are also much fatter. The heifer with the long horns in the foreground of the picture below, we have bred to a purebred Angus bull. We may keep her for a family cow. Despite the fact that when they are scared they will soar over any fence, and that they therefore have to be handled with gloves, our Brahman heifers have given us no trouble this summer and we have become very fond of them.

They have one characteristic I wish we could breed into our

dairy cattle. They graze in the heat of the day as well as when it is cool. Sometime soon now we are going to slaughter a pair of the heifers and make a very careful study of their carcasses. I expect to have four or five experts in to look at them to see whether or not there is anything to the wild stories which are told about their being covered with sticky fat and being wasteful, etc. My guess is that their dressing percentage is going to compare favorably with our Hereford and Angus heifers, and that once their carcasses are cut into steaks and roasts and hamburg not even an expert can tell the difference between Brahman and Hereford and Angus meat.



SERVICE BUREAU

By H. L. Cosline

MORE ABOUT SHORT WEIGHTS

My attention has been called to an article which appeared in your Service Bureau column under date of October 9, entitled "Short Weight."

This article is very good and gives the correct information except that it could go a little further and state that the city or county sealer of weights and measures should also be called and that the state trooper should hold the party until the arrival of the Sealer of Weights and Measures who will then take over the case.

There is a City Sealer in every city and a County Sealer in every county of the State. All violations of short weight measure or county should be reported to the local sealer, and it is his duty to check up on such matters.—*Clement A. Baker, Director, Weights and Measures Bureau, N. Y. S. Department of Agriculture.*

—A. A.—

REPLACE vs REFUND

"Recently, I sent an order to the Eunice Mail Order House of New York City. They advertised their goods to be new and some slightly soiled because they are bought from fire sales and bankrupt stock. The stuff we received was old and not clean, so we could not use it. I sent it back and asked for my money, but they write back that they do not refund money but will be glad to exchange it for anything we want. We do not want to make an exchange because we do not feel we would be any better satisfied. Some of the stuff we got was of a style worn ten years ago."

On the folder this company sends out is a definite statement that they will exchange within five days if the customer is not satisfied, but there is no promise to make a refund. The Service Bureau has received a good many

expressions of dissatisfaction about dealings with a number of companies handling used or damaged merchandise. Apparently, the words cover a very wide range.

—A. A.—

CAR HITS PIG— DAMAGE SUIT

A farmer in Northern New York is being sued for \$15,000 because a car hit a pig in the road in front of his farm. Those who are suing charge the pig owner was negligent in not keeping him properly confined. Of course, no one knows what the verdict will be, but it emphasizes the fact that every effort should be made to keep unattended animals out of the highway. The basis of any suit for damages is, of course, negligence.

—A. A.—

WANTED

I would like very much to locate for a friend of mine in western New York a bull wheel for a McCormick-Deering horse-drawn binder. This binder was purchased in 1927 and is the McCormick type and cuts an eight-foot swath.—*W. D. McM.*

If any reader knows where such a wheel can be secured, we'd be glad to pass the information along to our subscriber. Drop a card to the Service Bureau, *American Agriculturist*, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.

—A. A.—

A subscriber is much interested in securing a copy of the *American Agriculturist Farm Directory* for 1914, covering the counties of Tompkins, Schuyler, Seneca and Yates. If any reader has a copy they would like to loan or sell, drop a note to the *American Agriculturist*, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, New York.

HOW TO GET WINTER SCHOOL BUS SERVICE

I WONDER how many parents and how many school boards know that young children are not *required* to walk long distances in winter weather to meet the school bus? I spent considerable time in getting the facts which I think should be known to all.

Last March the Office of Defense Transportation at Washington ordered schools to cut their school bus mileage by cutting transportation for pupils below the seventh grade who lived less than a mile from the school or pupils above the sixth grade who lived less than a mile from a school bus trunk route.

Our local school authorities immediately complied and cut out school bus transportation for children in accordance with the rules of this order.

We live on a farm and have a son in the sixth grade. Our farm together with two other farms is on a spur route slightly under a mile from the main bus route. Because winter was practically over in Central New York when the order went into effect there was little physical hardship on the children.

This fall when school started, naturally we wondered if country children living on narrow country roads subject to continual drifting would be obliged to walk during the winter months. We asked the principal of the school and one of the members of the school board about this. They told us that as far as they knew the school bus curtailment order extended until July of 1944 and that they had no choice but to observe it. One of the school board members said that he could not believe that it would be the intention of the O. D. T. to permit gas for so many uses not so essential as

education (trucking beer, for example) and then force country children living in severe winter and snow belt areas to walk snow-drifted roads to wait with no shelter for a school bus which might be delayed. This school board member said that he would get in touch with the War Transportation Committee which regulates the O. D. T. rulings for New York State under the New York State War Council at Albany.

After about a week he told me that he had done this and had been told that in the severe winter and snow belt areas of New York State the narrow country roads subject to drifting were regarded as hazardous for country children. Winter months were defined as November, December, January, February and March. Further, that exemptions to the order for all such roads could be secured by the following procedure: First, the principal or the school board or both notify the district superintendent regarding the country roads off the main bus route where winter walking is a physical hardship and hazardous for country children. Second, the district superintendent fills out and returns an exemption form supplied by the War Transportation Committee of the State War Council at 95 Washington Avenue, Albany, N. Y. Third, where such hazardous country roads exist additional bus mileage and gasoline will be permitted during the winter months.

The War Transportation Committee will have representatives at the convention of school boards at the Syracuse Hotel, Syracuse, N. Y., October 24-26 for conferences with those attending the convention. I assume that the same procedure would be followed in other Northeastern states.—*B. A.*



EXTRA SUPPLY OF GASOLINE CAUSES DEATH OF MOTORIST



In this car Joseph Suresky was burned to death. The inside was left in ashes, and much paint was burned off.

THE tragic death of Mr. Joseph Suresky, Warwick, N. Y., happened out on Tuxedo mountain early one Sunday morning. Mr. Suresky and a garage friend were returning home after having tried to find a motorist needed gas. A full gas can was in the back seat. As the car rounded

a curve—coming down the mountain, the can tipped over. When gas fumes reached the hot exhaust pipe, there was a terrific explosion, and the car burst into flames. The garageman jumped and yelled to "Joe" to jump. Perhaps the car was going too fast because Mr. Suresky stuck to the wheel. The car crashed over a stone wall and stopped against a tree. The garageman, burned and bruised, ran down to the flaming car and tried to pull "Joe" out—but he was dead weight. He was stretched across the front seat—his hand clutching the door handle.

Due to Mr. Suresky's thoughtfulness in taking out a travel accident policy, his wife (picture at the right) is shown receiving a \$1000.00 check, the death benefits paid under his North American travel accident insurance policy.



WHEN A SERIOUS ACCIDENT TAKES THE BREADWINNER—family income stops. Then accident insurance comes to your aid.

Keep Your Policy Renewed

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.

Oldest and Largest Exclusive Health and Accident Company in America

N. A. ASSOCIATES DEPARTMENT

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

Here's what **WE ARE FIGHTING FOR...**

- ★ **A FIFTH FREEDOM** guaranteeing freedom of enterprise, unfettered lives, and the chance to throw our full weight into winning this war
- ★ **EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY** with labor, industry and finance, plus protection against the monopolies and combinations of power which these tend to establish and maintain
- ★ **THE RIGHT TO WORK HARD** for our own prosperity and posterity
- ★ **THE RIGHT TO MAKE OUR OWN WAY IN LIFE** without help, interference or hindrance from any outside influence
- ★ **AND \$4 MILK** because freedom of prices to seek their own levels are the first step in assuring us of our other freedoms.

★ **F**OR 36 YEARS, The Dairyman's League Cooperative Association has waged a relentless war for the rights of dairy farmers. Men, organizations, customs, financial groups, public officials, even political parties have felt the weight of our attack.

★ But in all of this, there has been nothing personal, nothing destructive. We have attacked only when we had a constructive end to gain. We have fought against ideas, not against men. We have fought for ideals, not for mere profit.

★ We have fought for the rights of farmers to live free and unhampered lives . . . on social and economic levels equivalent to those on which others in our state and nation live . . . lives untroubled by the combinations of wealth and power which others seek to use against us.

★ Some people, some organizations have pretended not to see the logic of our actions and attitude. But, always they have been logical.

We believe Government in dealing with Agriculture, before they adopt basic policies, should consult with the National Farm Organizations as these people are truly representative of farmers and therefore are in a position to know the best methods to use in getting the results the Government is asking for.



Always we have taken the long view, refusing to compromise our rights as free citizens and farmers for any temporary gain. That explains our opposition to milk subsidies. We demand the right to make our own way of life without unnecessary control or interference by government. That explains our insistence upon a **FIFTH FREEDOM** — the freedom to manage our own enterprises, to take our own risks, to work as hard as we want for the prosperity and security that hard work brings, and that only hard work brings. We ask for no handouts. We want nothing at the expense of our fellow man, be he a laboring man, industrialist or capitalist.

And that explains our demand for \$4 milk. Because without a fair return for the work we do and the risks we take, without the freedom to let our prices seek their own level in a free market, we can never be free. And farmers who are not free cannot do what they should and would like to do, to help win this war—a war being fought for the freedom of all, big and little men alike.

NOVEMBER 6, 1943

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

PUBLISHED
EVERY OTHER WEEK

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

HOW to Cut Up a Pig

THIS PIECE isn't about the best way to cut up a pig. It just tells about how we cut up a pig. You can take it or leave it. All we claim is that there is more than one way, and that the way that gives you your meat in the shape you want to have it is the best way — for you.

Obviously the way you'd cut up a 140 pound runt in September wouldn't be quite the same way you'd take apart his more buxom brothers and sisters when corn and kind words had brought them up to 265 by December or January. Obviously, too, you'd go at the job one way if you have a quick-freezing box to remove worry about your pork spoiling in the January thaw; in quite another if your main object is to get as much of the carcass as you can into pickle the same day you butcher.

We plan to use all the pig except the ears. You can, we understand, pickle the ears and make souse out of them. But you've got to draw the line some place and my wife draws it before you get to the ears. The ears are ignored on our farm along with the hard hoofs and all the insides except the heart, liver and kidneys. But everything else finds its way into the nation's food supply in one mysterious form or another.

Assume your animal (say 250 pounds live weight) has been dispatched, scalded, scraped and eviscerated in the chill of the previous December afternoon and has hung all night head down on a gambrel to cool but not to freeze. Up to now on our place our neighbor, Mr. Updike attends to such matters. But at this point your reporter steps into the picture equipped with a sturdy cutting table, plenty of clean stone crocks, meat saw and cleaver, together with all the knives we own.

(Women and children back of the ropes. Give us lots of room. Father is about to cut up a pig.)

First we strip out the leaf lard with our hands and place it in crock A. Then we saw the carcass all the way down the middle of the backbone and right on through the head. At least that's the way we do it in the case

By
**ROMEYN
BERRY**

of a 250 pound pig. When the animal weighs much over 300 we cut off the head first and handle it separately. We then lay the two severed halves on the cutting table and really commence, first sawing off the feet and hocks and tossing them into crock B. These will be boiled with cabbage and will appear for dinner about Wednesday. Next comes off the half head, the jowls to go into crock C for bacon, the top of the head into crock D for scrapple or head cheese. It used to be head cheese in our family but lately we've come to prefer more scrapple.

With crocks A, B, C, and D in operation we've now got our half pig trimmed down to a point where it will listen to reason. The hams and shoulders are now to come off and we still have some empty crocks. At this point, however, it's commonly a good thing for the amateur butcher to consult the book and begin to count ribs and vertebrae. One is apt to forget the fine points of his anatomy from one year to the next, and if you saw off a ham or a shoulder at the wrong place it never again looks exactly like a ham or a shoulder, however much sculpture and trimming you give it.

The shoulder comes off between the third

After a pig is reduced to pieces, the job is just about half done. Then comes the making of sausage and scrapple, the curing of hams and bacon, and putting down the salt pork. In the next issue, Romeyn Berry tells how he does these jobs, throwing in for good measure a few of his characteristic homespun observations. Watch for it!



and fourth rib. The ham should be sawed at right angles to the shank, back of the pelvic arch where the little bones of the back begin. That's the one tricky place. But even though you don't hit it exactly, no great harm will have been done. You'll have a nice piece of meat even though it doesn't look the way a ham ought to look.

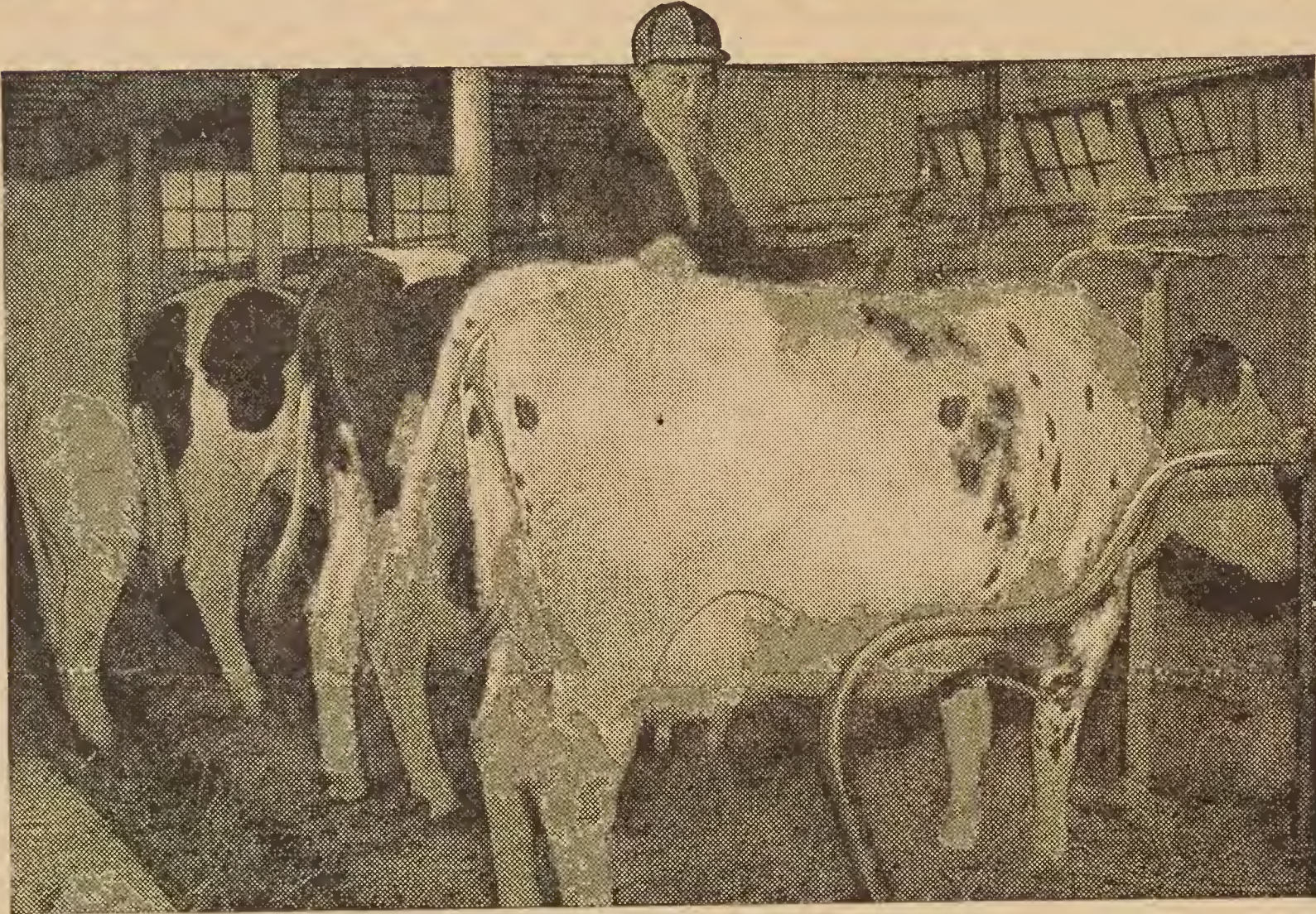
Now you've got the side out there all by itself on the cutting table, the hams and shoulders having gone into crock E to await trimming, boning and rolling. The roast loin with apple sauce is at the top of the side, the belly for salt pork at the bottom, and the bacon in between. And don't forget the spare ribs are under the bacon. That brings up an important decision. We'd rather sacrifice a little bacon to the advantage of the spare ribs, but commercial butchers favor the bacon end of the business and try to get out the spare ribs so they are practically all bone. But not us. We think the spare ribs are the pure gold that you've been doing all this cutting and sawing to get at and that they're tastier when you leave more meat on them.

With the side before us we first saw off the roast loin, working north and south parallel with the backbone. Some expert axemen prefer a cleaver, and it's undoubtedly quicker and easier to sever the ribs with that weapon. But you've got to have a good eye or you'll chop into the best meat once in a while. We prefer (Turn to Page 24)

Apple Price Ceilings, Page 3; School Lunches, Page 22

The basis of a sound business cooperative is voluntary use by fully informed patrons

Milk or Meat?



Mastitis Gets One Out of Every Four Cows. With Milk Badly Needed and Feed Scarce—It's Time to Review Your Mastitis Control Program.

Next milking, look over your line of cows as they stand in the stanchions. Count off every fourth cow. If yours is an average herd this many cows are marked for mastitis.

Some of them may be your best cows, too, because mastitis goes after the good ones.

Following a few simple rules may help you to control mastitis in your herd and keep those good cows producing for a few years more.

1. Test the Herd

Test every cow for evidence of mastitis. Probably the simplest test yet developed is the G.L.F. Mastitis Tester, an adaptation of the well-known brom thymol method. These testers are blotters with a spot marked for each quarter. Put a drop of milk from each quarter on the dot marked on the blotter. If the spot turns green or blue, the quarter is probably infected.

Another practical method is the strip cup. A good strip cup can be made by stretching a piece of black fine-mesh cloth over the top of a pan or tin cup. Milk a few squirts from each quarter onto the cloth. If flakes or clots show up on the cloth, mastitis is probably present in that quarter.

2. Separate Infected Cows

After you have tested the entire herd, move the cows that show evidence of mastitis infection to the end of the milking line. Be sure to milk the infected cows last. Don't let anyone walk through the feed alley without disinfecting his boots.

The mastitis disease itself can often be cured; however, in most cases scar tissue in the udder is apt to reduce the cow's worth in the milking line. Sell the cows for beef that have prolonged cases of garget or that cause trouble frequently. Watch the suspicious cows carefully and if they get

worse, do the same with them before they spread the infection to healthy cows.

Valuable breeding animals may be saved by treatment by a competent veterinarian with one of the new and effective mastitis cures.

3. Be Sanitary

Use plenty of disinfectant in the barn and on the milking equipment. Make a chlorine solution in which to dip the teat cups of the milker. After each cow has been milked, dip the teat cups first in a pail of clear water, then in the chlorine solution. Keep the milker and milking utensils clean.

After every milking, dip the teats in a cup of chlorine solution.

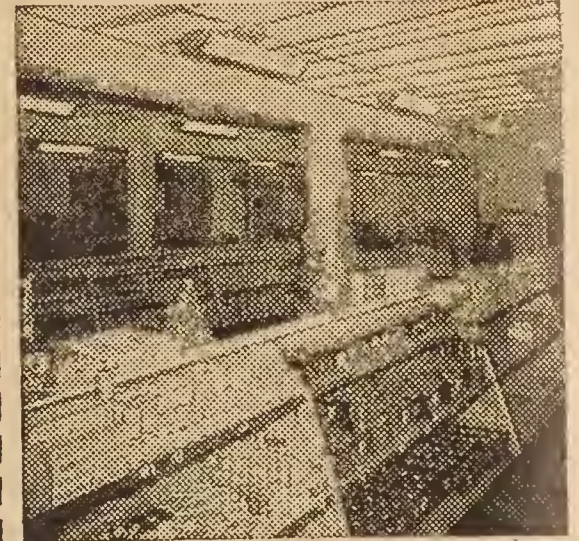
Keep everlastingly at it. Watch all the cows carefully; milk them fast and clean; keep them well bedded; use superphosphate on the stable floor and in the gutters.

* * *

Mastitis control takes time and constant vigilance. It's worth it. Farmers who are doing a good job of controlling mastitis are keeping their good cows in production longer, raising fewer replacements, getting more milk out of every cow before she finally has to be sold for meat.

COOPERATIVE SELLING For nearly 20 years G.L.F. growth was almost entirely in the direction of cooperatively purchasing the farm supplies that farmers need. It is just in the last few years that farmers have been using their cooperative to do a serious job of marketing patron-grown commodities.

In this short time farmers have developed 46 marketing services through which farm products are assembled, financed, graded, processed and distributed to the consumer.



Patron-grown commodities reach the ultimate consumer in the farmer-owned Cooperative P & C Retail Market at Batavia, New York.

These 46 facilities include 2 canning factories, 4 bean plants, 5 flour and cereal mills, 3 produce auctions, 2 cold storages, 13 country egg stations, 5 terminal sales services, a wholesale warehouse, 7 rural community services, and 4 city retail markets. And these farmer-owned facilities are today marketing farmer-grown commodities at the rate of better than a million dollars a month:

For Year Ending June 30	Dollar Volume of Commodities Marketed
1939.....	\$2,685,000
1940.....	3,100,000
1941.....	4,900,000
1942.....	8,600,000
1943.....	13,100,000

These figures show how patrons are rapidly building a sizeable and a progressively more effective method of marketing on their commodities right within the framework of their G.L.F. cooperative.

During the year ended June 30, 1943, over 6,000 producers used the G.L.F. egg marketing services to sell over one-half million cases of eggs.

Over 1,200 producers used the G.L.F. fruit and vegetable auctions, cold storage and canning plants to market \$2,600,000 worth of their commodities.

More than 2,000 growers used G.L.F. to market \$1,000,000 worth of beans.

Another 7,500 farmers marketed their wheat and buckwheat through the G.L.F. system, adding another \$1,500,000 to the total.

Several hundred farmers marketed about \$100,000 worth of hay and straw through their cooperative.

In all, over 17,000 G.L.F. patron-members used their own cooperative marketing facilities to assemble, process and distribute millions of units of food throughout the United States and off to foreign lands with our fighting forces.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc., Ithaca, N. Y.

You, ★ ★ Your Farm and the WAR

PRICE CEILINGS

It is evident that price ceilings are to be extended to more and more products, both farm and industrial. Apples and grass seed have recently been included.

Apples:

The latest important crop to be put under ceilings is apples, with the statement that ceilings will result in a national retail average of between 10 and 11 cents a pound. Ceilings are put on per pound, covering all grades, with no allowances for packages.

The following table shows ceilings for apples grown and sold in the Northeast, the figures representing cents per pound of fruit, any container or pack:

F.O.B. shipping point (sales outside New York State):

	DEC. & NOV.	FEB. & JAN.	APRIL & MAY, JUNE
OCT.	5 3/4	6 1/2	7 1/4

BY CARLOT or trucklot in N. Y. State:

	DEC. & NOV.	FEB. & JAN.	APRIL & MAY, JUNE
OCT.	6 1/2	7 1/4	7 3/8

L.C.L. to intermediate sellers:

	DEC. & NOV.	FEB. & JAN.	APRIL & MAY, JUNE
OCT.	6 5/8	7 3/8	8 1/8

L.C.L. to retailers, institutional users, government agencies:

	DEC. & NOV.	FEB. & JAN.	APRIL & MAY, JUNE
OCT.	7 1/8	8 1/4	8 5/8

GROWER to consumer:

	DEC. & NOV.	FEB. & JAN.	APRIL & MAY, JUNE
OCT.	9 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2

Clover and Grass Seed:

Effective September 29, ceilings were put on clover and grass seed as follows:

	Producers' Maximum Prices
Northern alfalfa	\$35.00 per cwt.
Red clover	30.00 " "
Alsike clover	27.00 " "
Sweet clover	10.00 " "
Timothy	7.30 " "

The prices are for unprocessed seeds; that is, without regard to dockage necessary to put the seeds into a processed condition. Actual transportation charges from seller to buyer can be added. In the case of country-cleaned seed, \$1.00 cwt. can be added to the price of alfalfa and red and alsike clover; 50c for sweet clover, and 40c for timothy. To these prices will be added a specified margin for the retailer, varying from \$5.00 cwt. for some types of alfalfa to \$2.20 cwt. for timothy.

* * *

FARM MACHINERY FOR 1944

The rationing of farm machinery for 1944 has been greatly simplified. If the plans now being talked of materialize, there will be a lot more farm machinery made. Manufacturers have been told the amount of machinery they can make, which is 80% of the amount they made in 1940 or 1941, whichever is higher. In 1943 the plan called for 40% of 1940, but nowhere near that amount was made in time to be used in 1943.

Farm machinery manufacturers are looking ahead. They will build all the machines for which steel and labor are available. Don't forget, though, that you didn't get all the machinery you expected this past year, and it's our opinion that 1944 production will also be less than is now talked. If you need a farm tool, don't be misled by

optimistic talk. Get it the minute you can meet requirements.

RATIONED LIST SMALLER

The manufacturers also have the job of reporting to state war boards the number of certain machines that they expect to ship into each state and, for some machines, the amount shipped into each county. Machinery has been divided into three classes. In the first class are the following machines: corn, and corn and cotton planters, potato planters, listers with planting attach-

ments, grain drills, manure spreaders, power sprayers (orchard type), sprayers (row type), combines, corn binders, corn pickers, potato diggers and pickers, mowers, side delivery rakes, hay loaders, pick-up hay balers, ensilage cutters, potato graders, tractors and stationary balers.

County farm machinery rationing boards will issue purchase certificates up to the number of these machines that manufacturers actually ship into the county. Although a farmer must secure a purchase certificate from his

own county board, he is not required to buy the machine in his own county, but can buy it where he finds it. It is expected, however, that dealers will look out for the interests of the farmers in their natural trading area.

The second group of farm machines is made up of the following: field ensilage harvesters, portable elevators, grain and forage blowers, garden tractors, milking machines, farm milk coolers, field hay choppers and harvesters, feed grinders and crackers,

(Continued on Page 20)

Mr. Extra Traction says:
HERE IS THE TIRE THAT WORKS Best!

EQUIP YOUR TRACTOR WITH
Firestone
GROUND GRIP TIRES

BUILT WITH AMERICAN-MADE RUBBER

Listen to the Voice of Firestone with Richard Crooks and the Firestone Symphony Orchestra, Monday evenings, over N. B. C.

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

A FINE JOB WAS DONE

UNDER the leadership of T. N. Hurd, Farm Manpower Director appointed by Governor Dewey to help the farm labor shortage, a really great job has been done. New York State is now completing the harvesting and processing of its 2,500,000 ton crop of fruits and vegetables with practically no loss, as a result of an intensive farm labor program. Incidentally, if anyone thinks that New York is not a great fruit and vegetable state, I call your attention to the fact that 2½ million tons of fruits and vegetables is a lot of food.

The harvesting of this great crop was made possible by the patriotic help of more than 111,000 seasonal workers, largely organized by Mr. Hurd and his associates. In this Land Army of 111,000 there were 50,000 city and village adults, 2,800 Jamaicans and Bahamans, who incidentally are good workers, 45,000 upstate high school youths, 3,000 New York City vacationists, 5,500 high school and college youths from the metropolitan area, 3,000 soldiers, 1,000 sailors, and 800 Italian prisoners of war.

In his report to the Governor, Mr. Hurd pays a special tribute to the many different agencies which helped to recruit this Land Army and to get it organized and working. Some of these agencies include the State College of Agriculture, U. S. Employment Service, the State Agricultural Defense Committee, the Farm Cadet Victory Corps, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Chambers of Commerce, Church groups, trade associations, industrial employers, and many others.

In years past there has been altogether too much talk about so-called German efficiency. This war has proved in many different ways that Americans are efficient. They have worked together in this war to make the greatest production record both in industry and in farming that any nation has ever made in any time.

These good results do not mean that the farm labor problem has been solved. The fruits and vegetables were harvested, but the farmer's skilled help, both his sons and hired men, have gone to war; and how he is going to continue to carry on the permanent job, especially in the dairy and poultry business, is hard to see. The average farmer is old and tired out.

CONGRATULATIONS, POTATO GROWERS!

POTATO growers everywhere, and particularly those in the great potato-growing state of Maine, are to be congratulated and highly commended for saving one of the biggest crops of potatoes on record at a time when every ounce of food counts for so much.

At the beginning of the harvest it looked as if many potatoes would freeze in the ground. Not nearly enough help was in sight to pick and store them, and storage capacity was way short of what was needed. But realizing the need, everybody went to work on the problem. Splendid cooperation was secured from the War Board, the University of Maine, the Army, the schools, and the railroads. To solve the labor problem, 700 men were brought from Arkansas, 1100 from Kentucky, 350 from Jamaica, 64 from Oklahoma College at Quebec, 600 Boy Scouts, and 700 soldiers.

We can do things in this America of ours when we have to!

EQUIPMENT WILL BE SCARCE

THE GOVERNMENT has granted priorities greatly increasing allotments of steel and other supplies needed for the manufacture of farm machinery, and as a result there has been much publicity to the effect that there will be plenty of new farm machinery available for the coming season. I hope this optimism is justified, but I don't believe it is, and it seems too bad for farmers to get their

By E. R. Eastman

hopes up and then be disappointed.

A government order or priority is one thing, but actually getting the necessary materials on hand and then getting the machinery manufactured is another thing. Equipment manufacturers will do everything in their power to make all the machinery possible, but if they cannot get enough steel and other supplies in time, they, like farmers themselves, cannot do the impossible.

SELL POOR STOCK FIRST

J. F. ROBERTS, Secretary of the Producer's Cooperative Commission Association, Inc., known to thousands of our readers as "Doc", knows his livestock because he deals and works with them every day. He is quite concerned lest stock and sheep men get panicky because of the short feed situation and sell off their livestock at give-away prices. Doc is right in passing on this warning.

There is no doubt whatever that there is more livestock in this country than there is grain to feed it. Moreover, corn is largely unobtainable here in the Northeast because of government ceilings which make it more profitable to feed it to hogs in the West. There will have to be some liquidation of poultry and livestock. But that doesn't mean that stock should be sold at sacrifice prices. Moreover, on almost every farm there is at least some poultry and livestock which are not very good producers. These can go first without great loss.

IF YOU HAD ONLY A FEW DAYS TO LIVE

SUPPOSE you knew absolutely that you were going to die within the next three months! What do you think would be your sincere advice to those who are to live on? My friend, Dr. V. B. Hart, sends me a statement written by Dr. Samuel Palmer Brooks, President of Baylor University, on May 27, 1931. President Brooks was informed just before College Commencement that he had only a few more days to live. He insisted on signing the diplomas for his students, and then dictated for them the following message:

"I stand on the border of mortal life, but I face eternal life. I look backwards to the years of the past to see all pettiness, all triviality shrink into nothing and disappear. Adverse criticism has no meaning now. Only the worthwhile things, the things that have been built for the good of mankind and the glory of God count now.

"There is beauty, there is joy and there is laughter in life—as there ought to be. But remember, my students, not to regard lightly nor to ridicule the sacred things, those worthwhile things. Hold them dear, cherish them, for they alone will sustain you in the end. And remember, too, that only through work and oftentimes through hardships may they be obtained. But the compensation of blessing and sweetness at the last will glorify every hour of work and every heartache from hardship.

"Do not face the future with timidity nor with fear. Face it solidly, courageously, joyously. Have faith in what it holds.

"My own faith as I approach eternity grows stronger day by day. The faith I have had in life is projected into this vast future toward which I travel now. I know that I go to an all-powerful God wherever He may be. I know He is a personality who created man in His image. Beyond that I have no knowledge—no fear—only faith."

SHOULD HORSES BE "BABIED"?

AT A FARM auction the other day a pair of good horse blankets went for a low price, which led a friend of mine to make the comment that years ago he used to "baby" his horses in every way. He never permitted them to stand in a cold stable without stable blankets nor to stop for long outdoors in the wintertime without heavy blankets on them.

"Since the coming of the tractor," my friend went

on to say, "I haven't had a horse blanket on the place, and my team is never sick. Years ago when I "babied" and worried about them all the time, it seemed as if they always had colds or something else the matter with them."

I wonder what other farmers think? Is it necessary to blanket horses in the stable or outdoors when they stop for a few minutes after working hard? For the three best experience letters on this subject which we can publish we will pay \$1 apiece. Write as soon as you read this to *American Agriculturist*, Department HB, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

DO THIS FOR THE BOYS

LETTERS keep coming from homesick lonesome boys in the armed forces imploring their relatives and their friends to write more often. Mail time is the big time in every camp. You must have one or more relatives or neighbor boys in the service. Sit down now and write them a cheerful letter.

HOW MUCH GRAIN FOR HEIFERS?

I HEARD A GOOD dairyman say recently that he could keep heifers growing and bring them through the winter in good shape with good mixed hay and just a pint of grain a day. This year, with cattle feed so scarce and so high in price, feeders are giving more thought than ever to how to get the most results from the least grain.

What has been your experience? For the three best letters on "How I Winter My Young Stock" *American Agriculturist* will pay \$1 each. Write as soon as you read this to *American Agriculturist*, Department S, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.

GOOD PAY FOR PULPWOOD

AGAIN we remind farmers who live near a paper mill in northern New York and New England, and who have pulpwood, that excellent wages can be made this fall and winter by getting out the pulpwood. Write your nearest paper mill for information. A list of mills was published in the August 28 issue of *American Agriculturist*, or ask your County Agent.

PAPER HAS GONE TO WAR

MANY of our readers report that when they patriotically saved wastepaper before, junk dealers would not collect it. The situation is changed now. Save all the paper you can, and when you have a good supply telephone or write your junk dealer.

CONTROL CORNBORERS

CORNBORER damage in most northeastern states during the past season was the worst ever. One Pennsylvania county showed nearly 95 per cent of stalks containing the borer. Last year in the same county the infestation was 64 per cent.

This pest is beginning seriously to interfere with corn production, and steps must be taken to control it. Both farmers and gardeners are advised to burn, bury or shred all cornstalks and stubble, potato vines, heavy weed growth, and other stalks where borers have been found. If at all possible, plow all cornfields this fall and turn the stubble down.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

SPEAKING of humor on tombstones, the following inscription on the tombstone of an Army mule named Maggie is about the best I have seen yet:

"IN MEMORY OF MAGGIE, WHO IN HER LIFETIME KICKED 1 GENERAL, 4 COLONELS, 2 MAJORS, 10 CAPTAINS, 24 LIEUTENANTS, 42 SERGEANTS, 454 PRIVATES, AND ONE BOMB."

TOUGH



SOD

SYNOPSIS

Allen Clinton, a likeable "red-headed" young farmer, succeeds in his fight to organize a Farm Bureau in Lanark County, but in doing so makes a bitter enemy of Ezra Chittendon, hard-boiled boss of the county, and quarrels with his childhood sweetheart, Chittendon's daughter Helen.

After working hard all winter to put over the Farm Bureau TB cleanup campaign, Allen finds himself accused of buying a TB condemned animal from Henry Wilson and covering up the brand. Allen's friends suspect Ezra of having put Wilson up to concealing the brand and palming the animal off on Allen as a good one. To add to Allen's misfortunes, his mother dies from a sudden heart attack, brought on partly by worry over his troubles.

Allen becomes attracted to pretty Betty Tyler, Farm Bureau stenographer, but believes her to be in love with County Agent Green. Meantime, District Attorney Frank Wood has fallen in love with Helen Chittendon, and his jealousy of Allen makes him determined to convict him in the coming trial.

CHAPTER XIX.

ON A HOT DAY early in July, Allen and Hank were drawing a load of clover from the south field.

"Some men," said Hank, "always hate this hayin' job. But me, now, I like it if it don't drag on too long. When we get out the mowin' machine and strike into the first field of grass, it always seems kinda like an adventure. Then when the stuff begins to cure, and that smell of new-mown hay gets into a feller's nose—well, I like it, that's all."

Allen paused, leaned on his fork and wiped the sweat from his forehead.

"Hank," he said, "the trouble with you is that you're just an incurable countryman. I get some of the same feeling when we start haying, but, by gosh, it isn't very long before I get over it and feel like the old farmer I once knew who was always threatening to burn the last of his hay in the field so he wouldn't have to get it in—and then one summer he did."

They worked in silence for a few minutes, and then Hank said with a chuckle:

"Al, did I ever tell you about a place where I worked when I was younger where there was an old professor helped us every summer with hayin'? After he'd been in the schoolhouse all year till June, he wasn't much good, but after he'd worked for a while he sorta got toughened up and could handle the hay just as fast as any of the rest of us. Old Bill Hagan, our boss, always had plenty of hard cider around, which he and the Professor called 'cold tea'. The Professor being a school teacher wasn't supposed to drink, but boy, how he could lay to that 'cold tea'! And after he'd had about three swings at the keg we kept at the fence corner, gosh, how he could pitch hay! He could throw it right over the top of the load!"

"Maybe that's where you got your taste for 'cold tea'," said Allen, pointedly.

Hank's face clouded and he replied: "Al, don't twit on facts. I ain't never said much about it, but I feel worse than you do when I barge off from here every little while and leave you alone to do all the work. This has been the nearest like home of any place I ever had. But once in a while, hell gets to rarin' inside me and I can't seem to do nothin' about it."

"Oh, forget it," said Allen, in embarrassment. "I didn't mean anything. You and I get along fine. But I wish there was some way, for your sake, to help you through these bad spells of yours."

E. R. EASTMAN

"Maybe there is. Maybe there is. For years I've had the feelin' that there wasn't any use to fight. But old Doc and I had a talk the other night, and I'm on the water wagon. With his help, maybe I can stay there."

"Fine!" said Allen. "And just remember that this is your home, and you can always count on me."

Then, embarrassed as most men always are when dealing with personal sentiment, Al said quickly:

"Hank, do you know the hottest place in all the world?"

"Yeah. It's on the west side of that cow shed of yours pitchin' off a lot of hay by hand on a July afternoon."

"No, you're wrong. That isn't the hottest place. It's up in the top of that shed right under the roof, trying to crowd that last load of hay into the last remaining space too small for it."

"Guess you're right at that. Now, let me ask you, what's the coldest place on earth?"

"I give up."

"Well, Peary, the Arctic explorer, said that the coldest place wasn't up at the North Pole, as you might suppose. It's in a farmer's company bedroom in February that ain't had any heat or been slept in all winter long."

"Guess that's right, too," laughed Allen. "But how about cutting out all this gabbing and cleaning up this last load of clover? Maybe you don't see what I do, but there's a big thunder shower making over there in the west, and we haven't got any too much time for you to throw the rest of that hay up to me."

They worked away for a while, hearing every few minutes a low rumble of thunder like distant artillery in the West. Coming around by the west side of the load, Allen could see the thunderheads rearing up in the sky. Since he was a small boy, a thunder storm had always filled him with awe. It was one of the great manifestations of Nature. As the black clouds ob-

scured the sun, a sort of semi-twilight settled over the land and lightning began to streak its forked chains down across the big thunderheads. It was breathlessly hot. There was a smell of ozone in the air, and the noises of insects, birds, and the other sounds of the country were stilled as if everything were holding its breath. It was the ominous quiet that precedes a great storm.

Working fast, Al and Hank at last had the big load on and started for the barn. They reached the barnyard just ahead of the rain and drove in onto the big barn floor. Leaving the horses standing, the two men came and stood by the big open doors of the barn to watch the approaching storm.

"Hate to see so much lightning," said Hank. "Always means two or three big fires somewhere in the county."

"You're right," said Allen. "And with them go the hopes and the work and sacrifices of a farmer and his family for a lifetime."

"Look! There she comes!" said Hank.

Beyond the Tom Mead farm and across the valley, the black clouds had changed to gray, and they could see the wall of rain approaching. After a moment there was a great roar, the breeze picked up and became a wind, and the heavy, oppressive air lifted. Then up across the lots they could see the trees bend under the mighty force of the approaching gale.

"Better get these doors shut," said Allen. "That wind will wet the hay and might lift the roof right off."

They started to pull the doors together, but before they were entirely closed the wind hit them, and it was only with a struggle that they brought them together, just leaving a crack where they could watch the coming storm. With the wind came a few big drops of rain, and then there was a peculiar drumming on the roof of the barn, which increased like the rattle of musketry.

"My gosh!" yelled Hank. "It's hail!"

"If it gets bad," shouted Allen, "it'll strip the corn and ruin all the fruit in the county."

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



rodents, because my place has always been a sort of mixed up livestock den. The winter breezes drive them in to snuggle near my barley bin, but that's all gone, been fed to shoats, and so's my corn and smutty oats. All livestock from first frost to thaw which stay with me must chew on straw, and so the rats, pigs, hens and cows git nothing more than chaff to browse; and so them rats ran rustle there and freeze to death for all I care. I won't use traps or terrier pup until the state puts bounty up, so when they preach campaigns to me, I just say, Rats! and let it be.

OF ALL the programs planned in vain, I guess it's this here rat campaign which many neighbor folks has joined because they say them rats purloined the precious corn and linseed meal we need to make our eggs and veal. They put up posters everywhere to make us raid the rodent's lair, and taught us how to fumigate and fix up traps and poisoned bait. They aim to plug up every vent with metal sheets or hard cement, and not let boards and rubbish lay for hungry rats to hide away. They want to rid the farm of nests which harbor hordes of lousy pests. They hope all rats will get their fill of this here strychnine or red squill.

But, as for me, I have more sense than tryin' to fight a few

The POET'S CORNER

THE MISER

By Anne Murry Movius.

When the year is crowned
With gold,
I gather all a heart
Can hold.

Miser-like I hoard
My treasures
From field and forest's
Lavish measures.

Each lovely sight and
Sound I keep
While summer dreams
In her long sleep.

Then, as suddenly as it had come, the peculiar rattle of the hail on the roof ceased. The wind died down, and the storm settled into a heavy rain. Both men sighed with relief.

While they waited for the worst of the storm to be over so they could unhitch the horses and go about the chores, Betty, with a raincoat over her head, came running from the house into the basement barn and up the stairs. As soon as she came in sight of her brother and Hank and could catch her breath, she yelled:

"Al! Al! Mrs. Wilkins has just telephoned that our cows have broken out and are all in the Wilkins' cornfield. Wilkins and his hired man left in the rain on a run, and Mrs. Wilkins said her husband was plenty mad."

It was still pouring, but Allen and Hank rushed out of the barn, across the sodden fields until they came to the cow lane, and sure enough, a half mile or so from the barn there was a big gap in the fence. A little farther on they found Allen's whole dairy well into the edge of the Wilkins' cornfield. Wilkins and his men were running in from the other side shouting and gesticulating. Hank and Al got around on the other side of the cows, and the four men soon had them started back out of the corn across the edge of the meadow, and through the gap in the line fence.

Out of breath, the four men stood silently for a moment, and then Wilkins said:

"That's a nice mess. Look at that corn."

"Tain't so bad," said Hank. "They just went through the edge and most of it will straighten up."

"Shut up, Hank," said Al. Then to Wilkins:

"I'm sorry, Harry. Of course I'll pay you for any damage."

"Sorry!" snorted Wilkins. "What does that amount to? And as for pay, how can you pay for a half-grown crop? There ain't no time to grow another. If you'd stay home and look after your cattle instead of rampin' around with that fool Farm Bureau all the time, we wouldn't have got into a mess like this."

Surprisingly, Al held his temper and said:

"Now, Harry, what's the matter with you? You know that isn't fair. I haven't been away from the farm to amount to anything for weeks. And besides, if I remember rightly, this part of the fence is yours, not mine. Maybe if you'd look after your fence a little better it wouldn't have happened."

That didn't improve Wilkins' disposition any, and he snarled:

"I'm tellin' you, Clinton, that it better not happen again. It's not only the corn that your cows have ruined, but I don't want any of your lousy TB stock on my place to infect my dairy."

All four men were wet through. It was still raining a little, but not one of the four was paying any attention to that. Allen went toward Wilkins,

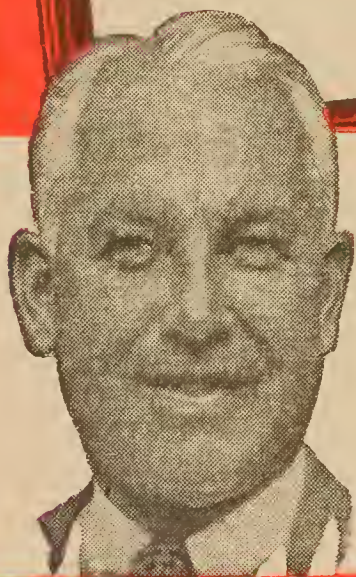
(Continued on Page 24)

A Special Invitation to FARM FAMILIES

You are cordially invited to attend another annual "Farming for Victory" meeting which will again be sponsored by Sinclair Agents in many communities this winter.

You will see a special talking movie — "Farm Front Fighters" — which gives practical suggestions on training new help and in caring for farm machinery. Another new sound film will show how to get the help of local organizations in working out farm problems. There will be entertainment features, too, assuring a happy evening for the whole family.

Over 200,000 farmers attended nearly 1,400 "Farming for Victory" meetings last winter. Watch for your local Sinclair Agent's announcement of the Sinclair farm meeting in your community.



Your local Sinclair Agent knows farm machinery and how to lubricate it properly. His truck delivers a complete line of Sinclair Farm Oils, Greases and Fuels direct to farms. Phone or write him your requirements.

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LOW PRICE



The Clark farmstead at Fletcher in the Vermont hills.

Save Time Doing Chores

By R. M. Carter

Vermont Agricultural Experiment Station.

THIRTY-FIVE years ago Leonard Clark moved to the Vermont farm where he now lives. He was only 17 at the time, but his father was sickly, and from the start he did nearly all the farm work alone. For a time it was nip and tuck to get the work done and to pay the bills, with very little time off for the activities which most young men enjoy.

Life was not always good to him. When he was 19 the barn blew down, and he had to provide for his stock by moving two other old barns to a new foundation. A few years later his father died, leaving not only all the work, but also all the decisions to Mr. Clark. Over long years an excellent milking herd of purebred Jerseys was developed. Then the test came along and most of them went down as reactors. There was sickness in the family. It would not have been surprising if Leonard Clark had soured a little on the world in general.

Through it all he has been a good citizen and a good neighbor. He has taken part in community affairs, worked with the young people and in the Grange, attended the extension meetings held in his town by the county agent, and read the farm papers. He has tried to take suggestions from others, and to follow recommended practices.

With the advent of the war Mr. Clark worked harder than ever before. There was no farm help to be had. He was in the barn at four in the morning, and frequently went back to the field after finishing his night chores. Neuritis developed in his hands. Despite his every effort his work seemed to pile up.

It must not be supposed that Mr. Clark is not a good farmer. He operates 150 acres of land, and in addition to crops there is a 1200-bucket sugar bush. Wood is cut for household use. There were 22 Jerseys on the farm, together with a team of horses and other cattle. He did all the work on this farm in 1942, except for the help of one man a month in sugaring, and for 7 days filling silo and sawing wood. No extra help was hired in haying. His accomplishment can be expressed as 416 man work units, or 55 per cent more than the average Vermont farmer.

In June, 1942, a worker from the Vermont Agricultural Experiment Station stopped at the farm at about chore time. Mr. Clark had spent a hard day in the hay field, and was in no mood for conversation. "Of course I want to do my chores quicker and easier," he said, in response to a question. "Who doesn't? But what can I do about it? Everytime anyone comes here with suggestions, I end up with more work. The barn inspector insisted that I build ventilators. The

veterinarian tells me to rinse my milking machine teat cups between cows in two solutions. Even the D.H.I. man tried to tell me to weigh each cow's grain as I feed. I don't see how I can stand any more advice. . . ."

But he did—he listened. During the conversation that evening, while the milking was being done, Mr. Clark came to realize that a man can work so hard that he becomes too tired to think,—that a farmer may be so busy with tasks close to his hands that he neglects the larger one of general organization.

The story of what Leonard Clark did to make his work easier makes fascinating reading for any hard-pressed dairy farmer. Within less than 3 months, spending under \$100, he so reorganized his barn chores that he was able to do in 3 hours 39 minutes the same work which previously required 5 hours 44 minutes and with the walking reduced from 3¼ to 1¼ miles per day. He did this by making four kinds of changes—rearranging the stable, providing suitable equipment (much of it homemade), locating tools and supplies conveniently, and rearranging his chore routine.

Mr. Clark's success can be duplicated by any alert, capable man who wants to do a better job, and who is willing to test labor-saving methods, and to adopt them if they prove effective. He realized that no two farms are exactly alike, and that the program which works on one may not work on another. Instead he studied the rules for efficient use of a worker's time and, using these general principles as a guide, attacked his own problems in his particular situation.

In summary, he arranged his cows as compactly as possible close to the door leading to his milk house, providing for "circular travel" at all times about each string of cows. He eliminated back-tracking by developing better work plans, made certain that each job fitted in smoothly with

(Continued on Page 24)

"HOW I SAVE TIME"

FOR THE best letter telling how you have "used your head to save your heels" on the farm, *American Agriculturist* will pay five dollars. First read what Mr. Clark did. Then tell us how you have saved time. For all other letters that we are able to publish, we will pay one dollar each.

Keep your letter short, not over 500 words, and mail it to us not later than November 17. In these days, every minute saved is a real gain, and your experience may help others to accomplish more in less time.



WITH herds in warring countries almost gone, the whole United Nations depend upon you for milk. You know the tremendous need—for soldiers . . . war-workers . . . starving mothers and children in the countries we free. And we know you are doing your level best. Fortunately, Prof. W. E. Petersen of Minnesota has released some valuable information which may help you

get even more milk without spending a cent. For years he has studied what makes cows "let down" their milk. He has learned that most cows cannot possibly let down all their milk because of little mistakes in handling at milking time. He has prepared some rules of milking that can increase production on thousands of farms. Purina Mills presents them here for you to use:

HOW TO MILK TO INCREASE MILK FLOW



1. MILK FAST. The ability of most cows to let down milk completely lasts only 7 minutes. Slow milking fails to get all the milk . . . slowly dries off the cow.



2. STRIP ONLY A FEW SECONDS, or not at all, even after a machine. Rapid milking and short stripping train cows to let down milk quickly and completely.



3. LEARN TO KNOW by feel when the udder has been emptied of milk. Instead of hand stripping, massage the udder and pull down on teat cups.



4. MILK COWS FIRST which let down their milk in response to milking preparations. Such cows will leak at the teats or show distention of udder.



5. DO NOT WASH or otherwise stimulate a cow's udder more than 2 minutes before you will milk her. If you do, she may not let down all her milk.



6. AVOID STRANGE NOISES or rough treatment just before or during milking. This disturbs some cows—keeps them from letting down all their milk.

ON THE FARM FRONT—

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information is free, whether you feed Purina or not. Call on him—any time—at his store with the Check-board Sign.



Published in the interest of Increased Food Production by
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PURINA CHOWS

"FOOD WILL WIN THE WAR AND WRITE THE PEACE"



Now for our SECOND WIND!

UNCLE SAM, with sleeves rolled up, has his enemies on the run. Progress crowds the headlines . . . Mussolini has been thrown out . . . Italy has surrendered . . . Hitler losing power . . . Berlin is bombed. With the tide of battle turning some commentators even predict—"Out of the Jeeps by Christmas!"

But watch out!

Such news carries its own poison. This and more to follow may prove as dangerous on the home front as it is ominous to the crumbling Axis. Our deadliest enemy is still entrenched within . . . ready to pounce on us as news of foreign successes grow.

The little Axis gremlins, perched on our radios and peering between the headlines, tell us—"See all the nice victories your brave American fighters are bringing you. Of course you're winning the war! Why worry, why sacrifice, why go without, why work harder or longer, why pinch and sweat and save, why produce at top speed, why crusade for Victory when Victory is already in the bag!"

If we listen to these little gremlins, Victory will be postponed by days, months, perhaps even years. Meanwhile, with each passing hour, casualty lists of our sons and brothers grow.

America has never been in higher gear than it is today. We are producing at our tops. You farmers are producing the greatest single material of victory and peace—FOOD! We must consolidate our gains—gain even greater strength from Victory headlines.

We dare not let up! Our work has just begun. Even when Victory comes—and it may be longer than we think—the Battle of Food will still be raging, and we must stay at our fighting-producing best! American food must more than "write" the peace. It must make the peace WORK. We are in the front lines for many years to come. Ours is a "war plant" that can never close!

Our sleeves are rolled up. Today, we're rolling them higher. Victories notwithstanding, our fight has just begun.

We're with you, Uncle Sam! Now for our SECOND WIND!

Daringly yours,

WM. H. DANFORTH

Chairman, Ralston Purina Company

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

1800 Checkerboard Square, St. Louis, Mo.



"HI'YA SKIPPER?"

"It's great to have you aboard.

"I'm taking a good look at you now because I may not have another chance for a long while.

"I'm shoving off soon, son, but before I go I want to tell you how I feel about you.

"I didn't fully understand what this war was all about until you got here. Now I really know what I'm fighting for.

"All I ever want you to know about dictators and concentration camps and race hatreds and slave nations and all the rest of the mess we're trying to clean up today, is what you'll read in your history books when you're old enough to go to school.

"I want you to grow up as a free American in a free world. I want you to enjoy more and better opportunities for getting ahead than I ever had. I want you to plan and live your own life in your own way—the American way.

"I want you to be free to climb as high in life as your own ability will take you—free to believe, think and talk as your conscience dictates—free to live without fear, without hatred and without war.

"Or else—I'd rather not come back at all!"

Helping support the deeds, sacrifices and hopes of America's armed forces—of which this young father is a symbol—are 30 million men and women, boys and girls on our nation's six million farms.

They, too, know what America is fighting for. They, too, are determined to insure for future generations the same rights and freedoms and opportunities which they themselves have enjoyed.

That is why America's farmers are toiling long, exhausting hours day in and day out to increase the already enormous flow of food and other farm products so vital to Victory.

That is why America's farmers want to remain free—free to run their own farms in their own individual ways without needless interference.

But despite military successes and all production records, this war is far from won. Every American has a bigger-than-ever job to do. Buy more War Bonds and Stamps. Turn in more scrap. Work harder at the job, whatever it may be.

Free American agriculture, business and labor, working together, are helping to speed the day when our boys will come home

victorious. And when that great day comes, we shall owe them more than parades and speeches. We shall owe them opportunities for jobs, both on farms and in cities, and a free America worthy of their sacrifices.

TEAMWORK WINS

Your Republic dealer is one of your neighbors. He knows you—knows what kind of a farm you run—and how you run it. He knows your problems. He lives in your community. He is vitally interested in its growth and prosperity. It is his business to supply your needs and see that you are satisfied. He is the friendly contact between us as steel manufacturers and you as a steel user. Working together as a team we can *all* help each other—all do a *better* job. That's the typically American way of doing things—and it's more important today than ever before.

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Once in a Lifetime

By Ed W. Mitchell

WE GO THROUGH this life only once, and as time is measured, each man's span is relatively short, so I think it is safe to venture the assertion that only once in a lifetime will any fruit grower find another season where spring weather was so unfavorable for fruit; fall weather so favorable for harvest; and markets so favorable for everyone except the poor ultimate consumer. I see by the papers that we are allowed to charge from about \$2.75 to \$4.25 per bushel for apples F.O.B. the farm, and assuming the price is doubled or tripled by the time the consumer pays, as it usually is, you just try to figure out what he is going to pay per piece or per pound for our apples.

That, however, is only part of the story. One ultimate consumer who knows her apples got six small apples for a quarter at the corner store. These six apples were of four different varieties, they were scabby and knotty and stung and could be used only for apple sauce. Worse than that, no amount of ingenious cooking could blend the four different sorts into one good mess of apple sauce. Such a condition should not be permitted to exist, and the fruit growers are the only ones who can prevent it. They can refuse to sell fruit of that sort to any other than a processor who will grind it up and process it beyond recognition. It is their market and their product that needs this protection, and no buyer is going to take the same pains that the fruit grower will to preserve whatever consuming public we have left.

This is really a serious matter. A combination of weather and other factors, such as this country has seldom experienced, leaves the apple about the

only fruit, other than citrus, that is generally available to the consuming public. It creates an opportunity to acquaint many new customers with our product and get folks accustomed to eating apples. We do not want this opportunity spoiled by a few growers or dealers dumping apples on the market that are not fit for anything but processing. There is no good excuse for it because both the demand and price for apples for processing is high enough to suit any reasonable grower and the net profits from selling that way are usually as great or greater than if such fruit is sorted, packed and packaged for sale as fresh fruit.

It certainly is a fact that many growers have a small crop of less than normal quality, and that consumers are driven to buy whatever they can get, but that is no good excuse for our killing our market for future sales when quantity and quality may be up and prices down. Such years do occur, as every apple grower knows only too well, and this is a good time to exercise some self-restraint and foresight and patronize the by-product plants we have been praying for to come to our rescue in the years gone by.

This season has demonstrated the value of preparedness to meet any possible contingency of weather and pests. Those growers who were prepared and fought all the way through to the finish are having a pretty good season compared to those who got stuck in the mud and failed to make the grade. However, we all will have another try at it when the next year rolls around and we don't want to find our market curtailed by a lot of consumers disgusted with apples from their experiences this year.

HOME MADE BEAN THRESHER

A year ago many of my lima beans dried on the vine before I could get them picked. We pulled them, and stored them in the barn, and the next problem was to thresh them, so I rigged up a machine.

I made it of an old-fashioned clothes wringer, and an electric motor. I put them on a table 2½' high, 3' long, and 2½' wide. I made the table of 2" light wood, and cut holes in the top of the table on both sides of the wringer, one for the shells to drop through, and the beans dropped through the other one into a box. I made the bottom roller of the wringer larger than the top roller by putting a piece of inner tubing from a bicycle over it. I made a hopper in front of the lower roller to feed the beans in, and put a guard in front of the rollers for

safety. In a few days I shelled out a ton of beans without cracking them.

The cost of this machine was as follows: 50 cents for a wringer, 75 cents for an old motor, 45 cents for a belt, and 60 cents for a V-shaped pulley. If you can't get an electric motor, the wringer could be turned by hand. To shell properly, the beans must be dry.

I also made a honey extractor some years ago. I took a 50-gallon vinegar barrel, and cut off about one-quarter of it to make it the right height. I used some gears and shafts from an old lime spreader which was used on the back of a wagon. I made the cage for the frames of honey of wood, and covered the outside of the cage with ¼" window wire.

The cage was fastened to the shaft inside the barrel, and the inside of the barrel was painted with hot wax so that the honey would not stick. It cost me \$2.10, and does a perfect job. —Evan Jones, Trenton, N. J.

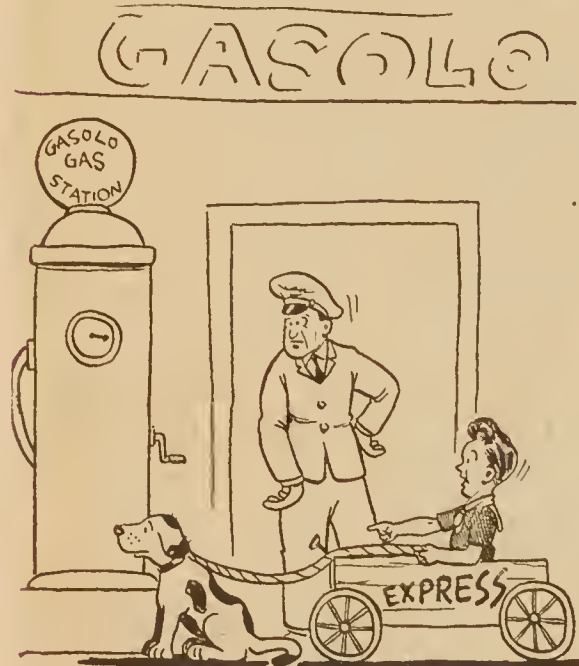
(EDITOR'S NOTE: If you have made some tool that saves time and hard work tell us about it!)

—A. A.—

GRANGE HAS NEW HOME

Grangers everywhere will be proud to know that the National Grange has purchased the headquarters building at Washington, D. C., something the Grange has looked forward to for many a long year.

The building is a modern eight-story structure, located only a short distance from the White House, and near the U. S. Chamber of Commerce. It cost \$300,000, and the purchase was made possible by the accumulation of funds over many years through gifts by Granges and Grange members all over the country.



"Three quarts of water, and wipe off his nose, please!"

Did you get your copy



of this valuable book?

—It's absolutely FREE to every farm tractor owner!

YOU MAY NOT be an expert mechanic, but you have to keep your tractor in good operating condition. It's your wartime job to perform necessary service and maintenance work so your tractor will not break down.

To provide you with service and lubrication facts you will need to protect your tractor and keep it running efficiently, Gulf offers you a valuable new booklet entitled "The Gulf Farm Tractor Guide."

In this book you will find complete information on the proper servicing of air cleaners, batteries, cooling systems, ignition systems, and other vital parts.

There is a lubrication section which explains the *reason why*, as well as the *how*, of proper lubrication. There is a lubrication chart for your particular make and type of tractor, another for your farm truck.

By following the information contained in this book, you will be reasonably certain of getting dependable, trouble-free operation from your tractor.

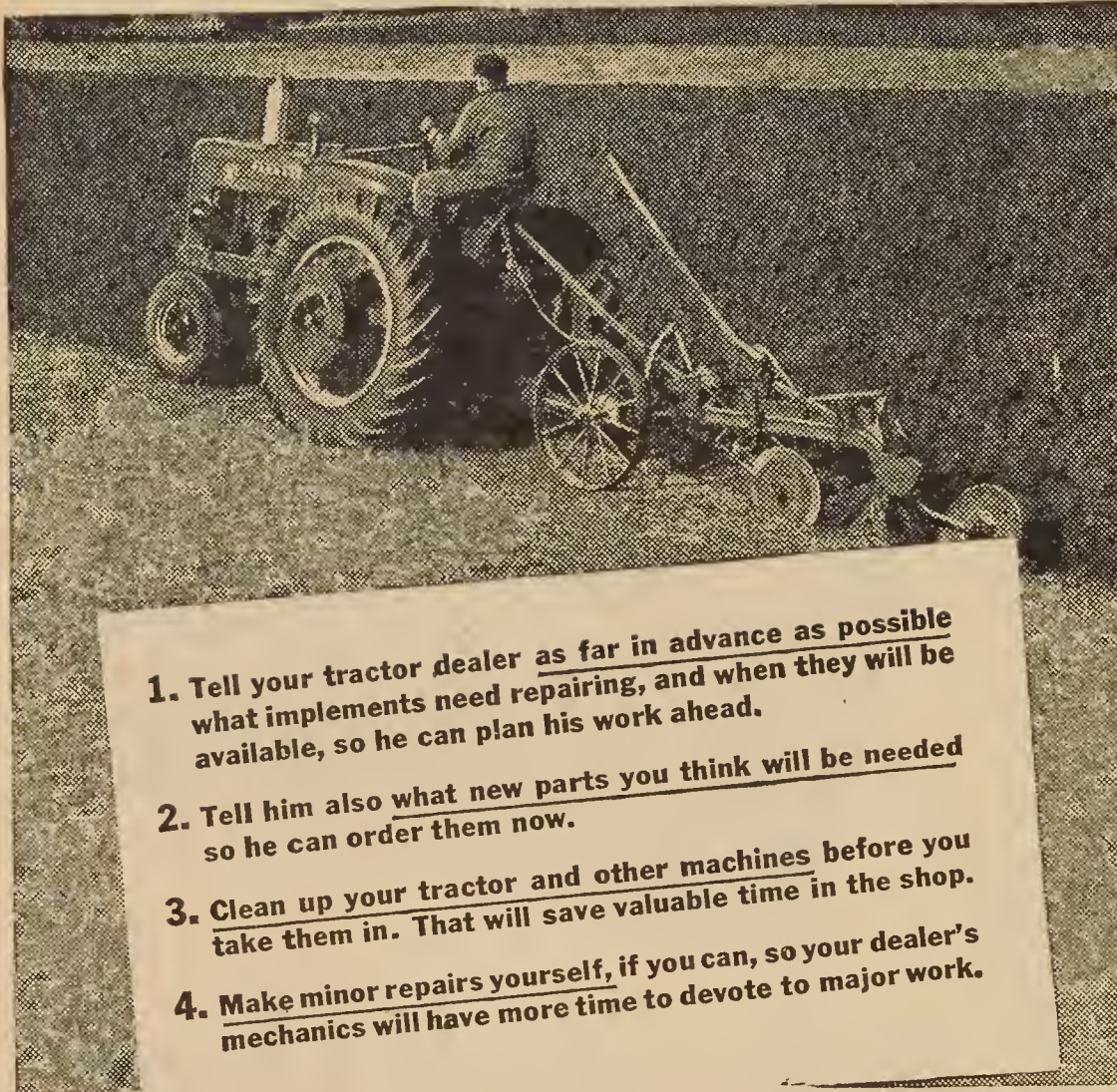


If you would like your copy of this 60-page Gulf Farm Tractor Guide, simply fill out and mail the coupon attached below. It will be sent to you promptly, no obligation.

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HOW YOU CAN HELP your tractor dealer give you better service in wartime!



1. Tell your tractor dealer as far in advance as possible what implements need repairing, and when they will be available, so he can plan his work ahead.
2. Tell him also what new parts you think will be needed so he can order them now.
3. Clean up your tractor and other machines before you take them in. That will save valuable time in the shop.
4. Make minor repairs yourself, if you can, so your dealer's mechanics will have more time to devote to major work.

If you need an overhaul this year, get a . . . *Power Booster Overhaul*

The 1944 food production program calls for the biggest outlay of farm power in the history of the country. There are two important things you can do to get set for it.

FIRST, get your tractor and other farm machinery in tip-top shape for spring *now*—so there's no chance of losing precious days waiting for spring service work.

SECOND, if your tractor needs an overhaul and is not the high compression type, get a Power Booster Overhaul. When replacing worn parts, have your tractor dealer install high-altitude pistons (or high compression head in some models), put in "cold" type spark plugs, and make the recommended manifold change or adjustment—and if you have not already done so, switch from any heavier tractor fuel to regular gasoline.

Gasoline offers you more power. A Power Booster Overhaul enables

you to take full advantage of that extra power—to convert it into more acres plowed in a day or the same job done in a shorter time.

Gasoline gives you the further advantage of greater convenience, increased flexibility, easier starting. It saves oil by reducing crankcase dilution—is economical to use.

For further information on Power Booster Overhauls, see your tractor dealer or write for our free booklet entitled "High Compression Overhaul and Service."

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Present-day high compression tractors do not require premium priced gasoline. Good regular gasoline—the regular gasoline sold by nearly all gasoline stations and tank wagons—is satisfactory for use in new high compression tractors or old tractors that are changed over to high compression.

The Question Box

BITTER MILK

Will you please tell me what is wrong with one of my two cows. They eat and pasture together and freshen about three months apart. Last year one of them started giving very bitter milk about three months before freshening, and now it is two months since she freshened, and the milk is already so bitter we can't even use it for butter. The other cow keeps sweet until the very last milking. Is there anything I can feed her to keep it sweeter, or is it a characteristic of the cow?—S. P.

The bitterness that develops in the milk and butter produced by your cow is due to the action of the enzyme called lipase. This very frequently occurs among cows and is more apt to occur during the later part of the lactation period. There is one remedy that will prevent the enzyme from developing. This is to pasteurize the milk.

If the milk is heated to a temperature of 160° Fahrenheit and held there for 15 seconds and then cooled the lipase will not develop. Some cows produce more lipase than others, so milk from such cows will become bitter and rancid quicker.

It is sometimes possible to prevent this enzyme from forming by giving the cow a good dose of physic. Or another suggestion is to give the cow a tablespoonful of powdered saltpeter daily for 4 or 5 days. If you happen to have a plentiful supply of carrots, two or three quarts a day could be fed to the cow. In some instances beneficial results will be obtained, but pasteurization is the most satisfactory method. If you wish to make good tasting butter from the sweet cream, I suggest that you use the following method:

Each day's accumulation of cream should be heated to 160° Fahrenheit for 15 seconds. Use a double boiler or its equivalent. Then cool the cream to 50° Fahrenheit or below. (Caution: Cool current day's cream before adding it to the cream previously pasteurized and cooled.) You will possibly not want to keep cream for more than 3 days without churning.—A. R. Merrill, Professor of Dairy Industry, the University of Connecticut.

—A. A.—

SALT FOR HENS

I've heard that salt is a good thing to give hens when they develop cannibalism. How much is used, and how is it given?

Salt is usually given in the drinking water at the rate of 1 tablespoon to a gallon. Give the hens what they'll drink of this for half a day on three alternate days. In other words, give them salt water one forenoon, then skip a day before giving it to them again.

—A. A.—

PUMPKINS

Will you kindly give your opinion on the feed values, per ton, of pumpkins compared to corn meal?—L. E. M., Vermont.

Pumpkins have a high percentage of water, and on that basis are more comparable to silage than they would be to grain. Tests have shown that it takes about 2½ tons of pumpkins to equal 1 ton of corn silage for dairy cows.

One hundred pounds of corn contains about 85 pounds of total digestible nutrients, while 100 pounds of silage will contain about 17 pounds of total digestible nutrients. In other words, corn silage contains only about one-fifth as much nutrients as corn meal. Pumpkins contain between 6 and 7 pounds of nutrients per hundred, so it would take about 1200 pounds of pump-

kins to give as much nutrients as 100 pounds of corn meal.

That doesn't mean that pumpkins are not worth feeding to cows or pigs, but obviously you will not be able to make any big reduction in the grain ration of the animals that get them.

—A. A.—

POINTS FOR FARM BUTTER

How many points must I collect when I sell butter made on the farm?

The points for home-made butter were recently increased from 6 points to 10 points a pound. At the same time, creamery butter was raised to 16 points.

—A. A.—

BUYING A BULL

I am in the market for a herd sire. I'm interested in a young bull. Figures on the sire of this bull show that four of his daughters had production considerably better than their dams. Is that sufficient evidence that the young bull will improve my herd?

You should have more information. In the first place, are these four daughters the only daughters the bull has with records, or did the owner merely pick the best records and ignore the others? The safe way to figure a bull's capacity to improve a herd is to study the records of all its daughters.

Second, you should know the production of the dams of these daughters. A bull may have the inheritance to improve the production in a poor herd, but might actually lower the production of a high-producing herd. The better your herd, the more difficult it is to find a bull whose daughters will produce better than their dams.

When you're buying a young bull, look for one from a sire whose near relatives are uniformly good producers and one whose daughters, from good producers, give more milk than their dams did. Buying a young bull is more of a gamble than purchasing a proven sire but records on all close relatives reduce the chances of making a bad buy.

—A. A.—

SOIL ACIDITY

Can you explain the meaning of the term "pH" that is so often used to describe the acidity of soil?

On the pH scale, 7 is the neutral point. Any number larger than 7 denotes some degree of alkalinity. Any number below 7 indicates acidity. Most soils test between a pH 5 and pH 7. On the pH scale, a soil testing pH 6 is considered as ten times more acid than one with a test of pH 7.

—A. A.—

RING WORM

What causes ring worm on calves, and what is a good way to treat it?

Ring worm is caused by a fungus growth. It spreads outward in all directions to new tissues. That is where it gets the name "ring worm." It spreads rather easily to other calves, so an important part of control is to clean and disinfect infected premises thoroughly. An excellent treatment is to wash the infected parts daily with soap and warm water containing washing soda, and then to apply tincture of iodine once a day for three or four days and then every second day for a few days.

Humans can become infected with ring worm, so it is a good idea to be careful if you have cuts or broken spots on the skin. A good precaution is to wear rubber gloves if you can get them.

USE TODAY'S PROFITS

★ Buy U.S. War Bonds ★

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"Farm & Ranch Bookkeeping Simplified," a nationwide service EXCLUSIVELY for farmers and ranchers. Created by top-flight specialist who was born and reared on a farm and knows your problems. Impressive literature free about this inexpensive service that safeguards your interest.

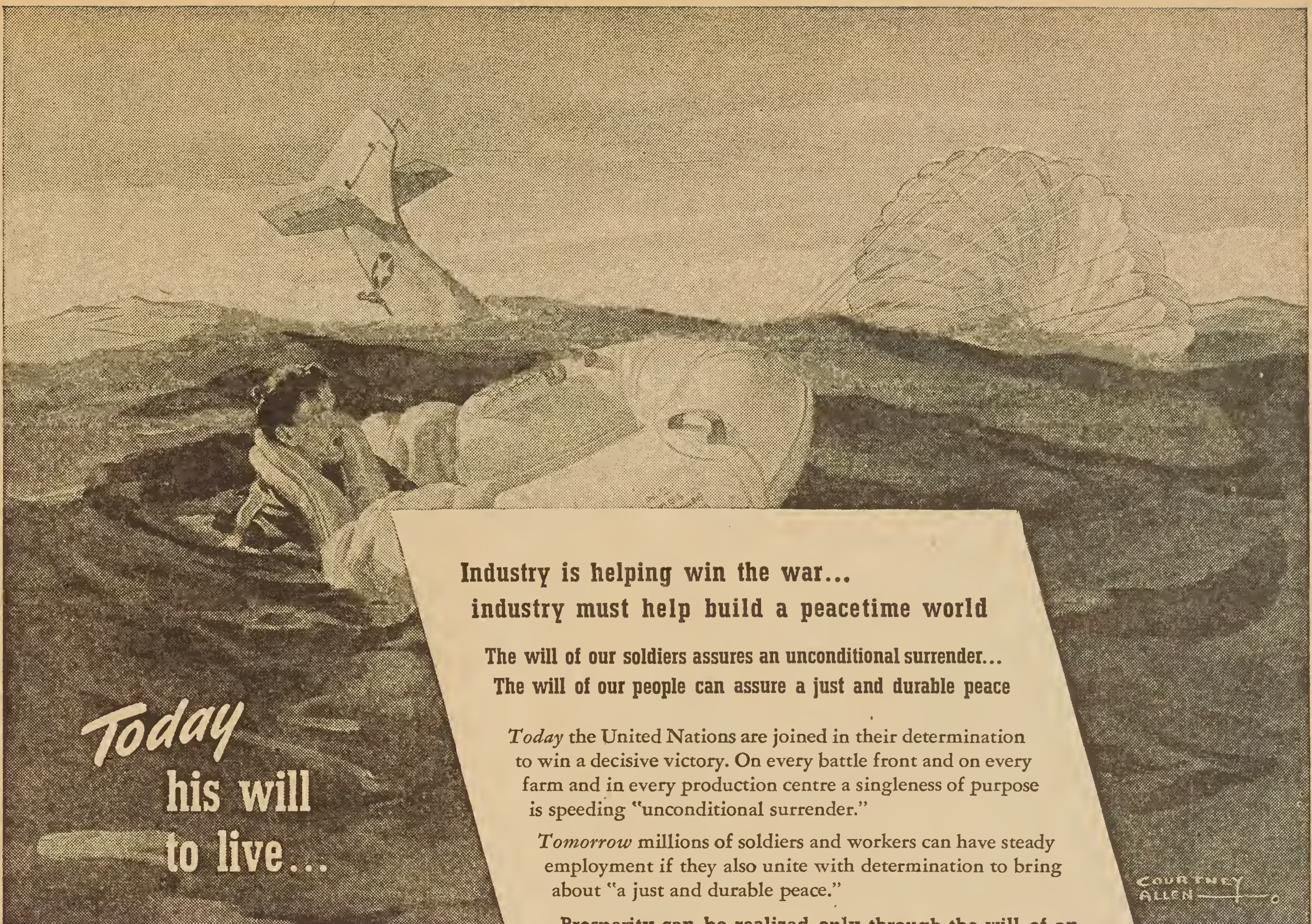
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If you can't get . . .

that new Craine silo you've been looking for . . . remember . . . much of the material formerly used in CRANE Silos is now going into war equipment for our boys! If you will need a new silo this year—don't wait—early order may still secure yours! Write for prices. CRANE, Inc., 1113 Pine St., Norwich, N.Y.

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Today
his will
to live...

**Industry is helping win the war...
industry must help build a peacetime world**

**The will of our soldiers assures an unconditional surrender...
The will of our people can assure a just and durable peace**

Today the United Nations are joined in their determination to win a decisive victory. On every battle front and on every farm and in every production centre a singleness of purpose is speeding "unconditional surrender."

Tomorrow millions of soldiers and workers can have steady employment if they also unite with determination to bring about "a just and durable peace."

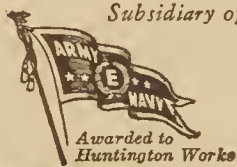
Prosperity can be realized only through the will of an informed and a united people. With their courage and their determination, the people's will to accomplish a righteous peace is irresistible.

People here, in common with people of other lands, can prosper materially and spiritually after the war ends—but only if now the peoples of the United Nations make loud their demands for "a just and durable peace."

THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY, INC.

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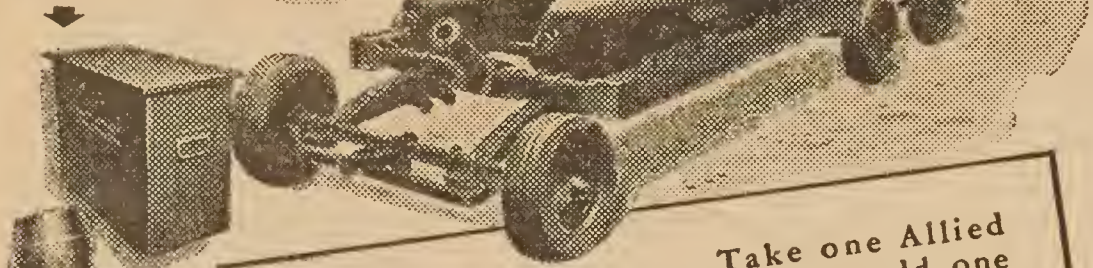
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his prayers
are answered



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*RECIPE FOR
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You think of a human hair as something pretty small. Yet, AC builders of the R. A. F. bombsight cannot allow the measurements of its parts to vary from perfection by more than one-twelfth of a "hair's" breadth.

It is in production requirements such as this that AC's years of experience in building precision products for motor cars proves its value in wartime.

But, good as the workmanship is, it cannot keep these fabulous devices from wear and combat damage. So, R. A. F. technicians give each one the most careful maintenance.

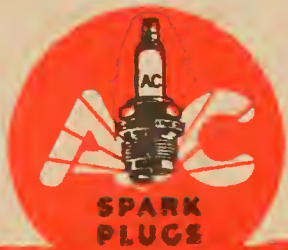
"What's sauce for the goose—"

Your spark plugs share with the bombsight the need for regular, expert care. You can obtain skilled service on spark plugs—and all nine AC products—from your automotive repair man.

Read the panel below. Follow its recommendations. And, when replacement becomes necessary, select AC—for complete satisfaction. AC SPARK PLUG DIVISION — GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION

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Maybe your son—your daughter—your husband—your relative or friend—is in it now. Your fighter needs the food, guns, planes, ships that your War Bonds will provide. So—buy more War Bonds—buy them now—won't you?



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SPARK PLUGS—Dirty or worn plugs waste up to 10% on gas. They also cause hard starting, weaken your battery. Have your plugs cleaned and adjusted every few months.

AIR CLEANERS—A dirty air cleaner chokes down the flow of air into the carburetor. Your air cleaner should be rinsed

whenever your car is lubricated.

OIL FILTERS—Slow driving accelerates formation of soot and carbon in engine oil. This dirt will clog piston rings, cause increased consumption of oil and gas. Replace your oil filter element whenever your dealer's AC Oil Test Pad shows that your oil is dirty.

FUEL PUMPS—Practically trouble free. But, if yours has been in use thirty or forty thousand miles, a check-up may be due.

DRIVING INSTRUMENTS—Speedometer, gasoline gauge, oil pressure gauge, ammeter and temperature gauge seldom need service. But, if they give trouble, have them cared for at once.



Spark Plugs



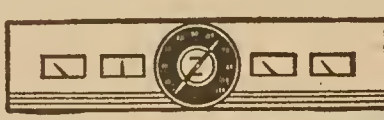
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Wood is bringing the highest prices ever known. There is a big demand everywhere. Use an OTTAWA Log Saw, easily operated. Fells trees, saws limbs. Turn your wood lot into money. OTTAWA MFG. CO., 1131 Wood Street, OTTAWA, KANSAS

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This field in the Fish Creek drainage area will produce wonderful crops when it is drained properly.

Drainage Triples Yields

By H. J. Rath

Regional Engineer, Soil Conservation Service.

"SINCE OUR district finished work on the Fish Creek drainage project near Holcomb, N. Y., recently, my phone has been ringing several times a day," John A. Page says ruefully. "Half the farmers in Ontario County seem to want to know whether we can do the same kind of a job in their neighborhood."

That's the way Mr. Page answers when someone asks him what farmers think of drainage in his county. A farmer himself, he is chairman of the board of directors for the Ontario soil conservation district established by the county board of supervisors early in 1941.

The particular drainage job to which he refers is a 3.4 mile project which includes a main ditch and three subsidiary ditches reaching out into nearby farmland. It has improved about 425 acres of the best land on Fish Creek in East Bloomfield township, or in New York State in fact. About one-third of the land is muck. Only 19 farms benefit directly but the better drainage is expected to nearly triple their crop production and increase their sales to the tune of \$80,000 a year.

This astounding increase is being achieved on land which grows potatoes and truck for the most part. Old drainage ditches through that area were silted full before the present job was completed and it was often impossible to cultivate the crop on this land because it was so wet. One year in four it was too wet to harvest some crops, representing loss of all the labor, machinery, seed, fertilizer, and use of the land for the year. The growers who have benefited from the recent drainage job estimate that their total yield of potatoes alone will increase from the 12,500 bushels a year to 40,000 bushels—an increase of 275 bushels an acre.

Farmers along Fish Creek have already taken advantage of the new drainage system this year, although it did not near completion until late June. At a meeting with the soil conservation district directors, one farmer said his yields of cabbage would run as high as 30 tons to the acre with improved drainage as opposed to a yield of eight tons, or less, to the acre in recent years. Another farmer who has 50 acres of potatoes said that yields had formerly been running around 125 bushels to the acre in recent years but that this year he expects yields of 400 to 500 bushels per acre.

Drainage in the Fish Creek section is not a new proposition. During the last war farmers there hired a contractor who excavated a ditch system

for \$16,000. It was financed on a 20-year basis and taxes were assessed against the farmers who benefited. Unfortunately there was no provision made for proper maintenance of this ditch system and even before the taxes had all been paid it silted full in several places. The silting resulted from erosion occurring in the 2400 acres of farms drained by Fish Creek.

The present job has cost about \$8,000 and the expense was shared by the farmers who benefited and the soil conservation district. This is a little under \$20 per acre benefited for this main channel. Drainage on the individual's own property will be borne by him but laterals and tile are already installed on most of the land. All legal and financial arrangements were handled by the directors of the Ontario County soil conservation district. Farmers furnished the explosives and provided labor necessary to clear the ditch site, while the Soil Conservation Service loaned the services of an engineer to the district to do all the engineering and survey work. A local contractor was hired to dig the ditches.

Labor is sufficient on Fish Creek farms now to cultivate all the land which has been improved. Actually, no new land has been brought into production, no new farms have been established and no new machinery has been necessary to carry out the farming operations since the drainage work has been completed. It has merely been a question of benefiting existing fields.

The big question along Fish Creek is "Will the land stay drained once the ditches are finished?"

Mr. Page says "Yes!" He thinks this year's job of cleaning old ditches and building new ones wouldn't have been necessary if there had been a soil conservation district organized in 1917. The district directors plan to inspect the ditches twice a year and work out a cooperative scheme with the farmers concerned to keep them clear of brush and other obstructions. Also, the district is planning for erosion control on the hill farms in the watershed. This will not only benefit the hill farms but will help prevent silt from washing into the ditches.

There are thousands of acres of the best land in New York State, already tiled in many cases, which need such drainage work and maintenance. Tile systems are reduced in efficiency due to silting of the outlets by erosion. We need maximum production from this richest soil now. After the war there will still be need for it since our bottomlands will always be the most efficient to farm.

Now's the time of year to treat Machinery-Blight



Never heard of it, eh? Well, any farm equipment, worked as hard as you worked yours last season, has probably developed Machinery-Blight! It's no joke. It weakens parts, brings on breakdowns — usually when you need your equipment most.

Machinery-Blight, of course, is just plain wear. It means trouble ahead. And the country, facing its greatest food needs in history, can't afford to have any farm equipment at less than peak efficiency.

Now look. It's an easy matter to get and install replacements for worn parts this Winter. But if you put it off till Spring, you may have a long wait for parts—at a bad time.

So check over all your equipment for worn or broken parts—and order replacements without delay. Pay special attention to power equipment — because its horsepower has got to take the place of a lot of manpower these days!

And here's something extra you can do for your tractor, to keep it fit as a fiddle during those hard, driving days ahead. Give it the wear-protection of Veedol Tractor Oil, the 150-hour oil that's made from 100% Pennsylvania crude—the world's finest.

VEEDOL 150-hour Tractor Oil **SAVES FUEL** by reducing power blow-by. **SAVES TIME** by avoiding breakdown delays. **SAVES REPAIRS** through greater heat-and-wear resistance. **SAVES OIL** — goes for

150 hours between changes in gasoline-driven tractors; cuts oil consumption in all tractors regardless of fuel used. **SAVES TRACTORS** — assures long, economical service.

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OIL IS AMMUNITION... USE IT WISELY—BUY MORE WAR BONDS

N. Y. Farmers Demand Higher Ceilings at Syracuse Meeting

By L. B. Sheffington

"If present price policies are continued, milk production will be about 85 per cent of the goal, instead of 101 per cent." So read a report of the

dairy committee presented by Newell Hutchinson at the 1944 farm goals conference in Syracuse. It said that raising the price of milk and the corn ceiling would enable dairymen to get their fair share of corn. "No appreciable increase in roughages can be expected," it said, "so any increase in milk must come from grain feeding."

Poultrymen found themselves in a similar position. The poultry and egg committee reported that a 50 per cent rise in the cost of feed results only in a 5-per cent increase in parity prices, which do not include the cost of labor. It said the government's policy in regard to feed must be made known at once in order that New York poultrymen may plan their 1944 hatching program.

While considerable emphasis was placed on the necessity of announcing production and price programs early, so that farmers might know what to plan, market gardeners found themselves discouraged by the price program already announced. Reporting for the market gardeners' committee, T. Harvey Holmes said "all incentive for production of early vegetables has been removed under the ceilings already announced." It was said that production of early tomatoes, snap beans and some other crops might be off 25 per cent.

Ask Support Prices

A committee representing producers of commercial vegetables said that support prices were necessary to enable producers to plan to reach their goals. "The only reason we ask for support prices is because there is no other way

of insuring cost of production as long as we are bound at the top by ceilings that are too low," said John S. Wickham. The committee said that in reporting on possible production goals it necessarily was influenced by the limitations of price ceilings.

This committee said it was unalterably opposed to subsidies, as it felt they will result in higher prices to consumers. It was explained over and over again that the growers believed that subsidies could not be considered an incentive for production; that they were misleading, and that the greatest incentive to large production would be prices that would give growers a reasonable chance of breaking even.

It was pointed out that production costs in 1944 will be higher than in 1943, and for this reason support prices generally should be at higher levels.

Machinery Needed

Many of the growers saw greatly increased needs for machinery and parts in 1944. It was said producers would be reluctant to tackle more than they could handle unless assured machinery and parts, packages, labor and supplies. It was warned that there can be no further depleting of farm help without disastrous effects on production.

The situation of canners and processors was explained by Howard Cumming, president of the Association of New York State Canners. He said it was necessary that ceiling and support prices be announced in advance of the season. "It is poor business to contract for goods before we know what we can pay and what we can charge," he said. He urged that there be one administrative head over all production, pricing and processing policies. This resolution was adopted without a dissenting vote. The resolution said that "many agencies have brought about confusion and resulted in decreased production."

Institute Praised

Frank Beneway, Ontario master farmer and president of the New York and New England Apple Institute, is receiving heavy mail these weeks. And it is mostly congratulatory! Originally when the OPA was directed to place ceilings on apples offered as fresh fruit it proposed \$2.18 for a 48-pound bushel. Beneway and Mark Buckman, member of the National Apple Planning Committee, went to Washington. Prices for apples for processing and ceilings for fresh fruit are far better than first proposed and represent a great job of "selling" by the institute.

Processing apple prices to growers have a top of \$3.10 per 100 pounds for hard varieties and \$2.50 for soft varieties. The November f. o. b. ceiling price for 48 pounds of fresh apples is \$2.94, advancing to \$3.30 by Feb. 1. Ceilings on sales of the same weight sold by growers to institutions, retailers and government agencies in November is \$3.60. Sales to intermediate sellers carry a November ceiling of \$3.36. As the average weight of New York varieties is probably around 44 pounds, bushel prices will be less accordingly. But it should be remembered that OPA proposed \$2.18 for a 48-pound bushel. Beneway says growers apparently appreciate that the "Apple Institute in this one season has many times repaid all they ever put into it."

—A. A.—

CORNELL GRANGE TO RESUME MEETINGS

The Cornell Grange No. 1577 will start its meetings again in November, meeting the first and third Tuesdays of each month. Students who are entering Cornell this fall and belong to a Grange in their home town are cordially invited to the meetings. Anyone wishing more information is urged to get in touch with Miss Doris E. Wynn, Secretary, 534 Thurston Ave., Ithaca, or Prof. Charles Taylor, Roberts Hall.

MILK NEWS

Class I Increase

Effective November 1, the Class I price of milk for producers shipping to the metropolitan area will be increased from \$3.50 to \$3.70. The increase comes following an announcement by Administrator Marvin Jones of a price increase in skim milk powder for animal feed. This price forms a part of the formula for setting the Class I price and brings an automatic increase. It is estimated that it will add \$475,000 to the income of dairymen shipping to the metropolitan area. It marks the first increase in the Class I price since November, 1942, when the increase was from \$3.20 to \$3.50. Including subsidy, the October uniform price is estimated at \$3.80.

Milk Subsidy

The amount of milk subsidy to be received by New York, Pennsylvania and Vermont producers has been announced as 40c per cwt. The rate to New Jersey, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island is 50c cwt. This subsidy, you will remember, is to be paid dairymen for milk produced during October, November and December. Application will be made to the county Agricultural Adjustment Office by dairymen, and subsidy checks will come direct from Washington. There is no certainty that the subsidy will be continued after January 1.

Dairymen have opposed the subsidy, asking instead for an increase in price. However, when the rate was announced Fred Sexauer, President of Dairymen's League, protested vigorously to J. B. Hutson, Director of the Food Production Administration; also to Administrator Marvin Jones, James F. Byrnes and Roy Hendrickson. The basis of Mr. Sexauer's protest was the setting of a subsidy rate of 40c for New York and of 50c for some other states in the Northeast, which he claimed was rank discrimination.

Up-State Consumers Rationed

Beginning November 1 milk sales in six upstate New York markets were limited to the amount of fluid milk sold last June, and to three-fourths as much cream. Exceptions are given to dealers delivering less than 1,000 qts. of milk or 500 qts. of cream a day. Areas affected are the Niagara Frontier, Utica-Rome, Rochester, Syracuse, and Albany-Schenectady-Troy.

Food Forum

The Dairymen's League is sponsoring a third Food Forum to be held in Chancellor's Hall, Albany, on Thursday, November 18. These forums are held to acquaint the public with facts about the food situation.

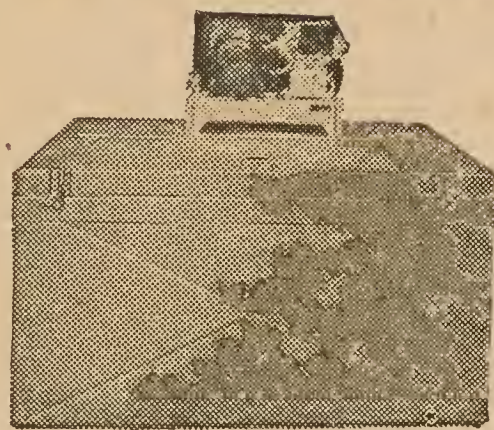
—A. A.—

ELECTRICITY

The New York State Electric & Gas Corporation has filed with the Public Service Commission a plan which will reduce line extension costs to farmers who meet War Production Board requirements. Effective November 8, farmers who meet the requirements will be able to get single-phase electric service for a monthly minimum of two dollars. Before that, minimum charges were based on the length of the line extension.

The War Production Board permits line extension on the basis of the farm's contribution to food production. A farmer who wants service must show his county War Board that he has produced, or will produce, at least five animal units. An animal unit is one dairy cow, thirty breeding ewes, three brood sows, seventy-five laying hens or six hundred broiler chickens. An extension of 100 feet is allowed for each animal unit the farmer has.

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Phyllis, Ethelyn and Beatrice Starkey of Keene, N. H., with their Guernsey heifers.

New England Youngsters Get Early Dairy Start

ENTHUSIASTIC members of the Monadnock Region 4-H Dairy Club in Cheshire County, New Hampshire, organized only three years ago, are now contributing about 20,000 quarts of milk, or the equivalent of 2100 pounds of butter each month to this fighting nation's food supply. This fall 14 more cows are in production to make a total of 39 dairy cows producing food for Victory as a result of this organized club work.

The success story of this Club's activities reads like a movie script and in many cases would make a better novel than some books that adorn the nation's bookshelves.

Three years ago Howard Goodnow, of West Swanzey, borrowed money from the bank to buy a little registered Guernsey heifer. He paid this money back and with his brother, George, bought another heifer the next year. The first heifer freshened and produced a heifer calf. She is now milking over 14 quarts per day which provides plenty of milk and butter for the family. By early fall the second heifer was in production and this family had butter or milk to sell. In a few years they will have a Guernsey herd. This is particularly fortunate as last year Mr. Goodnow was forced to quit his job in town because of ill health. With poultry and dairy projects these two boys can about take care of the family's food needs.

Just a few miles north of Keene lives the Starkey family. The two boys are now away from home doing their share to insure Victory. The three girls, Phyllis, Ethelyn, and Beatrice, carry

poultry, garden, canning, clothing and dairy projects as their contribution to this fighting nation. Phyllis bought her first Guernsey heifer three years ago, with her sisters and brothers following this example soon afterwards. She later bought two more heifers and won two animals as prizes for her outstanding work.

The five young Starkeys now own a herd of 29 dairy animals. Eight of these are milking cows that produce an average of more than 40 pounds of milk per day. These young enthusiasts do all the work of feeding and caring for this herd.

Just three years ago Mr. and Mrs. Elmer MacKenzie helped their young son, Warren, select and buy a registered Guernsey heifer. They later became so enthusiastic about dairying that they went out and bought a few more heifers and a registered bull as a foundation for a herd. At that time Mr. MacKenzie was driving a bread truck. Now, just three years later, the picture is entirely changed. He is delivering the milk produced by this herd of Guernseys. The day material for this story was gathered, he delivered 355 quarts of milk in Keene, N. H.

Numerous other examples could be cited to show the results of cooperation among organizations in promoting this vital activity. The plan for this calf club was instigated by The American Guernsey Cattle Club in cooperation with the Monadnock Region Association and is supervised directly by Cheshire County Club Agent, Mary Hall, of Keene. The record speaks for itself.

A Bang Eradication Program

THE FOLLOWING is part of the 1943 report of the Herd Health Committee of the American Dairy Science Association. The chairman of the committee is C. G. Bradt, of the New York State College of Agriculture. Also on the committee, from our territory, is George Taylor of New Jersey.

On the control of Bang's disease, the committee recommends:

1. Blood test the herd when starting your program.
 - (a) If clean, strive to avoid admitting disease.
 - (b) If lightly infected, segregate reactors. Retest the clean cattle in 30 to 60 days. If no more reactors are found, dispose of the one or two reactors.
 - (c) If badly infected, keep the reactors, if otherwise desirable cows, and prevent as far as possible their spreading to the clean cattle.
2. Raise your dairy herd replacements.
3. Vaccinate calves, four to eight months of age with strain 19 vaccine.
 - (a) In a few instances, owners with Bang's-free herds may not wish to vaccinate calves.

- (b) The vaccination of adult cattle is not now advised.

4. Gradually dispose of any retained reactors as vaccinated heifers come into production.
5. Blood test the herd regularly, at least once a year:

- (a) As a means of measuring the Bang's elimination progress.
- (b) To detect any new cases of disease which might occur in the herd.
- (c) To check the recovery of vaccinated calves from positive to negative.
- (d) To help speed the time when the herd will be clean.
- (e) To determine when the herd is free of Bang's disease.

Those who follow the plan of buying most of their replacements should blood test their herds regularly and as far as possible endeavor to keep clean herds or work toward clean herds. When cows are bought, the disease condition of one's own herd should be in mind. It would be folly to buy negative, blood-tested cows to put in infected herds unless such purchased individuals were previously vaccinated as calves. Likewise, one should not

(Continued on Page 17)

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The Hinman is so efficient because it enlists the cow's cooperation. Hinman has found the exact degree of vacuum at which cows milk best. They like its steady, soothing action. They relax, and let their milk down freely. With this faster milking, the udder is more thoroughly drained and both milk and butterfat production is increased.

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BRED FOR ECONOMICAL EGG PRODUCTION
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S. C. White Leghorns—50 years experience in
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Satisfaction is our motto.

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DOWN THE Alley



By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

This is a livestock appeal. Please do not sell any more of those little pigs from 50c to \$2.00 apiece—or any more heifers around \$40 or \$50—or any more little lambs at 5c to 7c a pound—or any more good horses under \$100.

While these are not prevailing prices for good horses or good edible animals, still there are so many of them being moved that one could call the country panicky. On the other hand, if you run into some of these young animals from someone who really wants to sell, buy them, for you simply cannot go wrong. The present situation is a crying shame that, before long, will have the city people crying again.

Now I know you are saying:

"What will we feed them? Grain we cannot get, and hay is so high we feel that we should sell it."

But even though we may have too little feed for the animals we have, that is no reason to get "panicky" and sell too many animals now at ruinous prices.

Livestock men everywhere question the figures that are coming out on the number of animals in the country and most of us are asking who and what is going to eat all the available feed with the nation-wide livestock liquidation now going on. I realize that this is very confusing, but the more you try to keep posted the more confused you become. For example: Bulletin No. FPS-105, put out by the National Committee for Farm Production Supplies from Washington, D. C., says in the second paragraph:

"Number of animal units will increase from 143,700,000 fed during the 1942-43 season to approximately 160,000,000 in 1943-44."

In other words, over 16,000,000 increase next year over this year. Yet in the same paragraph they say, "Total consumption of feed concentrate by livestock during the 1943-44 feeding period beginning October 1 is estimated to be 4,500,000 tons less than in 1942-43." Or, according to that, 16,000,000 head more are going to eat 4,500,000 tons less. Is it any wonder that farm people and the industry are confused and even panicky?

Thousands of head of livestock in the past two weeks have been offered for sale with no takers. Kansas City had 64,000 cattle on sale Monday, an all-time record. Sheep and lambs never have been marketed at such a rate and

hundreds of them are being carried over on city markets unsold alive with nobody being able to handle them and get them to the public. With this glut, point rationing values are the same, ceiling prices to the consumers are the same, points are the same on every grade of meat, so no one—not even city consumers—is getting the benefit of this glut, and every farmer and producer is taking a terrible licking.

After all, why this talk about livestock reduction to make way for human food. American producing land is 55% in grass, with livestock the only means of converting this grass to human food. The economic value of livestock both from a food standpoint and from a national standpoint mustn't be lost sight of. For example, figures on corn consumption show that only 12.2% of the whole crop is used in making beef and only 0.4% in lamb production. Looks as if the breakfast food man was getting right up on top of the dinner table.

—A. A.—

A BANG ERADICATION PROGRAM

(Continued from Page 15)

buy cows that might be possible carriers of infection if they are to be admitted to a Bang's-free herd. The buying of cows is hazardous to say the least, but if they must be purchased, the rules for maintaining herd health should be carefully observed.

Calfhood vaccination against Bang's abortions is now generally approved. The fear that these vaccinated calves later will become spreaders due to the vaccination is disappearing as more evidence to the contrary becomes available.

The question now frequently asked by farmers is: "Why not also vaccinate adult cattle?" In some quarters this is being advised; in others, vaccinating adults is being discouraged. Upon this question of adult vaccination, a considerable difference of opinion exists due to insufficient information.

Your Committee recommends that further study be made by the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry and the National Research Council upon this subject. If such vaccination can be safely and effectively applied with protection afforded, much of the loss now incident to cattle not vaccinated as calves could be forestalled. This would be especially true in herds harboring known infected cattle under a plan of gradual elimination. Certainly, more reliable experimentation is needed in this field of adult vaccination against Bang's disease.

—A. A.—

BROWN SWISS SALE AT EARLVILLE

Upwards of 400 people assembled in the Earlville Sales Pavilion on October 16 to witness the fifth annual Eastern Brown Swiss Breeders' sale.

62 animals were sold for a total of \$18,555. 18 cows averaged \$308; 20 bred heifers averaged \$308.50; 11 open heifers averaged \$205; 12 bulls averaged \$324.

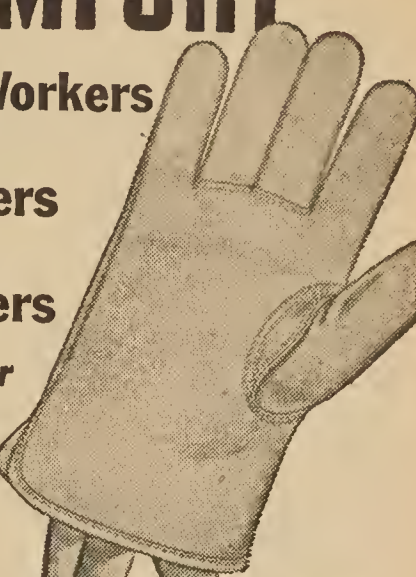
The high dollar of the sale, \$1,125, was paid by Walter F. Brown and Sons, Hinsdale, N. Y., for a 7 months old bull calf, Royal's Trusty of Lee's Hill, a son of Jane's Royal of Vernon. The calf was consigned by Lee's Hill Farm of Morristown, N. J.

The second highest bid was made on Patches of Lee's Hill, a bred two-year old, also consigned by Lee's Hill Farm. She was bid in by Cecil Boling, Brewster, N. Y., for \$600.

The third highest bid was for Judd's Bridge Susan, a 3 months old heifer calf, granddaughter of Jane of Vernon by Colonel Harry of J. B. She brought \$500 and was consigned by Judd's Bridge Farms, New Milford, Conn.

The sale was managed by R. Austin Backus, of Mexico, N. Y.

ALL AGREED ON COMFORT



War Workers
•
Fighters
•
Farmers

Call for More

WOLVERINE HORSEHIDE HANDS

DRY SOFT . . . STAY SOFT

EVERYBODY who has tackled a hard job wants comfort above anything else in a glove. Wolverine Horsehide Hands offer both the softness of kid and the remarkable wear of horsehide. The triple-tanning process Wolverine developed and owns exclusively makes horsehide stay soft, dry soft even after soaking in mud and water—gives utmost freedom of action. No wonder there is a shortage in this glove that millions want. So if your size is out right now, don't blame anyone.

WOLVERINE SHOE & TANNING CORPORATION
Rockford, Michigan

WOLVERINE HORSEHIDE WORK GLOVES

DON'T MISS THIS CHANCE

Buy War Bonds

Guernsey Bulls

Here's a patriotic bargain! Guernsey breeders are accepting War Bonds at maturity value for some bull calves or bulls. So "Back the Attack with War Bonds" while buying superior bulls at 75¢ on the dollar. If you missed last month's advertisement or put off action, send today for FREE information and list of participating breeders.

THE AMERICAN GUERNSEY CATTLE CLUB

71 GROVE STREET, PETERBOROUGH, N. H.

HAYFIELDS
EUGENE K. DENTON, FLANDERS, N. J.

TWIN WING FARM
RAYMOND E. WING, PUTNAM, CONNECTICUT.

WYCHMERE FARM, ONTARIO, NEW YORK.
R. R. C. MOTLEY, CLIFFORD W. SMITH
Owner, Manager.

FORGE HILL FARM
R. D. No. 2, NEWBURGH, N. Y.

DEERLICK FARM
CAPE VINCENT, NEW YORK

MORDELE FARMS
MR. AND MRS. M. E. STOUT
RIEGELSVILLE, Route 1, PENNSYLVANIA

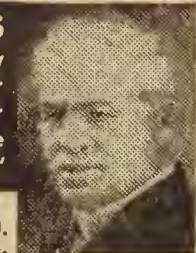
CHARLES O. OAKS
OAKS FARMS, NORTH ROSE, N. Y.

FAIRFIELD FARM
A. R. MOODY & SON, JACKSONVILLE, VT.

FEURA FARM
CHAS. J. HELLER & SON, FEURA BUSH, N. Y.

R. H. & W. C. PERRY
MAPLEWOOD FARM, IRA, VERMONT

DR. DAVID ROBERTS has a Prescription for every Curable Animal Ailment. Order from your dealer and ask for Free copy of valuable 24-page booklet, "The Cattle Specialist"



or write to:
DR. DAVID ROBERTS VETERINARY CO.
16 GRAND AVE., WAUKESHA, WIS.

FARMERS—Buy your beef steers and lamb to fill your freezer lockers at Auction

AUCTION Held Inside, 1 p. m., NOV. 6th

THE GAGE STOCK FARMS
DELANSON, ALBANY COUNTY, N. Y.

40 PUREBRED HEREFORDS
FOR BEEF—13 Fat Steers, 11 Steer Calves.
FOR BREEDING—7 Choice Heifer Calves, 8 Bred Cows
ALSO 100 SHEEP—Fat Lambs; Ewe Lambs; Hampshire Ram Lambs; Ewes.

Terms Cash. Trucking can be arranged.

FRANK TAYLOR, Cortland, AUCTIONEER.
D. O. Beresford, Farm Manager. Phone Delanson 671.

DOGS

COLLIE PUPS.—Beautiful, Intelligent. Males \$10.00, Females, \$5. P. McCULLOUGH, MERCER, PENNA.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

FARM AUCTION

Tuesday, November 9

Ferris Wetmore will sell at his farm, 5 miles East of Stamford on Route 10, 4 miles West of Grand Gorge, N. Y.,

100 head of GRADE COWS

all Bangs vaccinated, T.B. accredited. Average at shipping station 4.2%. 24 cans of milk produced at height of production. Good ages, all breeds. Nearly all raised by owner.

THREE HORSES, ELECTRIC MILK COOLER, 55 GAL. GENERAL ELECTRIC WATER HEATER, MILKING MACHINE, SILO 14x36—one year old. 100 TONS OF ENSILAGE, ALL KINDS OF FARM MACHINERY.

Sale starts at 10:00 A. M. sharp.

FERRIS WETMORE, Owner,
Grand Gorge, New York

R. AUSTIN BACKUS,
Auctioneer, MEXICO, N. Y.

CHECK LAMENESS

Due to Shoulder Gall, Puffs, Bruises, Strains



Keep horse at work

Farmers know there's nothing so good as Absorbine for lameness due to shoulder gall, puffs, strains, bruises. Many leading veterinarians have used Absorbine for over 50 years.

Absorbine speeds the flow of blood to the injury to help carry off the congestion. It often brings swellings down in a few hours!

Absorbine is not a "cure-all" but a time-proved help in relieving fresh bog spavin, windgall, collar gall and similar congestive troubles. Never blisters or removes hair. It costs only \$2.50 for a LONG-LASTING BOTTLE that will prove its value many times. At all druggists.

W. F. Young, Inc., Springfield, Mass.

ABSORBINE

CATTLE WILL BE FOR SALE CHEAP if you don't protect their udders with MURDOCK'S MOVABLE COW PARTITIONS. Prices and pictures of installations on application. **THE R. J. MURDOCK COMPANY,** BLOOMVILLE, NEW YORK.

EGG-LAYING CALENDAR

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15				
20	21					
27	28					

It's the eggless days that eat up the profits



By helping your chickens get more feed efficiency from feed consumed, Borden's Ration-ayd helps you fill your egg cases faster.

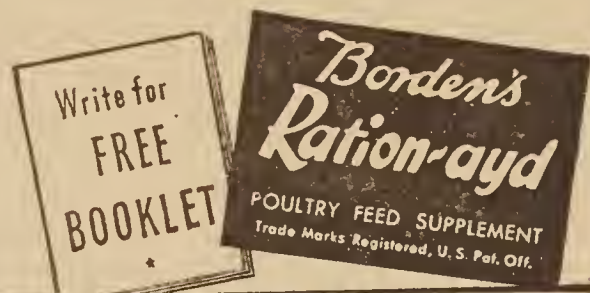
Ration-ayd's vitamins and other nutritive factors from milk and fish sources bring out greater nutritional values of other feed ingredients, when mixed in a well-balanced ration.

Ration-ayd fortifies mashers with nutritive factors necessary for egg

production, hatchability, growth and flock health. Feeds that contain it are economical to use. Whether you buy your feeds ready mixed or mixed to your orders see that Ration-ayd is used.

Write for free booklet—"How to Feed Ration-ayd Vitamins and Nutritive Factors to Poultry."

THE BORDEN COMPANY
SPECIAL PRODUCTS DIVISION
350 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.



FOR VICTORY: BUY UNITED STATES WAR STAMPS AND BONDS.

HE WILL BRIGHTEN YOUR SUNDAY MORNINGS

Rym Berry

---Squire of STONEPOSTS Farm

*chats with farmers across
the barnyard gate every*

SUNDAY

AT

9:15 A.M.

on WHCU



You have enjoyed Rym Berry's writings in American Agriculturist—his "State & Tioga" column in the Ithaca Journal—"Now In My Time" in the Cornell Alumni News—his articles in the Farm Journal and Farmer's Wife and other publications . . .

Hear Rym's New Sunday Morning Program* . . . on

WHCU

870 KC — ITHACA, N. Y. — CBS

*SPONSORED BY BABSON BROS. CO., MAKERS OF
SURGE DAIRY FARM EQUIPMENT

November Poultry Notes

IT MAY SEEM a bit early to think about baby chicks, but it is important this year not only to think about them earlier than usual, but to get your order in before long. You may have been lucky a year ago in getting your chickens when you wanted them, but thousands of poultrymen didn't.

Great strides have been made in controlling pullorum. If you want disease-free chicks, remember that your best chance is to get chicks from a hatchery that has blood-tested the breeders UNTIL NO REACTORS ARE FOUND. Blood-testing breeders each year and removing reactors is a definite step in the right direction, but as long as reactors are found there is always some possibility that some chicks will have the disease.

Feed

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has stated that available feed supplies used efficiently will make it possible to maintain egg production at the 1943 level, raise as many broilers as were raised in 1942 and about as many turkeys and ducks as were raised in 1943. Perhaps some will consider this picture too optimistic, but it does have a bearing on plans for 1944. The poultryman who has an efficient business is justified in maintaining that business, but should go slow on any expansion.

One way to save feed is to control rats. Another is to cull continuously. For example, go over the pullets when they are 7 months old and take out all that haven't started to lay. A pullet that doesn't lay when she's 7 months old is unlikely to make a profit.

Persuade your good hens to eat as

much as possible, and see that they consume as much mash as grain. Poultry mashes contain the necessary vitamins, but little excess, so if a flock eats more grain than they do mash they are headed for trouble. As simple a thing as stirring up the mash in the hopper several times a day interests the birds and they'll eat more.

Turkey Restrictions Removed

Turkey growers will welcome the news that the restrictions on the sale of turkeys except to government agencies have been removed, and turkeys can now be sold for civilian consumption. 12,000,000 lbs. of turkeys have been bought for service men over seas, and commitments of an additional 25,000,000 lbs. for service men in this country. This 37,000,000 lbs. is about 7½% of the turkey crop.

There was no complaint about the price for turkeys for the Army, but some growers had difficulty in arranging sales, and in the meantime were unable to sell for private consumption. Turkey marketing should now proceed at a good pace.

—A. A.—

DARK NESTS

I have darkened nests by hanging heavy cloth. I used parts from overalls, slitting it every two inches from the lower edge to within 1½ inches of the top. Have the "curtain" large enough to come within 1½ inches of the lower edge of opening. Tack with large-headed roofing tacks at each side at the top of the opening. I had trouble with hens breaking eggs, but this practically stopped it.—Mrs. H. P., Maine.

R. I. and N. H. Red Hens Set New Records

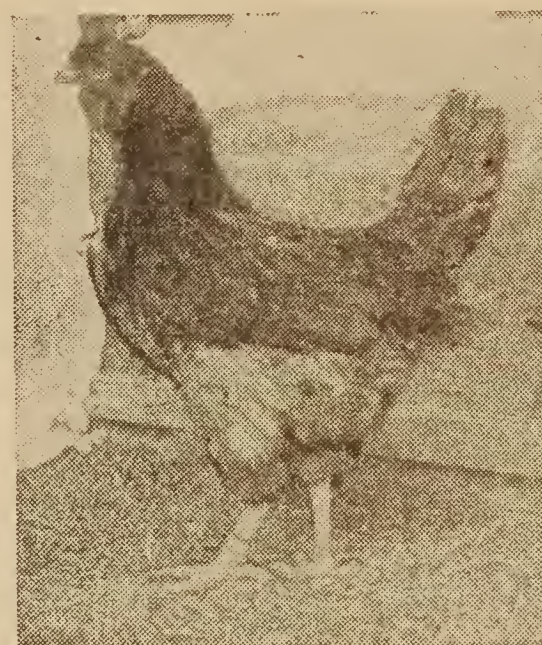
A little Rhode Island Red hen owned by E. B. Parmenter of Franklin, Mass., entered at the 12th Western New York State Egg Laying Test, has established a new National laying test record with the production of 351 eggs in the 357 days or 51-week standard laying test year. She also established a record of 386.10 points, a new National laying test record for point score. Points as used in scoring indicate the size of the egg and one point represents two ounces of egg weight, or what is considered a standard size of egg. This new National record for eggs and size of egg was produced without the stimulation of any artificial lighting.

Further credit must be given to this hen in that she increased her weight by four-tenths of a pound while making this remarkable record and ended the project year with a weight of six and one-tenths pounds or, two-tenths of a pound heavier than when she began her record-breaking production.

And still further, she produced 48¼ pounds of eggs in 357 days, equal to 7½ times her weight.

Another hen, a New Hampshire Red, owned by Kauder's Pedigree Farm, New Paltz, N. Y., deserves to be recognized for her very fine record. This bird was also at the Western New York State Egg Laying Test and rates second high bird for the Nation this year. Her production in 357 days was 339 eggs and her point score was 371.00. Both records are new National records for the breed and lead as the 4th highest record ever made for all breeds. The principal honor to her credit is the cycle of consecutive laying. She laid an egg a day, beginning on October 24th through May 24th, a total of 213 eggs in 213 days.

This record of continuous production exceeds that made by the Parmenter bird and is apparently a new National egg laying test record for continuous production.—R. C. Ogle.



This Rhode Island Red hen, owned by E. B. Parmenter, made a new national record at the Stafford, N. Y., laying test.



New Hampshire Red owned by Irving Kauder, New Paltz, N. Y., that also made a new national record.



TRY Dr. Salsbury's AVI-TAB

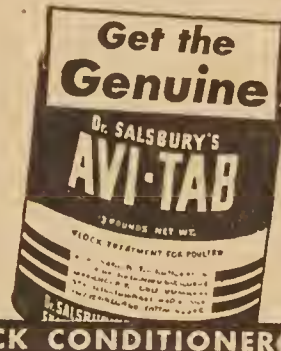
Hens in top condition jump for the nest oftener. Try giving your hens the benefits of Dr. Salsbury's Avi-Tab.

Avi-Tab's "lift" for sluggish hens comes from nine recognized drugs—tonics, stimulants, correctives. That's what it takes to stimulate appetites and promote greater activity!

You want to keep your hens "on the jump". Mix Avi-Tab in their feed for ten days each month. Pep up the non-infected, run-down birds. Watch your flock improve, lay better.

Sanitation comes first in poultry health! So disinfect laying houses with Dr. Salsbury's PAR-O-SAN. Kills common disease germs, bugs, parasites on contact. Pleasant odor.

Buy at Dr. Salsbury dealers—hatcheries, drug, feed, and produce stores. Or write DR. SALSBUARY'S LABORATORIES, Charles City, Iowa
A Nation-wide Poultry Health Service



THE Ideal FLOCK CONDITIONER

TOPS NEW HAMPSHIRE 3 OUT OF 4 CONTESTS

You too can have this kind of stock! If you order early! Our 13 bird pens this past year were entered at four contests. Final figures just announced show them as WINNERS—Tops in this breed—in three of these four official contests! Here are the figures:

MAINE—FIRST
3212.60 pts., average 247.1 pts.
3164 eggs, average 243.4 eggs.
WESTERN NEW YORK—FIRST
3327.15 pts., average 256 pts.
3128 eggs, average 240.6 eggs.
RHODE ISLAND—FIRST
2815.75 pts., 2632 eggs.

Such records reflect the value of careful breeding. Twichell New Hampshire stand ready to show you their worth in your own laying house.

N. H.-U. S. Pullorum Clean. Write for catalog—then order Twichell New Hampshire early!

H. S. & M. E. TWICHELL, BOX G, EXETER, N. H.

Chicks That Live

Our 35 years of fair dealing insure satisfaction. Hatches every week. Write for prices.

KERR CHICKERIES, Inc.
21 Railroad Ave. Frenchtown, N. J.

TOLMAN'S WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS Baby Chicks \$15.00 per 100

All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (BWD free). Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for Rapid Growth, Early Maturity, Profitable Egg Yield. Ideal combination birds for broilers, roasters or market eggs. 1 Specialize—One Breed, One Grade at One Price.

JOSEPH TOLMAN, Dept. B, ROCKLAND, MASS.

WENE CHICKS BROILERS—ROASTERS—EGGS

U. S. Approved Hatchery
Extra profits from Wene R.O.P. Sired Chicks—insured thru first 14 days—any loss replaced fully without charge. We specialize in chicks from HEN BREEDERS. Leading purebreds and crossbreeds. Bloodtested. Capacity 1,800,000 eggs. Write for FREE LITERATURE.
WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. M-4, Vineland, N. J.

Raise Your Own Meat—Also make money raising Pigeons. Booklet dime. GEBHARDT FARM, Muscatine, Iowa.

KILL RATS--- SAVE FEED--- WIN PRIZES!

A Contest That is Open To Everybody

SUPPOSE the United States had been entirely free of rats until this moment and then were suddenly invaded with the millions who now are regular boarders on farms and elsewhere. What would the American people do? It's our guess that they would immediately get busy and rid themselves of these filthy, destructive pests.

But we are used to rats—used to having them eat our grain, kill our baby chicks, destroy feed bags, etc.—and so we don't go all out to get rid of them unless someone gets behind us and gives a push. Well, *American Agriculturist* is providing that push in the form of a big contest, sponsored by Northeast farm organizations, feed companies, and educational institutions. The contest is open to everyone who lives on a farm, or helps to kill rats on a farm. It was originally limited to children between the ages of 11 and 17, but the killing of rats to save feed is such an important wartime service that we want everyone, regardless of age, to take part.

The prizes are well worth winning, but best of all, if you take part in the contest you will be doing yourself a favor, for as you know it doesn't pay to set a good table for rats, particularly when we are so hard up for feed for cows and hens. Just remember that even if you had only 20 rats on your farm, they would consume a ton of feed in one year if they ate nothing else. You can't spare that feed.

To rid your place permanently of rats, you will need to do four things:

1. Get rid of rat shelters.
2. Starve the rats by removing sources of food.
3. Rat-proof your buildings.
4. Kill off the rats.

RAT-KILLING INFORMATION

The surest way to mow down the rat population on your place is to use all available methods, including trapping, poisoning, blocking, and shooting, and to use them persistently. You can get free information on the use of these methods, as well as suggestions for rat-proofing your buildings, by dropping a card to *American Agriculturist*, Dept. R., Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y. Full details of the Rat Contest, with complete list of rules and prizes, are included in the information you will receive on request.

If you killed some rats in October, you are eligible to try for the October prizes. The way to do it is to report the number of rats you killed in October to us by November 10 (see above address), and have your letter countersigned by another person who can vouch for the accuracy of your report. At the end of the contest—Dec. 15—the grand prizes will be awarded to contestants who have the highest score of rats killed from August 1 to Dec. 15. These will include a \$50 war bond, several \$25 war bonds, and numerous other prizes.

Decide today to take part in this patriotic project. You will be doing your part in saving scarce dairy and poultry feeds, and thereby helping to win the war. There is still time to kill lots of rats and be a contender for the final grand prizes.

USE TODAY'S PROFITS

* Buy U.S. War Bonds *

FOR TOMORROW'S NEEDS



I Start WELL BRED

.... Eugenics Did It

"Ma and Pa had to qualify as profit producers, had to pass a clean slate Pullorum test, had to be right and live right in order to get me into a Hall incubator and come out a Quality Chick."

Parentage

We give you our word, backed up by 32 years of reputation building, that we know *WHAT* as well as *WHERE* Hall Chicks come from. We know what goes into the hatching egg and on that positive knowledge we back up our claim for quality—profit breeding.

Parentage means just as much to a chick as to any other livestock. Parentage puts into the egg the profit you expect to make out of your poultry. It can't be put there any other way.

Breed and Strain

A breed is a group of individuals with roughly the same outside appearance. A strain is a group within a breed—blood relatives to each other. Breed is a matter of personal choice based upon breed characteristics, but breed means a lot less than BREEDING. In many of the standard breeds, outstanding contest winning strains have been developed but breed means nothing without breeding—without the profit-producing parent strains.

In and Out of the Brooder House

You can't always judge merely by their physical appearance, the profit qualities of chicks going into your brooder house or even when they come out of the brooder—you have to invest your chick cost, your feed cost and your labor cost over a long period of time before you can find out how much profit value you got when you bought your chicks—and the chick cost is the smallest part of your investment.

Hall chicks are profit-producing because they come from profit-producing flocks. This assurance you can depend upon. We are not the only producers of good chicks—but we are producing about 18 million good chicks a year sold well in advance of hatching and during 1943 we were many times compelled to refuse additional orders.

HALL BROTHERS HATCHERY INC., Box 59, Wallingford, Conn.

There is a PURPOSE back of all HALL methods and that PURPOSE is to provide HALL customers with chicks that will show a PROFIT—THE BIGGEST PROFIT POSSIBLE ON CHICK INVESTMENT.

HALL'S Quality CHICKS

Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS

Hatches Tues. & Thur. Order from ad or write for actual photo Cat. ORDER IN ADVANCE if Possible. Cash or C.O.D. Non-Sex Pullets Cockerels
Hanson or Large Type per 100 per 100 per 100
English S. C. W. Leghorns \$10.00 \$18.00 \$5.00
Black or White Minorcas 10.00 18.00 5.00
B. & W. Rox, R. I. Reds, W. Wy. 14.00 17.00 14.00
Red-Rock or Rock-Red Cross 14.00 17.00 14.00
N. HAMP. REDS (AAA SUP.) 18.00 23.00 14.00
H. Mix \$13. HEAVY BROILER CHIX, no sex guar., \$12.00. Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D., 100% live del. Post Pd. AMER. SEXORS ONLY. 95% Accuracy. C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY, Box A, McAllisterville, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA'S FINEST Chicks and Poult

Hatches weekly year around

Chicks on Short Notice. White Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, Hampshire Reds, Crosses. TURKEY POULTS: White Holland, Bourbon Reds, Black Spanish, Narragansett, Broadbreasted and Mammoth Bronze. Book your orders now for Next Year and be sure of Your Chicks. Poult, also White Runner and Pekin Ducklings. Catalog.

EPHRATA HATCHERIES, Box 5000, Ephrata, Pa.

TIME WELL SPENT

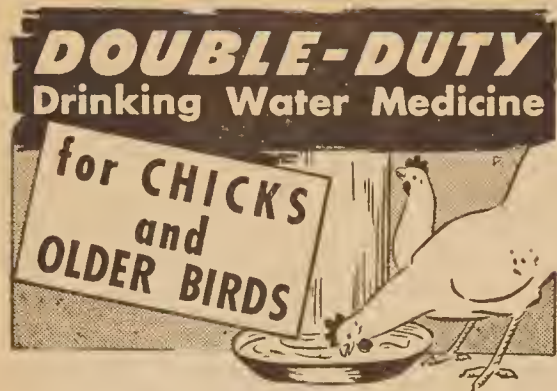
Time taken to read the advertisements in *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST* is time well spent—for there is no better way to keep well informed on new things on the market, what to buy at what price and where to go to get what you want. When you answer an "ad", be sure to mention the name of

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

NACE'S QUALITY CHICKS

We pay postage. Safe delivery guaranteed.
HANSON OR ENGLISH LARGE Unsexed Pts. Ckls. 100 100
TYPE WHITE LEGHORNS 10.00 18.00 5.00
R. O. P. SIRE \$10.00 \$18.00 \$5.00
S. C. Everpay Br. Leghorns 10.00 18.00 5.00
Bar. & White Rocks 12.00 15.00 11.00
N. H. & R. I. Reds 14.00 17.00 10.00
Heavy Mixed 10.00 15.00 9.00
From Free range flocks. Sexed Pullets Guar. 95% accurate. Order from ad or write for Catalog.
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY BOX A, RICHFIELD, PENNSYLVANIA

ROSELAWN Write for FREE CIRCULAR. Low Prices Day Old and Started Chicks. ROSELAWN CHICK FARM, Dept. A, McAllisterville, Pa.



1. CHECKS GERM GROWTH in drinking water.
2. MEDICATES BIRDS' digestive systems.

Bowel trouble germs attack birds of all ages—many enter digestive systems through drinking water. Double-Duty Phen-O-Sal tablets, put in the drinking water, regularly, are a wise precaution. Buy at hatcheries, drug, feed and produce stores. Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, Charles City, Iowa.

BE SURE TO GET THE GENUINE

Dr. Salsbury's
PHEN-O-SAL
THE Double-Duty DRINKING WATER MEDICINE



Calcium deficiency shows in the milk production figures long before the cows themselves tell you about it.

"Lime-Crest" Calcite Formula MIC-8009 Supplies Essential Minerals

This formula provides nearly every mineral found in a cow's body and in milk. Fed on a 5% level, it is helping dairymen to get more milk, raise stronger calves and clear up certain herd troubles.

If your judgment tells you that your cows should give more milk, bear better calves or have less trouble at calving and breeding time, the answer may be mineral deficiency.

We will be happy to send you free booklet—
"Mineral Highlights for Dairy Animals."



"Back the Attack"—Buy War Bonds

LIMESTONE PRODUCTS CORPORATION
OF AMERICA • Box 141, Newton, New Jersey

YOU, YOUR FARM and THE WAR

(Continued from Page 3)

deep and shallow well water systems, power pumps, windmills and irrigation pumps. A purchase certificate will be required to buy one of these machines, but manufacturers will be asked only to tell how many they're shipping into the state, instead of reporting by counties. It's expected that ration boards will issue purchase certificates to real farmers who need these machines, but a purchase certificate will not be a guarantee that they will be able to find the machine.

NOT RATIONED

The third group is made up of the following machines: beet and bean drills and planters, tractor moldboard plows, tractor drawn disk plows, one way disk plows or tillers, listers without planting attachments, disk harrows, soil pulverizers and packers, cultivators, rotary hoes, dusters, grain binders, stationary threshers (grain, rice, alfalfa), stationary pea and bean threshers, distribution equipment (portable pipe, sprinklers, valves and gates, etc.), on which, effective October 15, 1943, no purchase certificates will be required.

It appears that back of this rationing program is the belief that considerably more farm machinery will be available. If this becomes a fact, the ration program will work better than it did in 1943. One trouble in the past has been that dealers serve a natural trade areas which has no relation to

county lines.

November 5 is the date when manufacturers report to state war boards the number of machines in the first classification that they expect to ship into the state. They will report on 80% of their expected production, the remaining 20% to be held in reserve to meet unusual situations. Before November 20, state war boards may change amounts shipped into any county by 10% or, with the consent of the manufacturer, can make a bigger change.

There should be a lot more repair parts available next year. That doesn't mean, however, that you should wait till you need a new part before you order it. Order early!

* * *

USED TOOLS

Three farm tools—hay loaders, side delivery rakes and manure spreaders—have been added to the list of machines on which there is a used price ceiling. Ceilings are 80% of the original price for machines less than a year old, 70% of the original price when the equipment is a year old or more.

* * *

KRAUT "FROZEN"

New York State cabbage growers are disturbed over the freezing of sauerkraut already produced or to be produced. The government gets first call on it. Last spring many growers refused to contract cabbage at \$12.00 a ton, and there have been many reports of much higher prices paid by processors this fall. The freezing of crop sales has resulted in fewer sales at lower prices. The growers' resentment is based mainly on two facts: First, they dislike having the rules changed in the middle of the game. Second, they've always considered cab-

bage-growing a gamble. Occasionally, it's hardly worth harvesting and to make ends meet over a period of years, they must have an occasional year of high cabbage prices.

* * *

KITCHEN FATS

U. S. Housewives collected 100,000,000 pounds of waste kitchen fat last year. That sounds like a lot of grease, yet it is estimated that only three women in ten saved waste fat regularly, and that, to meet the need, collections next year should be at least double those of 1943.

* * *

TIRES

The only person eligible for a new Grade 1 passenger tire is a C-book holder who drives more than 600 miles per month. Others are eligible only for used or re-capped tires.

* * *

MORE CANNERS

The rationing of pressure canners has been eased somewhat. It's no longer necessary to share canners with others in order to have an application considered by the County Farm Machinery Rationing Committee.

—A. A.—

COMING EVENTS

- | | |
|------------|--|
| Nov. 6 | New England Ayrshire Club Fall Sale, Fair Grounds, Northampton, Mass. |
| Nov. 8 | Reduction Guernsey Sale, Corning Farm, Glenmont, N. Y. |
| Nov. 9-11 | Annual Meeting New York State Home Bureau Federation, Syracuse, New York. |
| Nov. 10-11 | Annual Meeting, New York State Farm Bureau Federation, Syracuse, New York. |
| Nov. 12 | Pennsylvania Guernsey Breeders' Special Sale, Coatesville, Pa. |
| Nov. 15 | Henry Mosles 10th Anniversary Ayrshire Sale, Litchfield, Connecticut. |
| Nov. 18-19 | Annual Meeting New Hampshire Farm Bureau Federation, Concord, N. H. |
| Dec. 1-2 | Earlville, N. Y. Annual Invitational and 162nd Earlville Sale. |
| Dec. 10 | Coatesville Guernsey Sale, Coatesville, Pa. |
| Dec. 11 | Fishkill Farms Holstein Dispersal Sale, Hopewell Junction, New York. |

**Aren't Minerals
the Answer?**

Minerals are profit insurance for keeping up the milk flow, for producing strong calves and avoiding trouble at calving and breeding time. A leading experiment station has ended the perplexity of many a troubled dairy farmer by its advice "when in doubt, feed minerals."



YOU WANT TO TAKE GOOD CARE OF YOUR RUBBER FOOTWEAR THESE DAYS...IT'S TOO VALUABLE TO WASTE

MATTER OF FACT, RUBBER FOOTWEAR IS MIGHTY IMPORTANT IN FARMING. IT PROTECTS OUR HEALTH. AND BY KEEPING OUR FEET WARM AND DRY IT HELPS US DO OUR WORK MORE COMFORTABLY

NOT ONLY THAT, RUBBER FOOTWEAR SAVES OUR LEATHER SHOES. SO IT IS UP TO US TO MAKE IT LAST JUST AS LONG AS POSSIBLE

1 KEEP RUBBERS CLEAN. WIPE OFF ANY OIL OR GREASE AT ONCE!

2 PUT ON AND TAKE OFF CAREFULLY—ROUGH HANDLING MAY TEAR THE UPPERS AND LININGS

3 DRY OUT SLOWLY—AWAY FROM STOVES, FIREPLACES OR REGISTERS

4 KEEP OUT OF SUN WHEN NOT IN USE. STORE IN A COOL, DARK, DRY PLACE

Mishawaka Rubber & Woolen Mfg. Co.
Mishawaka, Indiana

TRADE
MARK

**BALL-BAND
FOOTWEAR**
RUBBER—LEATHER—KNITTED AND FELT

BUY MORE WAR BONDS

PIG AND HOG FEEDS

By John P. Willman

Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

CORN has been a mainstay in pork production for many years but eastern pork producers may not be able to buy the quantities of corn they will need this fall and winter. These producers can use to good advantage such grains as ground barley, ground wheat, ground oats, ground rye and hominy feed. These grains alone do not give satisfactory gains especially for pigs fed in dry lot. Most rapid gains are made and less feed is needed for 100 pounds of gains if these common feed grains are mixed with protein concentrates and mineral. Experience has shown that it also pays to include ground alfalfa or clover hay in the rations when the pigs do not have access to pasture or freshly cut grass.

GROUND WHEAT is richer in protein than corn. Wheat is worth as much as corn for swine and pigs prefer it somewhat coarsely ground.

GROUND BARLEY of good weight and quality is worth 95 per cent as much as corn for hogs. Barley contains more protein than corn.

GROUND OATS are richer in protein than corn but are more bulky and higher in fiber than corn. Ground oats are equal to corn as a feed for hogs when forming not more than one-third of the ration.

GROUND RYE gives best results when mixed with other feeds and does not make up more than one-fourth of the ration. Rye contains about the same amount of protein as oats. Rye which is contaminated with ergot may cause abortion if fed to pregnant sows or gilts.

STANDARD WHEAT middlings, flour middlings, and red dog flour are popular swine feeds. Rations for pigs or hogs may contain 15 to 30 per cent of these feeds which are rich in protein and phosphorous.

SOFT CORN, sweet corn, cooked cull beans, cooked potatoes, garbage, incubated eggs and other feeds may be used in pork production.

DIGESTER TANKAGE and meat scraps are superior protein supple-

ments but the supplies of these are not abundant. Soybean oil meal is the best protein concentrate of plant origin. Skimmilk, buttermilk and whey are excellent protein supplements for swine. No other protein feeds are needed in addition to grain when one gallon per pig daily of skimmilk, or buttermilk is available.

GROUND FIELD-CURED alfalfa, clover or soybean hay are valuable feeds for hogs and pigs in winter. These hays supply protein of good quality, vitamins and minerals. The feeding of sun-cured hay will help prevent the development of rickets in swine. It is suggested that the ration contain at least five per cent of hay. It may pay to include hay at the rate of 10 to 15 per cent if the hay is of good quality. Older hogs are able to use more hay than younger pigs.

SUGGESTED RATIONS

Good results should be expected from the use of rations similar to those suggested in tables I and II.

—A. A.—

PRODUCTION RECORDS FOR PIGS

We hear a lot these days about production records of dairy cows and hens. Now an attempt is being made by the American Duroc Record Association of Chicago to get some production records on hogs.

Duroc sows are admitted to an Official Production Registry when they meet these requirements: First a sow must be of a desirable type, carry no breed disqualifications and must raise two litters (without the aid of a nurse sow) within 24 months. In this period, she must produce a total of at least 16 pigs, raised to 56 days of age with a combined weight of the two litters at that age of not less than 640 lbs. A litter is disqualified if it includes one or more pigs with hernia or other disqualifications.

Herd boars become eligible for admission to the Production Registry when they have sired at least 5 production registry daughters.

TABLE I. GROUND BARLEY OR WHEAT AND SUPPLEMENTS (1)

Ingredient	For pigs up to 125 lbs. and for sows nursing pigs.*		For pigs over 125 lbs. and for sows and gilts.**	
	In dry lot	On good pasture	In dry lot	On good pasture
Ground barley or wheat.....	1520 lbs.	1840 lbs.	1648 lbs.	1948 lbs.
55% meat scraps (x).....	60 "	60 "	50 "	30 "
41% soybean meal.....	200 "	80 "	86 "	—
Ground alfalfa.....	200 "	—	200 "	—
Ground limestone.....	14 "	14 "	10 "	16 "
Salt or iodized salt.....	6 "	6 "	6 "	6 "
Total.....	2000 "	2000 "	2000 "	2000 "
Per cent protein.....	16 "	14 "	14 "	12 "

(1) Ground oats, ground rye, and middlings or red dog flour may be substituted for part of the ground barley or ground wheat.

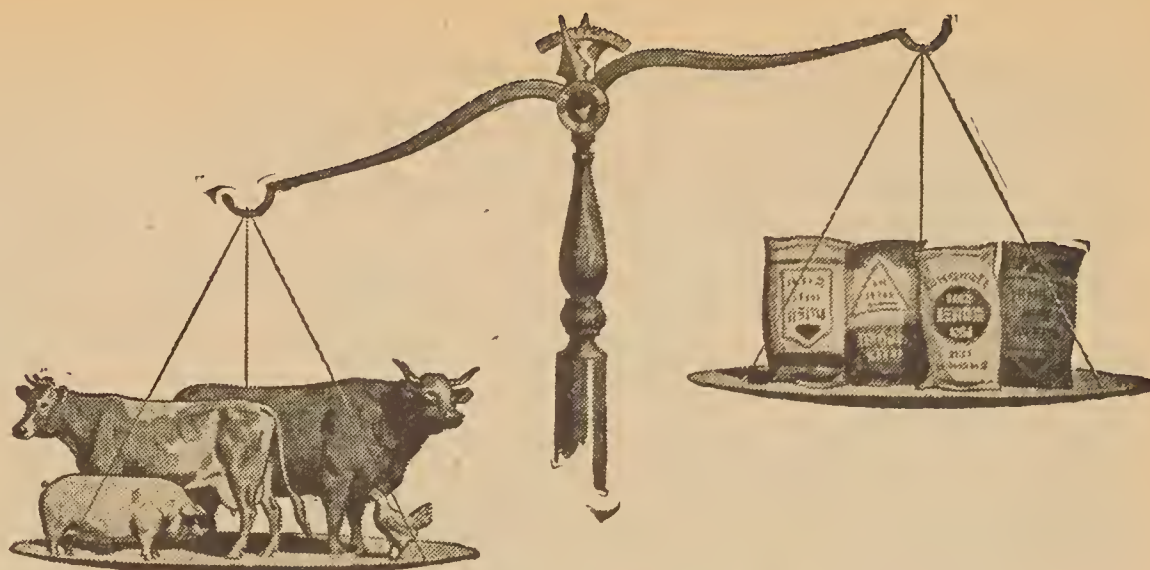
TABLE II. GROUND CORN AND WHEAT MIDDLINGS

Ingredient	For pigs up to 125 lbs. and for sows nursing pigs.*		For pigs over 125 lbs. and for sows and gilts.**	
	In dry lot	On good pasture	In dry lot	On good pasture
Ground corn.....	1100 lbs.	1400 lbs.	1250 lbs.	1490 lbs.
Wheat middlings.....	400 "	400 "	400 "	400 "
55% meat scraps (x).....	70 "	70 "	50 "	50 "
41% soybean meal.....	210 "	110 "	80 "	40 "
Ground alfalfa.....	200 "	—	200 "	—
Ground limestone.....	14 "	14 "	14 "	14 "
Salt or iodized salt.....	6 "	6 "	6 "	6 "
Total.....	2000 "	2000 "	2000 "	2000 "
Per cent protein.....	16 "	14 "	13.5 "	12.0 "

(x) If meat scraps or tankage are not available soybean oil meal may be substituted for these supplements of animal origin at the rate of 1½ pounds of soy bean oil meal for each pound of meat scraps or tankage. If there is no animal protein in the ration then one per cent of ground limestone should be used in place of the amounts shown in the table.

* The pigs under 50 pounds in weight may make more satisfactory gains if 4.5 pounds grain is replaced with meat scraps, or 6.5 pounds grain is replaced with soybean oil meal in the rations suggested for pigs up to 125 pounds in weight.

** Fifteen to 20 per cent of ground alfalfa may be included in rations for bred sows or gilts fed in dry lot. If the grain is not too liberally fed, the alfalfa hay may be supplied in a suitable hay rack.

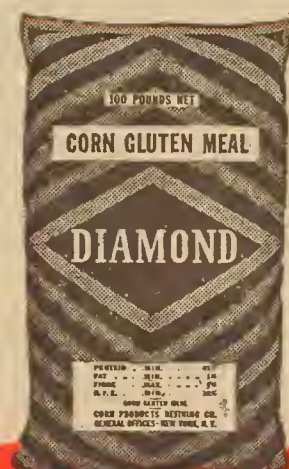


Off Balance

AT THE start of the new feeding season the scales are tipped dangerously the wrong way. There are too many hogs, dairy cows, beef cattle, too many laying hens and young chickens for the available supply of feed.

Feeders alone can restore the balance by lightening up on the left side of the scales. Market your broilers as soon as possible and cull the rest of your flock relentlessly. That done, conserve what feed you have in all other possible ways. Stretch your supply of concentrates by using every ounce of green feed available. Store feed in a weather-proof and rat-proof place. Adopt a feeding plan geared to your individual needs. Reduce your flock to fit your probable supply of feed, rather than try to spread a small amount of feed over too many birds.

Many good poultry mashes contain CORN GLUTEN MEAL for its high protein (41%), vitamin A potency and pigmentation factor. Feeding such a mash is one point in an efficient feeding program.



CORN PRODUCTS SALES CO.
NEW YORK CHICAGO

DISTRIBUTORS OF
DIAMOND
OLDEST AND BIGGEST
SELLING BRAND OF

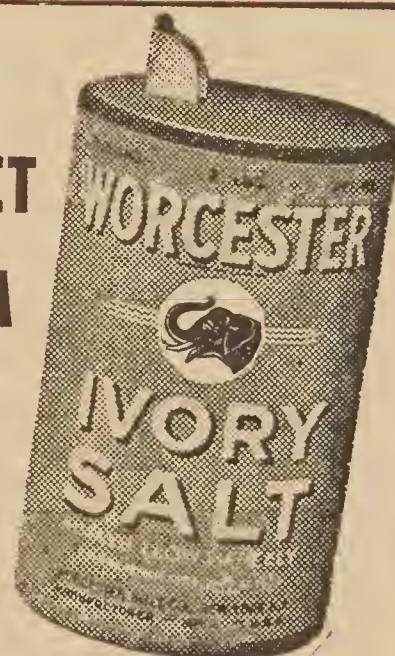
CORN GLUTEN MEAL

THERE'S NO MORE
USEFUL PRODUCT
ON THE FARM



● Every day in many ways you use salt. It's necessary in food—necessary to the life of animals. It's needed to cure meats, make butter. You use it in cheese and to help cure hay. Whether in packages or blocks, get the best—Worcester Salt.

Protect your profits. Send 10c for the Practical Farmer's Salt Book. An account book and information book. Worcester Salt Co., 40 Worth Street, New York, N. Y.



WORCESTER IVORY SALT

NEW EDITION
FAMOUS FLEISCHMANN'S "BREAD BASKET"
OF RECIPES REVISED FOR WARTIME. FREE!

QUICK ROLLS
FOR BUSY DAYS

CEREAL BREAD
USES LEFTOVERS

SUGAR-SAVER
DESSERT
SNOW BISCUITS
WITH JAM

THE BREAD BASKET

FRAGRANT HOT WHEAT ROLLS
IN A JIFFY

FREE! New, revised Fleischmann's "Bread Basket" of complete section devoted to recipes specially planned to help make your war-time baking problems easier! Economical! Time-savers! Delicious! Book contains forty pages . . . full color. All recipes made with Fleischmann's yellow label Yeast . . . the only fresh yeast with both Vitamins A and D as well as the Vitamin B Complex. For your free copy of the new Fleischmann's "Bread Basket" write Standard Brands Inc., Grand Central Annex, Box 477, New York, N. Y. Do it today!

You Women Who Suffer From **HOT FLASHES** then **CHILLY FEELINGS**

If you—like so many women between the ages of 38 and 52—suffer from hot flashes, weak, nervous irritable feelings, are a bit blue at times—due to the functional middle age period peculiar to women—try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—to relieve such symptoms.

Taken regularly — Pinkham's Compound helps build up resistance against such distress. It also is a fine stomachic tonic. Follow label directions.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

The GOLDEN FLEECE POT CLEANER
 PAT. NO. 1,061,911 TRADE MARK NON-METALLIC
WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD!

Cushioned plastic beads on cotton-base . . . lasts long . . . cleans quickly . . . saves time . . . cannot rust or splinter . . . sanitary. Sold at 5 and 10, hardware, grocery stores, etc.

10¢

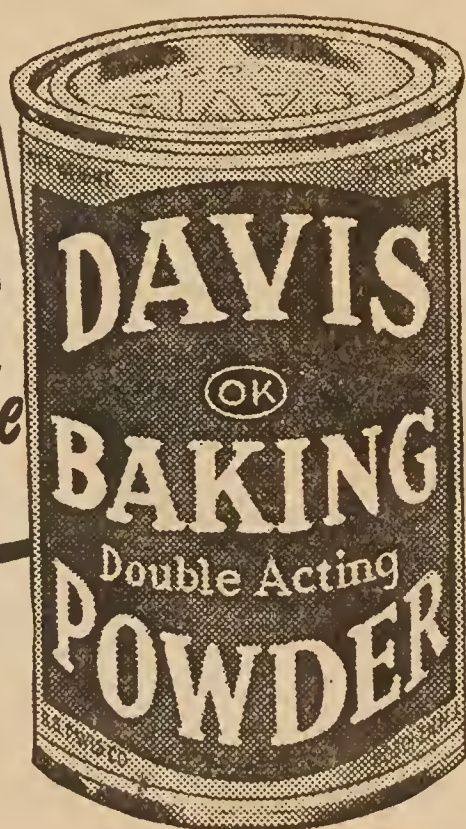
DOWNY PRODUCTS COMPANY
 Orange, New Jersey

For Canada: Metal Textile Corporation, Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.

AT FIRST SIGN OF A COLD
USE 666
666 TABLETS, SALVE, NOSE DROPS

FOR 3 GENERATIONS
-always dependable-

FREE — 80-page book of Master Patterns for Baking. Just print your name and address on the back of a Davis Baking Powder label and mail to R. B. Davis Co., Hoboken, N. J., Dept. 22.



School Lunches

TODAY, even children are feeling the stress of these difficult times, and right food is one of the best ways to help them avoid many of the ills which result from lack of the needed food elements. That is why a good school lunch is an absolute necessity and deserves the best thought and efforts of every individual in the community.

Of first importance is the providing of that necessary hot dish for each child, either at home or in school. For years many schools have had at least one hot dish for lunch, but where it cannot be prepared at school, some have worked it out by giving each child a glass jar of soup, cocoa or any dish which can be packed in that way. These jars then can be heated at school in a large covered pan of hot water. A thermos bottle of hot food carried from home is another way of providing this necessary item.

That one hot dish for lunch and the sandwiches should never be allowed to become tiresome to the children. It takes imagination and forethought to keep the lunch interesting but it need not mean a lot of extra work.

Hot Dishes

A few suggested hot dishes are peanut butter and tomato soup, creamed mixed vegetables with egg, vegetable soup, corn and potato chowder, cream of potato soup, meat and vegetable soup, eggs and rice in tomato sauce, lima beans and tomatoes with bacon, creamed salmon with noodles and cheese bunny. It would lend variety if on one day of each week a dish is served which is made with eggs, another day a mixture with meat, another a dish including dried beans or peas. Then twice a week, a recipe using tomatoes should be featured. The egg and meat dishes are important nutritionally and should not be omitted.

These suggested main dishes may then be supplemented by sandwiches, milk or occasionally cocoa, fruit either fresh or canned, and cookies. Whole-wheat bread may well be used at least half of the time for sandwiches. Sandwiches are rich in Vitamin C if filled with grated or finely chopped raw vegetables such as carrots, cabbage, parsley or spinach mixed with mild salad dressing or creamed butter. An excellent appetizer, which provides contrast in texture as well as flavor, is obtained from raw carrot sticks, a stalk of celery or a leaf of lettuce. They can be wrapped in waxed paper to eat with plain bread and butter sandwiches. The old standby sandwich fillings, meat, eggs, cheese and peanut butter, may be varied by combining with relish or chile sauce and salad dressing.

Whether the child buys his lunch at school or takes all of it from home, or however it is managed, it is not a matter to be dismissed lightly.

In the smaller schools the pattern of lunch is usually: A main hot dish—a variety of sandwiches—fruit—cookies—milk or cocoa; and let it be said that within that pattern lies possibilities for wide variety.

To combine foodstuffs into what is called a balanced diet, be sure that some food from each of the following groups is eaten every day; if not in one meal, see to it that it goes into another one that day:

- Group I:** Green and yellow vegetables—raw, cooked, frozen or canned.
- Group II:** Oranges, tomatoes, grapefruit—or raw cabbage or salad greens.
- Group III:** Potatoes and other vegeta-

bles and fruits—raw, diced, cooked, frozen or canned.

Group IV: Milk and milk products—fluid, evaporated, dried milk or cheese.

Group V: Meat, poultry, fish or eggs—or dried beans, peas, nuts or peanut butter.

Group VI: Bread, flour and cereals—natural whole grain or enriched.

Group VII: Butter and fortified margarine—with added Vitamin A).

Keep Things Handy

It helps to have the right tools for putting up lunches and saves time if one corner of the kitchen cupboard is stocked with: wax paper to keep the food fresh and appetizing; a supply of jelly glasses or paper containers or half-pint jars for stewed fruits, custards, etc.; a small meat grinder for chopping meats, vegetables etc., for fillings—washed immediately after using and put back in place ready for instant use; small salt and pepper shakers to pack when needed; paper napkins, sharp knife, breadboard, small bowls, spoons, spatula, string—also scotch tape, and rubber bands if you can get them! The lunch boxes and thermos bottles should be washed thoroughly every day and allowed to air; an occasional wash with boiling water to which one teaspoon of baking soda has been added will help to keep both sweet.

In packing the lunch put the heavier things at the bottom and wrap different types of food separately in waxpaper. Furthermore, don't forget a spoon or fork if one is needed. It helps, too, if a surprise is tucked in, such as candy, salted nuts, or a piece of pie.

When planning the sandwiches prepare several fillings and use alternately.

(Continued on opposite page)

SCHOOL LUNCH CONTEST!

American Agriculturist believes the school lunch question important enough to conduct a contest about it, so we invite readers to send in letters telling what they are doing towards a nutritionally satisfactory lunch for their children. Whether that lunch in whole or in part is provided at the school, or whether it is sent from home in whole or in part, we would like to know how you solve the day-by-day problem of A Good School Lunch.

This contest is open to everyone who has anything to do with the school lunch—mothers, teachers, volunteer helpers in the schoolroom, and also the children who have to eat the lunches. Let us hear from all of you.

We will pay \$5.00 for the letter considered best by the judges; second best letter, \$3.00; and \$1.00 each for as many other letters as we can find room to publish. Address your letter to American Agriculturist, School Lunch Contest, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., and mail it not later than December 1st.



—Photo by Westinghouse.

They can be kept several days in the refrigerator. Spread the filling clear to the edges of the bread after buttering, to prevent filling from soaking in. The luncher will be happier if the filling is not oozy; on the other hand, a too-dry filling is unpleasant.

A variety of texture throughout the lunch is welcome; for instance with some rough-textured foods, such as wholewheat bread, use something crisp and perhaps chewy or something smooth. The small covered jar might contain stew, sweetened fruit, berries in season; potato salad; mixed, canned or fresh fruits; pork and beans or baked beans; baked custards, chocolate or caramel puddings.

Where the school provides one hot dish and the rest of the lunch is sent from home, it makes for better balance in the lunches if parents are told in advance what the hot dish will be.

Here are some savory sandwich fillings which "H. R." has found useful when she packs lunches for her sizable family. The fillings are of materials which ordinarily are available, many of them produced on the farm:

Savory Sandwiches—by "H.R."

BACON Sandwiches — Chop 6 slices crisp broiled bacon, add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup chopped dill pickle and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup homemade salad dressing. Spread on buttered slices of rye bread.

LIVER Sandwiches—Grind $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. cooked liver, add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup crisp chopped celery and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup mayonnaise. Nice between-halves of fat buns.

BEAN Sandwiches—Mash 1 cup baked beans, add 4 tablespoons catsup and salad dressing to moisten to a creamy consistency.

COMBINATION Sandwiches — Chop fine 6 hard-cooked eggs, add $\frac{2}{3}$ cup ground chopped ham, 2 tablespoons chopped sweet pickle, $\frac{2}{3}$ cup salad dressing and 1 teaspoon onion juice. Spread between slices of steamed brown bread.

OLIVE SPECIAL Sandwiches — Mince enough stuffed olives to yield 3 tablespoons, blend with 4 chopped hard cooked eggs and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup mayonnaise.

BANANA NUT Sandwiches — Mash 2 well-ripened bananas, add two tablespoons peanut butter and $\frac{1}{4}$ cup thin cream. Spread on slices of whole wheat bread.

COTTAGE Sandwiches — Mix $\frac{2}{3}$ cup creamy cottage cheese with $\frac{1}{2}$ cup orange marmalade. Add $\frac{1}{4}$ cup coarsely chopped nut meats. Spread between slices of graham bread.

CHICKEN Sandwiches — Grind 1 cup

cold cooked chicken, add $\frac{2}{3}$ cup chopped celery and $\frac{3}{4}$ cup salad dressing. Spread on buttered slices of white bread.

TUTTI-FRUTTI Sandwiches — Grind $\frac{2}{3}$ cup dried figs, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup raisins and $\frac{1}{4}$ cup dates through food chopper. Add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup strained honey, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup chopped nuts and $1\frac{1}{4}$ cups salad dressing. Spread between slices of whole wheat bread. Will keep well in a covered jar.

Here is the way that Brentwood Union Free School of Brentwood, Long Island, has worked out its school lunch program. It is a school of 8 grades with 240 children. About 160 to 175 of these eat in the lunchroom which opened at the beginning of school in September. They have no dining room, but have a small kitchen; so they use the hallway, fitting it up each day with removable table tops on horses; plank seats also are removable. Their janitor, who is also a carpenter, made them. The necessary kitchen equipment was purchased from a wholesale house.

Plans for equipping and operating the lunchroom were worked out in consultation with Miss Ruth Welton, Nutritionist of Suffolk County Health Department. They started with 4 WPA employees; now the lunch pays for itself, including salaries for these women. They come at 8:30, prepare the lunch and after lunch bake simple breads, cookies or cakes for the next day. They leave at 2:30 p. m. Older girls assist in clearing up tables; no child has to miss a class offener than once in 8 weeks to help with the lunch. Children serve themselves; as much food as possible is bought locally.

Single lunches cost 20c. Lunches for 5 days, if paid in advance, cost 90c instead of \$1.00—no reduction if a child refuses milk!

All the teachers are emphatic about improvement in the children's condition. Seeing others eat encourages the poor eaters, besides developing tastes for new foods.

Publications which will be of help in case you are helping with a school lunch are:

"Workers in School-Lunch Programs", USDA, Food Distribution Administration, Nutrition and Food Conservation Branch, Washington, D. C. Free.

"Administration of School Lunch Programs." Federal Security Agency, United States Off., Washington, D. C. Free.

"Meals for Many." Extension Service, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. Price \$.30.

Paging PETER PUMPKIN EATER...

for his favorite dessert

And it goes mighty light on the ration points!



GUARANTEED BAKING! Try this or *any* good recipe, using Pillsbury's Best Enriched Flour. If you don't agree that you get better baking than with any other all-purpose flour, Pillsbury's Cooking Service, Minneapolis, will refund the cost of *all* your recipe ingredients! With what flour could you be more sure?

Pillsbury's BAKED PUMPKIN CUPS

Increased Nourishment! You women of the farms, upon whom the nation depends so much for wartime nourishment, will welcome these ration-wise Baked Pumpkin Cups not only because they are so delicious but also because they are packed with all the enriched values of Pillsbury's Best.

TEMPERATURE: 375° F. Serves 6. TIME: about 20 to 25 minutes

- 1 cup sifted PILLSBURY'S BEST Enriched FLOUR
- 2 teaspoons baking powder (or 1 teaspoon double-acting)
- $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon cinnamon
- $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon nutmeg
- $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon cloves
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup shortening
- $\frac{2}{3}$ cup sugar
- 1 egg, unbeaten
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup cooked pumpkin or squash
- 2 tablespoons milk

1. Sift flour once, measure; add baking powder, salt, and spices; sift twice. 2. Cream shortening; add sugar gradually, beating until light. 3. Add egg, beat well. 4. Add dry ingredients alternately with combined pumpkin and milk. Beat well after each addition. 5. Turn into well-greased baking cups. Bake in moderate oven. 6. Serve hot with a tart lemon or orange sauce.



Pillsbury's Best
Enriched Flour

★ FOR GUARANTEED BAKING

BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

TOUGH SOD

(Continued from Page 5)

but Hank stepped in between and said: "Come on, Al. Let's go."

Without another word, Allen turned on his heel, went back into the lane, and the two men drove their herd to the barn for the evening milking.

That night when they were milking, Hank came up to the end of the stable with a pail of milk in one hand and his milking stool in the other, and stopped back of the cow Al was milking:

"Al," he said, "next time hell breaks loose inside of me for a drink I'm goin' to try to think of the guts you had this afternoon when you looked that old devil in the face after he'd insulted you, then turned and left him paw-

in' the air. If ever a man had cause to knock the daylight out of another one, you had it this afternoon and knowin' you, I know what it took to turn 'round and go away. If you can do that, maybe I can do somethin' when another kind of devil gets workin' on me." (To be continued)

—A. A.—

Save Time Doing

Chores (Continued from Page 6)

the others, and then adhered faithfully to the new time schedule. Some new equipment was made at home, but only after much thought concerning the requirements of the job and the barn in which the work was to be done. Work centers were arranged where all materials and supplies were kept together,

er, out of the way, yet handy to point of use.

Bulletin 503, Labor Saving Through Farm Job Analysis, of the Vt. Agricultural Experiment Station, Burlington, Vermont, giving a step-by-step account of the changes Leonard Clark made in his chores, is available to interested individuals upon request.

Mr. Clark has not ended his search for easier ways of doing his work. He is constantly making small changes as the opportunity presents itself. In June, 1942, he was spending 90 seconds per cow on hand stripping, which he reduced to 33 seconds in the next 3 months by adopting better methods. In the following months he further cut the time to about 12 seconds per cow. Last month he abandoned hand stripping in favor of machine stripping,

which he reports is even less work.

His saving in time has had a dollars-and-cents value to him. His current milk production is above that of any previous year. Not only is the work much easier, but he is already keeping two additional cows, and expects to raise the number to 26 this fall.

Next February Mr. Clark expects to carry his labor-saving techniques into the sugar woods. He expects to do the same with haying, which is quite a task for him alone. He ordered a sweep rake the other day, for use next summer. When a friend, hearing of the purchase, asked whether he was sure it would work, Mr. Clark replied,

"We will make it work. There is sure to be some way to do haying without all that lifting and straining, and I am going to find out how."

Perhaps Leonard Clark has something there. Perhaps what we all need, you and I, on our farms is the determination to find out how.

—A. A.—

HOW TO CUT UP A PIG

(Continued from Page 1)

to play safe with a meat saw.

With the loin off, what you have left divides about 50-50, cutting north and south; the belly half being salt pork, the upper half bacon.

And there you are! Your pig is cut up, or will be when you've handled the second half as you did the first. That's all there is to cutting up a pig. True you've still got to go back to crocks F and G, trim the back fat off the loins and get the hams and bacon shaped up for the pickle, but the cutting up part is essentially completed.

But when you've killed and cut up a pig, you've only just started in the pork business. There's the lard to try out, the fresh meat to trim, package and freeze, the hams and bacon to pickle and smoke, the sausage, head cheese and scrapple to make and put down. It's a lot of work, to be sure, but we think it's the one part of farm work that's the most fun. You can let yourself go a little and don't have to follow any hard set rule either in cutting up or in seasoning the sausage. Everyone developed his own peculiar variations from established customs in cutting, curing and seasoning. We wouldn't think of telling you how you ought to do it; we've just been telling you how we do it. If you prefer your way that undoubtedly is the best way for you to do it.

And no farm job brings its reward so quickly as cutting up and putting down a pig. It takes years for an asparagus bed to declare its first dividend, months to get a mess of green peas after you've planted the seed. But with a pig, result follows cause almost instantly. One day you're doing all the things we've been talking about, and the very next morning when you are coming in from the barn in the dark you'll catch that smell you haven't smelled for months. It's the fragrance of sausages for breakfast mixed with the aromatic incense of wood smoke and the teasing odors of buckwheat cakes. That makes everything worth while and you didn't have long to wait. What if you did cut off that ham at the wrong place. That mistake gave you all the more sausages for your winter breakfasts.

You like to READ

"RYM" BERRY

Now LISTEN to Him

SUNDAY MORNINGS

at 9:15

TUNE IN

CBS

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870kc

"And don't worry about Sis and me!
We'll be warm as toast all winter
. . . thanks to that grand Perfection
Portable Oil Heater you bought me
just before you went away to war..."

Yes, Perfection Oil-Burning Heaters and Ranges are the kind you can count on. That famous Perfection dependability and long service are built into every one by craftsmen who've been producing quality products for years.

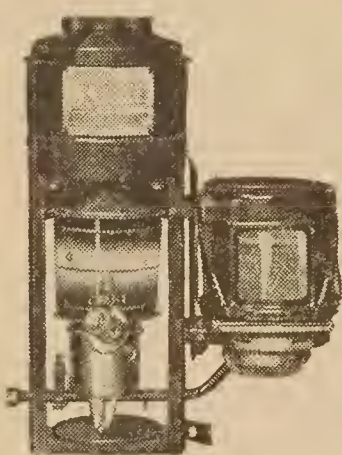
Right now Perfection's engaged in all-out war production, putting that same fine quality into materials for the Armed Forces. But the government has authorized us to make a *limited number* of Perfection Portable Oil Heaters for critical and essential civilian needs.

YES, PERFECTION OIL HEATERS ARE AVAILABLE NOW

A limited quantity of low-cost Utility Room Heaters and Perfection-made Puritan Water Heaters are on sale at your nearby Perfection Dealer's. Perfection Stoves and Ranges may be available shortly after the first of the year. If you *actually need* a new Portable Room Heater or a Water Heater, apply at your local ration board for a purchase certificate.

Please do not apply for a certificate if your present Perfection Oil Range or Heater can be repaired. You will find a complete supply of Perfection Wicks and Replacement parts on sale at your nearby dealer's store. Remember that only Genuine Perfection Wicks and Replacements will insure you the fine, long-lasting Perfection service.

Buy More War Bonds



Model 406-B
Puritan Oil Burning
Water Heater

PERFECTION STOVE COMPANY

7645-A Platt Ave.
Cleveland, Ohio





No. 3616.—Nothing takes the place of a jumper for the youthful figure. No. 3616 is a nicely tailored version with attractive tab trim and front closing. The new wide-wale corduroy would be most useful and attractive; it still is available in beautiful bright colors. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16, 1 7/8 yards 54-inch fabric, jumper; 2 1/8 yards 39-inch fabric, blouse.

No. 3604.—For that softer dress, No. 3604 is trim in line and feminine in appearance. Make the frock look different by varying the collar often. Sizes 12 to 42. Size 36, 3 1/4 yards 39-inch fabric with 1/2 yard contrasting.

No. 3487.—A wonderful all-purpose frock—make it of pliable rich-looking material for an elegant simplicity. The panel back in blouse and skirt is

slenderizing and makes the frock wear better longer. Sizes 14 to 48. Size 36, 4 yards 39-inch fabric.

No. 3498.—Includes blouse, jerkin, skirt—use together or to mix with other outfits—a campus favorite. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16, 2 1/4 yards 39-inch fabric, blouse; 5/8 yard 54-inch fabric, jerkin; 1 3/4 yards 39-inch fabric, skirt.

TO ORDER: Send pattern number, correct size and 15 cents to Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. The New Fall-Winter Fashion Book has over 175 exciting pattern designs for you to choose from—it's illustrated in full color. Price just 12 cents, or send 25 cents for the Fashion Book and a pattern of your own choosing.

Please With Pears!

When short on sugar, a good, easy molasses recipe is handy to have around. If you have pears in the cellar this old-fashioned one is excellent:

Old-Fashioned Molasses Pears

12 firm, under-ripe pears 1 cup molasses
2 cups water 1 lemon thinly sliced

Halve and core the pears; do not

This Home-Mixed Syrup Relieves Coughs Quickly

Needs No Cooking. Saves Money.

The surprise of your life is waiting for you, in your own kitchen, when it comes to the relief of coughs due to colds. In just a moment, you can mix a cough syrup that gives you about four times as much for your money.

Make a syrup by stirring 2 cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. No cooking needed—it's no trouble at all. Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup. Then put 2 1/2 ounces of Pinex (obtained from any druggist) into a pint bottle. Add your syrup, and you have a full pint of really wonderful cough medicine. It never spoils, lasts a family a long time, and children love it.

This home mixture takes right hold of a cough in a way that means business. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, and quickly eases soreness and difficult breathing.

Pinex is a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, well known for prompt action in coughs and bronchial irritations. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.

HILLCREST HOSPITAL, PITTSFIELD, MASS.
The February Class for attendant nurses is forming now, giving an 18 month course in complete bedside care of Medical, Surgical, Pediatric and Obstetrical patients, also Operating Room and Delivery Room experiences. For further information WRITE THE PRINCIPAL OF NURSES.

peel. Add water and simmer until nearly tender. Add molasses and sliced lemon; simmer until tender and the syrup is thickened. Cool, serve with cream.

Baked Pears

Pears are baked exactly like apples, but usually do not require so much sugar. A good way is to scrub and bake them whole in a slow oven, basting occasionally with sirup. Turn them occasionally so that they bake evenly. It makes the pears more interesting if the sirup is varied from time to time. Use maple sirup or lemon flavored sirup instead of plain sirup.

You might even stuff the pears with mincemeat or fill with crushed pineapple. In this case you will have to handle carefully to avoid breaking.



These crocheted red-white-and-blue pot-holders typify the spirit of the times in design as well as in color. They are not too difficult to make and would be an especially nice Christmas gift for someone who has a son or husband in service. Send 3 cents for leaflet describing how to make them. Address Embroidery Department, *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.



NEW-

a shave cream
made especially

FOR SENSITIVE SKIN

Bringing "SOLID COMFORT" shaves to men who've "tried everything"

1. Contains a special "skin conditioner" which lubricates the face!
2. A cool, close shave using even the coldest water!
3. Spreads easily...cooling your sensitive skin as soon as it's applied!
4. We believe Fitch's No-Brush Shaving Cream makes razor blades last longer!
5. Requires no after-shaving lotion...these ingredients are right in the shaving cream!
6. Leaves the skin feeling soft...refreshed!

BRUSH USERS! Ask for Fitch's Brush Shaving Cream. It also contains this special "skin conditioner" and gives an abundance of lather.



Fitch's

NO BRUSH SHAVING CREAM

AND FITCH'S BRUSH SHAVING CREAM

The F. W. FITCH CO., DES MOINES, IOWA • BAYONNE, N. J. • LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

NOW!

Get this

\$5,000.00

for

ONLY \$4.90

a month

AT AGE 25

HALF THE PERMANENT RATE IN EFFECT BEGINNING FIFTH YEAR

Or buy \$1,500.00 or more of this Safe, Old Line, Legal Reserve Protection for 98c per \$1,000! Men or women, all ages up to 55 at proportionately Low Rates!

TWICE AS MUCH PROTECTION FOR THE NEXT 4 YEARS!

Policy Provides: Full Payment in case of death Cash and Loan Values Paid-up and Extended Insurance Life Income from Proceeds Current Dividends

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of annual premium

This policy provides about twice the protection now you'd expect your money to buy and beginning the 5th year the rate will be less than you would pay if you applied to us for an Ordinary Whole Life Policy then!

Buy Old Line, Legal Reserve Life Insurance DIRECT!

For nearly 40 years, this Old Line Company, unique among leading Old Established Life Insurance Companies, has offered Standard Life Insurance direct to the policy-holder by mail and over the counter. Substan-

tial Americans have applied for millions of dollars of Postal Insurance. We have paid out more than \$55,000,000.00 to policy-holders and their beneficiaries! More and more people are buying insurance direct!

SAFE Life Insurance at LOW COST

Postal operates under the rigid New York State Insurance Laws. It owns and occupies its own 17-story building on New York's famous Fifth Avenue. It is the oldest Company in America devoted exclusively to insuring the lives of substantial men and women at low cost, by mail. We issue all Standard Policies for men and women from ages 1 to 60.

Act as Your Own Agent!

Mail the coupon for full information and rates at your age. Find out how simple and practical it is to buy Life Insurance direct! There is no obligation to buy but insurance is vital! Mail the coupon—and out why we say—

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CLIP AND MAIL COUPON NOW!

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Mail me without obligation complete information about your low-cost Modified "4" Policy at my age.

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Name.....
Street.....
City.....State.....

Include P.O. District Number, if any.

POSTAL
HAS NO
AGENTS

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

I FEEL a great responsibility in putting down on paper what I intend to say here.

Since last spring, as chairman of Governor Dewey's Emergency Food Commission, I have had an unusual opportunity to observe the winter feed prospects of the Northeast.

Situation Critical

The sum total of my observations is that the consumers of fresh eggs and fresh milk in the Northeast are right now in an extremely precarious position.

The War Food Administration, operating out of Washington, may not allow them enough feed so that they can see to it that the farmers here in the Northeast who produce eggs and milk for them can stay in business.

A City Problem

Of course whether or not the third of the country's population which lives in the Northeast, mostly in towns and cities, gets fresh milk and eggs is primarily not a problem of northeastern dairymen and poultrymen *but of the city people themselves.*

Failure of the feed supply will force northeastern poultrymen and dairymen to curtail their production, but they won't go hungry. City people will.

What Are the Feed Facts?

Since last spring when New York State's Governor Dewey appointed his Emergency Food Commission, that Commission has made New York State's and incidentally the Northeast's feed supply its primary concern. On October 18th, a special feed committee of the Commission addressed to Governor Dewey a letter which is reproduced at the end of these comments.

You will note that the recommendation made in this letter to the Governor after the feed situation as it appeared to the Commission had been reviewed and described, was that New York State send its own representatives into the surplus corn producing States to find out for themselves what the chances were of the Northeast receiving the feed it must have from that section.

Prompt Action

It is characteristic of Governor Dewey that he acted immediately on this recommendation. The feed committee of the Commission wrote the letter to him on Monday, October 18th, and by Wednesday, October 20th, a delegation of seven New York State experts was in Chicago ready to fan out through the Midwest to talk with corn growers and feeders, local elevator managers, county agents, and anyone else who could shed light on the

Northeast's problem of securing enough corn or its equivalent this winter to maintain its production of eggs and fresh milk.

A Good Committee

There were no amateurs on the committee. It was headed by Austin Carpenter, a member of the Commission and a man who has handled feed all his life. In fact he was president last year of the New York Retail Feed Dealers' Association. To assist him Carpenter had Dr. Forrest Hill, a former governor of the Farm Credit Administration and at the present time acting head of Cornell's department of agricultural economics; also Dr. L. C. Cunningham from Cornell, and representatives of the Mutual Millers' and Feed Dealers' Association in New York State, the Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, and the wholesale feed trade in Buffalo.

Committee members were instructed to take plenty of time for their survey, to visit a maximum number of actual corn growers and feeders, and it was agreed that when reports in an area did not check, additional investigators would be sent into the area in an endeavor to get the truth.

Don't Get Panicky

Now it may be that we have gotten too panicky about feed supplies in the Northeast. Some good men think so. Others are firmly of the belief that the situation will get truly desperate before spring and fresh egg and milk production will go way down.

The reports of the Food Commission's special committee to survey the Midwest, which may have been made public by the time you read this, should add considerably to your knowledge and mine as to what are the facts about feed supplies for this winter.

Meanwhile, provided only that you know the feed you need is in sight—I mean that you can actually see—it may be good business to hold on to poultry and livestock, and even for some of you to take advantage of the present comparatively low price of feeders of all kinds and stock up.

Recommendation to Governor Dewey

October 18, 1943.

Hon. Thomas E. Dewey,
Governor of New York,
Executive Chamber, Capitol,
Albany, New York.

Dear Governor Dewey:

With the issuance of the Federal and New York State crop reports as of October 1st, 1943, and the impending close of Great Lakes navigation, it is now possible to give you an accurate picture of the feed situation faced by New York and the thirteen northeastern states for the period beginning November 1st and ending April 30, when

cows will begin to go to pasture and Great Lakes navigation will again come into the picture.

FARM STOCKS: Farmers in New York State and the northeast, under the leadership of the Emergency Food Commission, have purchased and stored on farms during the summer considerable quantities of Canadian grain and government wheat. Unfortunately, however, the amounts thus stored have not been sufficient to offset the failure of the spring grain crop in the northeast. For example, in New York State, on October 1st, farm stocks of oats, corn and wheat were 58% lower than a year ago.

PRICES: The OPA has not "held the line" on dairy and poultry feed prices in the northeast. Because they have been unable to buy corn during the summer, northeastern farmers have had their feed prices increased 30% over last year. On October 1st they were paying up to \$58. per ton at Buffalo for oats, \$54. for barley, and \$55. for market wheat, against a theoretical ceiling price for nonexistent corn of \$41. a ton.

REQUIREMENTS: Even provided the thirteen northeastern states receive their usual amounts of high-protein and by-product feeds for cows and hens—which no one expects is possible—there must be shipped into the northeast between November 1st, 1943, and April 30, 1944, to maintain milk and egg production, at least eighty-three million bushels of corn or its equivalent. Any deficiency of other feeds must be made up by increasing the shipments of corn or equivalent grains into the northeast.

It is, therefore, conservative to assume that ninety to one-hundred million bushels of corn or its equivalent in other grains must be secured by the thirteen northeastern states in approximately equal monthly amounts between November 1st and April 30th, or liquidation of dairy herds and laying flocks and the consequent depletion of the diet of millions of city dwellers will result.

THE TIME ELEMENT: Beginning immediately—that is, not later than November 1st, 1943, at least fifteen million bushels of corn or its equivalent in other grains must come into the northeastern states monthly. Any failure of shipments to start at this rate by the first of November, or subsequent failure to keep them at the rate of at least fifteen million bushels a month will result in immediate liquidation of laying flocks and immediate substantial decline in milk production. Should shipments fall substantially short of the necessary minimum amount of fifteen million bushels a month, it is possible that egg and milk production will be cut in half. Such a decline, especially in fresh milk production, would seriously jeopardize the health of the forty million people who live in the northeast, mostly in cities and towns.

SITUATION DESPERATE: Although the War Food Administration has been, since early last spring, repeatedly warned of the feed situation which was developing in the northeast by your Commission, beyond sending into the section some government-owned wheat and working with your Commission to bring in Canadian grain, it has done nothing effective to guarantee a winter feed supply for the northeast's milking cows and laying hens. In August the War Food Administrator wrote, "There is also a possibility that a considerable quantity of corn will be made available to the northeast when the 1943 crop is harvested."

RECOMMENDATION: In view of the complete ineffectiveness of the War Food Administration in dealing with the northeast's winter feed problem to

date and the serious threat to the health of the consuming population of this section, a third of the population of the United States, as a result of the impending curtailment of their fresh milk supply, we recommend and ask authorization from you to dispatch into surplus corn-producing areas of the midwest trained representatives of the New York State Emergency Food Commission to find out whether or not we may expect adequate shipments of corn into the northeast under present War Food Administration policies, and if not, to so advise us.

If we are not to get the minimum monthly requirements of corn or its equivalent in other grains shipped into this area, measures should be instituted at once for the orderly liquidation of our poultry flocks and dairy cattle, and to husband what fresh milk we can produce for the benefit of the very young, the very old, and the sick.

Respectfully submitted,

AUSTIN CARPENTER, HENRY RATHBUN,
C. CHESTER DU MOND, W. I. MYERS,
H. E. BABCOCK.—*Feed Committee.*



More Pork

when hogs are
kept on sanitary
CONCRETE

A sure way to increase your pork production is to keep pigs on concrete from farrowing to market time.

One farmer who does this reports: "My first crop is gone to market by the time the second is farrowed . . . average weights around 275 pounds at six months . . . 100 pounds of pork with 300 pounds of feed."

Hog floors are only one of many improvements that will make your farm more efficient and productive. A new barn floor, poultry house, milk house, milk cooling tank, manure pit or watering trough costs little to build with concrete and will last a lifetime.

Concrete farm jobs require a minimum of critical war materials. Many jobs need just a few bags of cement, and some sand and gravel or stone.

If you need help, get in touch with your concrete contractor, ready-mixed concrete producer or building material dealer.

Check booklet subject, paste on penny postal and mail today.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

Dept. K11A-1, 347 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y.

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☐ Poultry house floors | ☐ Manure pits |
| ☐ Feeding floors | ☐ Grain storages |
| ☐ Milk houses | ☐ Tanks, troughs |
| ☐ Foundations | ☐ Farm repairs |

BUY MORE WAR SAVINGS BONDS

SERVICE BUREAU

By H. L. Cosline

OLD FRAUDS IN NEW CLOTHES

There is an old saying, "There is nothing new under the sun," but as the years roll along, old frauds are adapted to new conditions until it is possible for a person with some experience to predict what is likely to turn up next. No one intends to get swindled; it happens because the victim does not understand the deal he is making.

In the memory of most of us, nothing has changed the world so much as the war, and naturally these war-time changes affect the kind of questionable schemes sold to the public. For example, the National Better Business Bureau tells us that there are over 200 brands of anti-freeze solutions for cars, trucks and tractors, a considerable number of which will damage the engine in which they are used. Worthless battery dope, stuff to add to gasoline with the phony promise it will give better mileage, and worthless gadgets supposed to make an engine work better, have been freely offered to those who are gullible.

The war has had another effect. The average citizen wants to do his part in any effort to better the soldier's lot, and as a result, various organizations have sprung up to raise money for this and that purpose. In some cases, unfortunately, most of the money never gets further than the promoter. One of the surest ways to KNOW that your money is used for the purpose intended, is to contribute to the War Fund Drive. All the agencies included in the drive have been checked carefully by a national committee.

A second excellent precaution is to call attention to any sort of scheme about which you have any doubt, to your local Chamber of Commerce or to the American Agriculturist Service Bureau, Ithaca, N. Y.

—A. A.—

BACK TAXES

"I bought a farm and received a warranty deed. Later I was told the 1941 taxes had not been paid, and I would have to pay them. Shouldn't the former owner pay these taxes?"

Of course the former owner should pay them, but if he does not, you will have to pay them. It is always important to be sure that back taxes are paid before you close a deal for the purchase of property.

—A. A.—

"SPECS"

I sent a money order to.....for a pair of glasses. I didn't hear from them, but finally got a letter saying that there was a shortage of material and that they will send my spectacles as soon as they can. I don't believe they are going to send them, and would like to have my money back.

We'll be glad to do what we can. Incidentally, the Service Bureau does not feel that it's wise to order spectacles

by mail. In our opinion, the only safe way is to have a personal examination by a competent optometrist.

—A. A.—

COMMISSION

A good many chick hatcheries employ local agents to secure orders for them. This brings a new element in the situation that should not be overlooked by customers. For example, a subscriber gave such a local agent an order, and made a deposit of 1c per chick, which was his commission. The hatchery was unable to fill the order when the customer wanted them, and later, due to the prospects of a feed shortage, the order was cancelled. Now the hatchery refuses to refund the deposit on the basis that this was the agent's commission and that it is up to him to make the refund. In the meantime, the man who took the order has moved and has not yet been located.

—A. A.—

MAIL ORDERS

At a time when business concerns are short of help, and in many cases, operating with green help, a few precautions will help avoid complications.

When ordering through the mails:

1. Keep copies of letters and orders sent.
2. If you have occasion to write again, sign your letters exactly as your first letter was signed.
3. Avoid returning goods received unless it is absolutely necessary.

Reliable mail order houses are doing their best under difficult conditions to serve customers.

—A. A.—

PROTESTED CHECK

"On June 30, last, a man giving the name of A. L. Lange came to my hatchery and said he had a place in Bloomville, just out of the city of Newburgh, and would like to buy several hundred baby chicks. I gave him eight hundred which came to \$95.00 in payment. He gave me a check on the National Bank of Geneva, which was returned, worthless.

"The District Attorney of Orange County has been looking into the matter for me, but has informed me that the Bank of Geneva has also been trying to locate him, and have found that at his last address, Lynbrook, Long Island, he left a forwarding address at that post office as 1307 East 12th Street, Jacksonville, Florida."—H.H.H.

—A. A.—

WHY?

"Can you help me get the return of \$12.50 which I sent to a company that said they would help me get a loan? I have not received the loan and they still have my money."

We will be glad to do what we can. We have been unable to figure out why any person should pay money for such service. It is true that some agencies loaning money require a fee with the application, but we cannot understand how any outside agency would be able to render any real service for such a fee.

—A. A.—

AT YOUR SERVICE

I am a subscriber to your paper. I would like to use the Service Bureau to try to locate a man by the name of Glenn Gorman whose former address was R. D. 2, Norwich, N. Y. It is very urgent that I get in touch with him.—W. T.

If any subscriber knows the present address of Mr. Gorman, we will be glad to have it and pass it along to our subscriber.

Neighbors *CRASH* in *BLACKOUT*



THEIR CARS crashed head-on. Clarence Confer of Lockport was killed when his car collided with a car of his neighbor, Carl P. Lotz. Accident happened during the first blue air raid warning signal. Mr. Confer was returning from work. Mr. Lotz was reporting to the fire house.

Mr. Lotz was seriously injured and received weekly benefits for two months while he was laid up.

Mrs. Confer received \$1000.00, the death benefit payable under her husband's travel accident insurance policy. After receiving the \$1000.00 check she wrote us saying:

"I have received payment on the life of my dear husband, Clarence, and wish to say how much I appreciate the promptness and courtesy shown by your company in handling this claim."

"I also advise any who have the opportunity to take a policy with your company, never to hesitate in doing so. Just last September I almost made that mistake myself in refusing to take a policy for my husband, but many thanks to your representative, Mr. Crowley, for being a little persistent and not giving up. At last I took the policy."

"Then on May 10 of this year my husband was fatally injured. Little did I know how very soon I would be receiving the cash payment of \$1000.00. Again many thanks for having such a wonderful insurance available."

Keep Your Policy Renewed

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.

Oldest and Largest Exclusive Health and Accident Company in America

N.A. ASSOCIATES DEPARTMENT

POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.

TIMELY BULLETIN

One of the best bits of information on the subject of cutting pulpwood is circular 244, "How to Prepare Pulpwood", published by the Pennsylvania State College of Agriculture at State College, Pa.

The bulletin is free to Pennsylvania readers, but, as is the case in all colleges, a charge of five cents is made to residents of other states. If you plan to market pulpwood be sure to get it!

Back the ATTACK

on the Farm Front, too...

FROM EVERY SIDE . . . for every cause . . . and at every opportunity . . . farmers are being sniped at unfairly today. Politicians, business leaders, labor leaders, housewives, even government officials and economists take flings at the farmer—grossly misrepresenting his aims, his financial condition and the war profits he is *supposed* to be making.

The farmer is fair game for all because:

- 1—his problems are little understood by the public at large.
- 2—he is too busy making a living to fight back, or to answer sneak attacks.

Only farm organizations fight these attacks and the dark purpose that lies behind them; namely, a desire to profit at the farmer's expense. Only dairy organizations such as the Dairymen's League . . . social and self-help organizations such as the Grange, the Farm and Home Bureaus . . . purchasing organizations such as the G.L.F., and the Eastern States Cooperative Exchanges . . . and protective organizations such as the Vegetable Growers, the Poultry Council and the Horticulture Society . . . only organizations such as these throw up defensive barriers between the farmer and his detractors, or smash the attacks before they get under way.

Just look at their record. Every long-term improvement in farm income and in the farmer's bargaining and marketing position has come about through farm organization efforts. Every legislative bill favoring farmers . . . every step toward surplus control . . . and toward market stability . . . has come through the activities of organized farmers. Rural mail delivery, farm credits, sound tax programs and improved rural schools are only a few of the gains that give testimony to the efforts of organized farmers.

And yet, strangely enough, the farmers of the North East have lagged behind farmers of other sections of the country, in their support of farm organizations. The sad result is seen in the fact that farm problems in the North East need more attention and more correction than farm problems in any other section of the country.

What can you do about it, you ask! You can join in and help. If you *aren't* a member of the Grange, the Farm Bureau, the Home Bureau, a state-wide buying cooperative such as the G.L.F., or a market-wide milk cooperative such as the Dairymen's League—or any of the other associations—you should join one today. If you *are* a member of any of these organizations, then you should join a second. No farmer should stand on the side lines today and watch idly while other farmers carry his load.

It's not just for today . . . not just for the war emergency . . . but for the post-war period. Already labor is organizing . . . business and industry are organizing . . . politicians are organizing. All are trying to keep their post-war earnings and profits on a war time basis. So why should farmers stay out? The answer is we shouldn't. The answer is we can't afford to. If we farmers want to keep even the little we have now, we've got to organize, and we've got to fight. *Let's do it!*

We believe Government in dealing with Agriculture, before they adopt basic policies, should consult with the National Farm Organizations as these people are truly representative of farmers and therefore are in a position to know the best methods to use in getting the results the Government is asking for.



Published by THE THOUSANDS OF FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

JOIN
and Help your
FIGHTING
FARM
ORGANIZATIONS



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

PUBLISHED
EVERY OTHER WEEK

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

Getting Set for WINTER BREAKFASTS

IN BUTCHERING and cutting up a pig we are guided—a little bit anyway—by what the book says. But when it comes to making scrapple, sausages, headcheese and such-like — even to curing hams and bacon—we play by ear. "Never had a lesson and can't read a note of music, but let's get at it and play a tune anyhow!" That's our bold, confident approach to the overwhelming pile of assorted cuts, chunks and scraps of meat that has to be disposed of in some fashion the day after pig killing.

We don't expect you to do it our way and we don't propose to argue. We're just telling you how we do it most of the time, with the idea that we might lead you to experiment a little in an effort to save work, or get something you'll like better—or both.

Smoked Hams and Bacon:

You can get yourself an argument any time on the relative advantages of using the smoke house or one of these sugar curing meat salts. We use *both* and defy you to tell the difference. In recent years we've used the meat salts mostly, rubbing the smaller pieces with the dry salt and putting down the larger hams in a wet pickle. But we don't stop when the cure has been completed by that method; we continue by putting the finished product in the smoke house (or smoke barrel) for a few days. The post-graduate course in the smoke house is not required for flavor or keeping qualities, but we think it improves the complexion of the ham—gives it a richer, deeper, shinier coat of tan.

Should one needle a ham or bone it? Sometimes we needle and sometimes we bone, depending on how long we expect to keep the ham. On some farms, we suspect, they never experience any trouble with having hams spoil, largely because the hams they cure in December are always eaten up before the first of April. And when a man tells us he never has any difficulty in holding a ham through the summer we feel sure he has given it a pretty harsh cure, and that it comes out harder, drier and saltier than most little boys like it.

When a ham spoils the trouble commonly starts in that ball-and-socket joint. To play safe one squirts the pickle into that joint with a big hypodermic needle. But even after we've done that we never feel sure we've hit the joint right in the eye and touched every

By
**ROMEYN
BERRY**

danger point. So for peace of mind we bone the hams we expect to hold through the sum-

"We like our sausage, and don't skimp it."

mer. (You don't have to bother about any ham you are going to use up before the spring thaw. It may not be necessary to bone but it makes us feel better.

Sausages:

Most every farm family has a secret recipe for sausage seasoning handed down through the generations from Great-grandmother Bisee. But when you take them apart you find that all the secret recipes are composed of salt, pepper, sage and *one other thing*. We find it simpler to use one of the prepared commercial sausage seasonings as a base and to go on from there. The "one other thing" that we add is just a touch of garlic—just enough to make people guess what it is, but commonly guess wrong. Nobody minds garlic if he doesn't know it's in there.

We like our sausage and don't skimp it. Some pretty good meat goes into our sausage and not just the scraps that can't be used anywhere else. Three parts of lean meat to one of fat is the proportion we aim at, but we don't worry too much if we find a slight variation when we weigh it.

We use a coarse grind for tender spring pigs; a finer one for an older animal on the tough side. We never try to make our sausage go farther by adding cereal or ground beef. For seasoning we use the prepared type (plus the garlic) in the ratio of one level tablespoonful to a pound of sausage meat and we go to infinite pains in mixing it to get the fragrance evenly distributed.

For packing and keeping sausage the best way is all the different ways—small crocks, slender muslin bags dipped in hot lard to



seal them air-tight, and freezing. Sausage that is to be eaten within three or four months is all right frozen with the seasoning in it; longer than that and it's better, we find, to freeze the straight sausage meat and to add the seasoning only when we come to use it.

Headcheese and Scrapple:

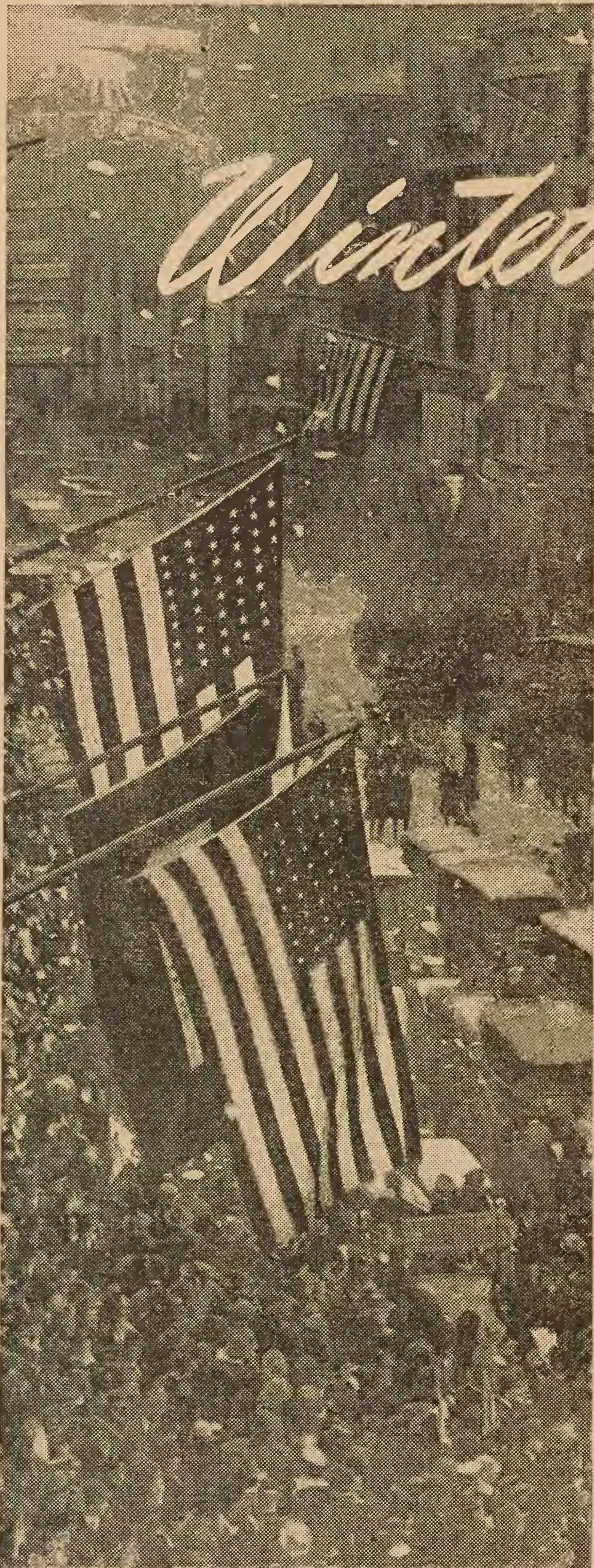
Scrapple and headcheese are all the same thing through the first half of the process. You don't have to make up your mind which you'll have the most of before the head has been boiled and boiled until the meat falls off it. At that point we cool the cauldron and remove all the fat and grease from the top. What's left is a hard, stiff jelly full of meat scraps. Heat it up again now and strain off all the meat from the liquor. Work and squeeze all the meat through your fingers until you are sure you've removed all the bones. That process shreds the meat sufficiently for all subsequent uses, although some folks grind it.

Now then! For headcheese you season the meat, pack it in a dish or pan, and pour over it enough of the liquor to cover. The seasoning is the same, and in the same proportions, as for sausage. When the headcheese cools and hardens, you slice and serve it cold. If you heat it, it melts and falls apart.

The main difference between our scrapple and the more familar- (Please Turn to Page 3)

THANKSGIVING, 1943

The basis of a sound business cooperative is voluntary use by fully informed patrons



UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

Will this Winter Be Like the Winter of 1918?

MOST FOLKS remember the winter of 1918 as the time the boys started coming back home from France. Many farmers, however, remember it also as the year linseed meal went to \$90 a ton.

While Government price controls will probably keep feeds from going as high this winter as they went in 1918, these same controls tend to keep the feeds from moving into the areas where they are needed most for the production of milk and eggs. All signs point to a tough feed situation this winter and next spring.

Northeastern farmers are getting pretty close to the bottom of the feed barrel. Already the flow of feed-stuffs into this section has slowed down. Only a drastic change in official food policies could provide this section with anywhere near the amount of feed we had last year. Such a change becomes less and less likely as the days go by.

Unless you have your winter's supply of feed already in the barn, it's time to face the possibility that *some farmers may run out of feed for a day—a week—or even longer—sometime before spring.*

Making the Feed Go Around

When there isn't enough grain to feed all the cows and chickens as much as they should have, the thing to do is to feed the grain to the animals that will make the most milk and eggs per pound of grain.

Dairy Cows. Cows giving more than 20 pounds of 3.5% milk or 15 pounds of 4% milk should not get less than a pound of grain for each 3 to 4 pounds of milk they produce. If it is necessary to take the grain away from the cows producing less than these amounts, in order to provide the heavier producers with all they need, be sure to feed these lower producers all the hay and ensilage they will clean up. The best you have is none too good.

This is a time when it is really important to weigh the milk and weigh the feed at least twice a month.

Laying Hens. The same principles apply in feeding hens. Cull out the non-layers closely and continuously. The idea is to make just as many eggs as you can from each pound of feed. Only *good layers on full feeding* can give this kind of production.

If you get to the point where you have 500 hens and only feed enough to take care of 400 properly, it is better to get rid of the 100 extra birds, even though they may be good layers, and to feed the remaining 400 all they can get, rather than to try to spread the feed too thin.

How much feed should a flock of layers eat? Here's a guide.

TOTAL GRAIN AND MASH PER 100 HENS PER DAY	Average Size of Hens	Production			
		40%	50%	60%	70%
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
	4	24	26	28	30
	5	26	28	30	32
	6	28	30	32	34
	7	30	32	35	37

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc., Ithaca, N. Y.

YOU ★ ★ YOUR FARM and the WAR

MILK SUBSIDY DETAILS

A new element has been introduced into the milk subsidy program, referred to by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as "the dairy feed payment program." Effective Nov. 1 there was an increase from \$3.50 to \$3.70 in the Class 1 price of milk for the metropolitan area. This resulted from an increase in the price of skim milk powder for animal feeding.

Now the War Food Administration has made an important announcement. During November and December the W.F.A. will purchase Class 1 milk from dealers in the metropolitan New York area at \$3.70 per cwt. and sell it back to them at \$3.50. This will make it unnecessary to raise prices to New York consumers.

At the same time it was announced that the dairy feed payments (subsidy) to producers supplying the metropolitan New York market will be reduced 15c per cwt. on all classes of milk for November and December. In other words, dairymen who ship to the N. Y. metropolitan area will get a subsidy of 40c per cwt. for October, and 25c per cwt. for November and December. This, in effect, nullifies the Class 1 price increase which became effective November 1. This action will not affect N. Y. dairymen delivering to upstate plants. This action has made dairymen "hopping mad" and it is possible that the full subsidy will be restored.

HOW TO GET IT

To get these "dairy feed payments," milk producers must apply to their county Agricultural Adjustment Administration office and show evidence of the amount of milk or cream sold. Plans are that these offices will actually issue checks on receipt of applications. Applications for the subsidy on October milk must be made by December 1, and the application for November and December production must be made before January 31. With the exception already mentioned on milk shipped to the metropolitan area, the rate of payment will be 40c per cwt. and 5c per lb. of butterfat for milk or cream sold in New York, Pennsylvania, Maine, Maryland, Vermont and New Hampshire, and it will be 50c per cwt. and 6c per lb. for butterfat in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey and Rhode Island.

* * *

SELLING MEAT

Regulations for consumption on the farm of homegrown meat have been liberalized a bit. At first, a man living in the city couldn't consume, ration point free, meat produced on a farm which he owned. Now, a city man who owns one or more farms can consume meat raised on the farm without giving up points if he lives on the farm for more than six months of each year, or if he visits the farm for work or supervision for at least a third of the time during which the animals to be slaughtered have been growing.

Any farmer can butcher and consume meat without giving up points if (1) he raised the livestock from birth; (2) grew the animals for 60 days before slaughter; (3) increased the weight of the livestock 35 per cent from the time he bought it until slaughtered. This applies to all farmers.

In order to sell meat, a farmer must (1) obtain a permit from his county U.S.D.A. War Board; (2) grade the meat, and tag or stamp each wholesale cut with the grade and permit number; (3) sell meat at ceiling prices or below; (4) collect ration points and

turn them monthly to his local ration board. (A farmer can accept points which are not yet valid.)

Farmers can have homegrown animals custom slaughtered and the meat cured, ground, frozen, or made into sausage without giving up ration points. You can't give away meat without collecting points, but you can trade meat with neighbors if meat equal in point value to that you lend is returned to you within six months.

If you're wondering how a farmer can understand and adhere to these regulations without becoming confused, the answer is that he is confused.

* * *

VITAL SCRAP

The drive for scrap is being intensified. Comb your premises again. In addition to scrap iron and steel, tin cans and waste paper are badly needed, as well as twice as much waste fat as was collected during the past year.

—A. A.—

GETTING SET FOR WINTER BREAKFASTS

(Continued from Page 1)

lar type is that ours has a larger proportion of meat in it and practically no fat or grease at all.

Let's start fresh from where we left off with the headcheese. Here's a cauldron of heavy stock liquor in which the head was boiled. Here's a big bowl of the head meat that has been worked through the fingers and well shredded. Now boil corn meal (white or yellow—white is preferred at our place) slowly in the liquor, adding a little at a time and stirring constantly to avoid lumps and burning. Use all the corn meal the liquor will take up. Cook thoroughly to a stiff mush. We can't give you the exact proportions of corn meal or of seasoning either. The seasoning is again the same as for sausage but you've got to do it to taste. But don't over-do the seasoning. If you haven't enough you can add more, but if you get in too much you're ruined.

When the mush is well cooked to the right stiffness (keep stirring, don't stop), start stirring in your meat in the proportions of $\frac{1}{2}$ meat to $\frac{2}{3}$ corn-meal mush. Finish off and pour into bread tins, or anything else that will mould the final product into neat bricks of convenient size and shape for slicing. Slice and fry as you would cold corn meal mush.

Any bricks of scrapple that are to be kept much over a week will dry out if you don't seal them. You can dip them in hot lard, or wrap them airtight in cellophane, or freeze them.

Scrapple made in the manner indicated comes pretty close to being a complete meal of victuals. Your meat and cereal and soup stock are in there all together. It's easy to cook because it's all cooked beforehand. It possesses the teasing fragrance of cooking sausages. And for cold, out-door work in winter, it's the lasting breakfast we know about. Put four or five slabs of scrapple into a big lump of a boy at breakfast, push him out to the woodlot, and he'll work until 10:30 at least, before he starts squinting at the sun and talking about dinner.

That gives you the general idea of how we use up the leavings after pig killing. You can doubtless improve on our methods in many details. By trial and error we'll probably hit on better ways ourselves. It's our only point that there is no sense in getting in a rut, doing things the same way every time and never improving—not even when you are attempting to do no more than use up pork scraps.

★ *Bite got you* ★ **TONGUE-TIRED?**

TRY THE MILD TOBACCO WITH
THE GRAND, RICH TASTE

Salem J. Robinson

PRINCE ALBERT
BEATS 'EM ALL
WITHOUT BEATING MY TONGUE.
MILD, MELLOW, COOL—
YET THERE ON TASTE! IT'S
NO-BITE TREATED. CRIMP CUT
HELPS—PACKS, DRAWS RIGHT.
IN 'MAKIN'S',
TOO!

50

pipefuls of fragrant tobacco in every handy pocket package of Prince Albert



R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.

● SALEM J. ROBINSON ("Call me 'Bob'") breeds prize chickens, smokes the winning tobacco. "17 years a P. A. fan," says he, "and every one 12 months of real smoking joy. P. A.'s better tobacco. It burns cooler, draws smoother."

PRINCE ALBERT

THE NATIONAL JOY SMOKE

BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

SUBSIDIES VERSUS MILK PRODUCTION

NATIONAL Grange Master Albert Goss recently gave complete proof to the Banking and Currency Committee of the U. S. House of Representatives that food subsidies are unnecessary, unwise and are being used for political purposes to appeal to the consumer. Said Master Goss:

"Food prices are now only 7 per cent above the 1929 level, but the individual worker's income is 59 per cent above 1929. Cost of living is only 1.6 per cent above what it was in 1929. Yet in 1929 there was no great public outcry against the cost of living. The complaints now are due to politicians harping on the subject."

The lack of wisdom in trying to apply subsidies is showing up especially in the milk situation. The production per cow per dairy is way under what it was last year and is constantly declining. Cost of feed is going up, yet it seems impossible to get any substantial rise in milk prices. The result is that the country is facing the greatest shortage of milk products in its history, and this shortage will grow worse. After a long delay, the Dairymen's League, in company with other cooperatives, finally succeeded in getting the price of Class I milk raised from \$3.50 to \$3.70. Then, in order to protect the consumers from the rise, the government declared a subsidy to milk dealers of 20 cents per hundred on Class I milk. (See Page 3, "Milk Subsidy Details.")

In discussing this situation in speeches to two different groups of organized farmers recently I emphasized the fact that if farmers are going to save themselves from complete government domination which will lead to peasantry, they have only one remedy, that is for every farmer to get into some cooperative. It is plain that the individual farmer cannot stand up against the bureaucrats, but if farmers are organized into cooperatives, and if the cooperatives will work together, farmers and farm organizations can get results.

FARM AND HOME BUREAUS ARE YOURS

ALMOST 59,000 farmers joined the Farm Bureau for 1943, in New York State alone. With the exception of one other year, 1919, that is the largest membership the Farm Bureau has had in its long and fine history. Other northeastern states also had near-record memberships.

Also, in New York over 40,000 women belong to the Home Bureaus. Indications now are that even more folks will belong to these great organizations in the coming year.

The reasons for this fine support are not hard to find. In the first place, the Farm and Home Bureaus are not government-controlled, centralized, artificial farm organizations. Instead, they are controlled and managed for the most part by local executive committees and by farmer committeemen in almost every rural community. Therefore, the Farm and Home Bureaus do the job that farm folks need to have and want done. There are too many of the other kind of so-called farm organizations controlled from Washington trying to tell farm people what they must do.

The one way to get rid of unnecessary government organizations in agriculture and to eliminate the whole bureaucratic control of the farm business is for farmers to rally around their own organizations such as the Farm and Home Bureaus, the Granges, and their cooperatives.

The second reason why the Farm and Home Bureaus are so well supported by the people themselves is that they are doing a splendid wartime job for agriculture. The farmer and the farm wife are reaching for more and more information to help them produce food and keep the home fires burning in these difficult times. With the farm sons and hired men gone to war, machinery scarce and hard to get, costs of production constantly increasing, and with government keeping down farm prices, it is but natural for the farmer to join his own organ-

By E. R. Eastman

izations and to turn to them for a very present help in time of trouble.

Don't wait for somebody to call on you to join your Farm and Home Bureau. They are YOUR organizations. Send in your membership dues now.

FUTURE OF THE RURAL CHURCH

ONE of the most important meetings held in America recently had nothing to do with the war, but had a lot to do with right living. According to the Rev. W. J. Whitney of Central Bridge, New York, 460 rural pastors and their leaders from 41 states and the Dominion of Canada spent three days at Columbus, Ohio, deliberating on where the rural church of America and Canada goes from here. At that great gathering certain important principles and conclusions seemed to emerge. I quote from Mr. Whitney's letter:

"First—The seed bed of Democracy lies in the rural church. In the long run, the city with all of its institutions will depend for its very life upon whether or not the rural section continues to feed it with the sons and daughters of rural America that eventually make the city.

"Second—The rural church must cooperate with the various agencies that exist in and around the rural church areas. The church must welcome the Grange, and the Grange must welcome the church. There must never be any of the pulling and hauling that sometimes appears between groups in the rural picture. Farm Bureaus, 4-H Clubs, Home Bureaus, and other agencies can be of inestimable value to the church. Likewise, these agencies can find in the rural pastor and his church an entry into many more homes than normally they serve. The church deals with the realm of the spiritual, and what doth it profit a man if his pigs are the best and his fields the finest and his flocks great in number if the soul of the man is not aware of his Creator and the part which that Creator plays in his life.

"Third—There must be a greater sense of cooperation between religious denominations in the rural fields. Pooling the resources of many pastors proves in many instances to be the better way to serve certain rural churches.

"Fourth—Very important is the feeling that the rural pastor must be one who comes to stay and to live his life with the people. The rural preaching field must cease to be a place where "colts" are broken in, or where old men, worn out, wait for the day when the pension shall be theirs, or where the broken and discouraged brother who couldn't succeed anywhere else is sent. There must be and is a new respect for the rural minister. He must be specially trained and fitted for his position. Courses in agriculture as well as theology are the indices of a rural pastor."

A LETTER FROM A SOLDIER

"The June issue of the A. A. reached me this week and I thought you might be interested to know how grateful I am to have received it over here in Sicily. I don't think I have received all the copies since being overseas, but I certainly do enjoy reading them here and also when I was back in the desert.

I'll bet that you never thought that the A. A. would be read in Egypt, Libya, Tunisia and now in Sicily.

The copies arrive about three months late, but are just as welcome, as I like to keep up with the news from the farm front, having lived on a farm the most of my life and later worked for the G.L.F. in Orange Co., New York.

Sicily is not a bad place to be in, but everyone of us is looking forward to the day when that boat pulls into a U. S. port."—Sgt. W. J. W.

EVERY letter that I have received, every returning soldier with whom I have talked, says that the best way to appreciate this America of ours is to see what life is like in other countries. What a

responsibility rests on us behind the lines to keep the home fires burning and to preserve the principles of this America so that it will be the same Land of Opportunity when the boys come back as when they went away.

OLEO AFTER THE WAR

BECAUSE of the butter shortage, millions of people are learning to eat oleo who never did before. With this large increase in the consumption of oleo, great pressure is being brought on Congress and on state legislatures to repeal the laws which tax and prevent oleo from imitating butter.

What a problem this will present to dairymen after the war, when surplus butter and other dairy products begin to pile up! The only way to meet the problem is by means of organizations of dairymen strong enough to insist that oleo is not butter and should not be permitted to masquerade as such.

If anyone thinks oleo is a complete substitute for butter, let him consider the evidence given by Dr. T. W. Gullickson of the Dairy Department of Minnesota University, who conducted experiments in which five different vegetable oils and three animal fats were used in feeding eight groups of young calves. The calves receiving fat of animal origin made much greater average daily gains in weight and were in much better health during the experiment than were the calves fed milk containing vegetable oils. These developed serious digestive disorders and several of the animals died. Some of the calves made sick by the vegetable fats made remarkable recoveries when changed to the milk containing butterfat.

HOW TO CUT UP AND CURE PORK

TO ANYONE raising hogs, the two feature articles by Romeyn Berry on the front pages of the November 6 and 20 issues of *American Agriculturist*, on cutting up and preserving pork, are more than worth what you pay for the magazine for the whole year. Like the other articles in *American Agriculturist*, these two are written from experience. Don't lay this issue down until you turn to Page 1 and read Mr. Berry's article. Then look up and read the article in the preceding issue.

APPLES FOR BUTTER

WITH MORE cereals in the diet, and with butter hard to get, the New York-New England Apple Institute does well to emphasize the wholesomeness of apple butter. Plan now to make some this fall.

CHRISTMAS SUGGESTION

WONDERING what to give for Christmas? What could be better than the book that everybody is talking about—"Growing Up in the Horse and Buggy Days"? It will be sent postpaid on receipt of \$2.50. Address *American Agriculturist*, Ithaca, N. Y.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

MR. EARL H. PADDOCK of Perry, N. Y., in a bid for your laugh, contributes the following: A widower, when he brought his second wife home, said:

"My dear, all is yours to do with as you will except this case in the spare room. In this case rests my first wife's best hat. This you are not to touch."

I regret to state that this good woman, the second wife, died during the first year of her married life. After a not too long period of time our friend the widower brought to his home a third wife, and said to her:

"My dear, all is yours to do with as you will except this case in the spare room. On the shelves of this case rest the best hats of my other two wives. These you are not to touch."

But this wife had ideas of her own. She replied: "Yes, John dear, all shall be as you ask. But I notice there is one empty shelf in the case. Be confident, my dear, that this shelf will hold a derby."

TOUGH SOD

By E. R. Eastman

SYNOPSIS

Allen Clinton, a likeable "red-headed" young farmer, succeeds in his fight to organize a Farm Bureau in Lanark County, but in doing so makes a bitter enemy of Ezra Chittendon, hard-boiled boss of the county, and quarrels with his childhood sweetheart, Chittendon's daughter Helen.

After working hard all winter to put over the Farm Bureau TB cleanup campaign, Allen finds himself accused of buying a TB condemned animal from Henry Wilson and covering up the brand. Allen's friends suspect Ezra is back of the plot. To add to Allen's misfortunes, his mother dies from a sudden heart attack, brought on partly by worry over his troubles.

Allen becomes attracted to pretty Betty Tyler, Farm Bureau stenographer, but believes her to be in love with County Agent Green. Meantime, District Attorney Frank Wood has fallen in love with Helen Chittendon, and his jealousy of Allen makes him determined to convict him in the coming trial.

CHAPTER XX.

AFTER being absent most of the week on field work, County Agent Willard Green was busy on a Saturday morning dictating to Betty answers to a great pile of mail that had accumulated. But his heart was not in his work. He found himself thinking about Betty's hands as they held her notebook and made the funny little shorthand pothooks than of what he was trying to say in the letters. Finally, he interrupted his dictation to say, entirely irrelevantly: "Betty, I think that hands are one of the most interesting things the Lord ever made."

"What are you talking about?" asked Betty, looking up in surprise. "I thought we were answering the Farm Bureau mail."

"To heck with it! I just don't feel like it. I'll take it home and read it so that I can dictate it fast Monday morning. Now, as I was saying when I was so rudely interrupted, I think you have lovely hands."

A little embarrassed, Betty said:

"Well, if that's all the dictation, I'll type up what I have in my book."

"No, wait a minute! Betty, I guess there's good reason why I can't work this morning. I've got something more important on my mind."

"Would it help any to talk about it?" said Betty.

"It certainly would!" He grinned with some embarrassment.

"Well then, go ahead."

But it was not easy for Willard to get started. He got up out of his chair, walked back and forth across the room, and looked out of the windows with his back to Betty. Finally, taking a grip on himself, he marched back and sat down in his chair, leaned over the corner of the desk, and said abruptly:

"Betty, I love you! I want to marry you. I want to take you out of here and start a home."

It is said that a woman can always tell when a man is growing more and more interested in her. Betty had known by a hundred little signs from time to time that she was coming to be much more to her boss than a secretary. Willard had asked her so many times to go with him on short trips and rides, to attend evening meetings, and on Saturdays and Sundays when it did not interfere with her own work, that she knew by this and in other ways of his growing interest in her. And it had worried her, for she liked Willard, respected him, and was a great admirer of the fine work he was doing as county agent.

But just as surely as she knew that Willard had come to love her, she also knew that she never could love him.

Betty did not answer Willard at once. Through her head ran the thought:

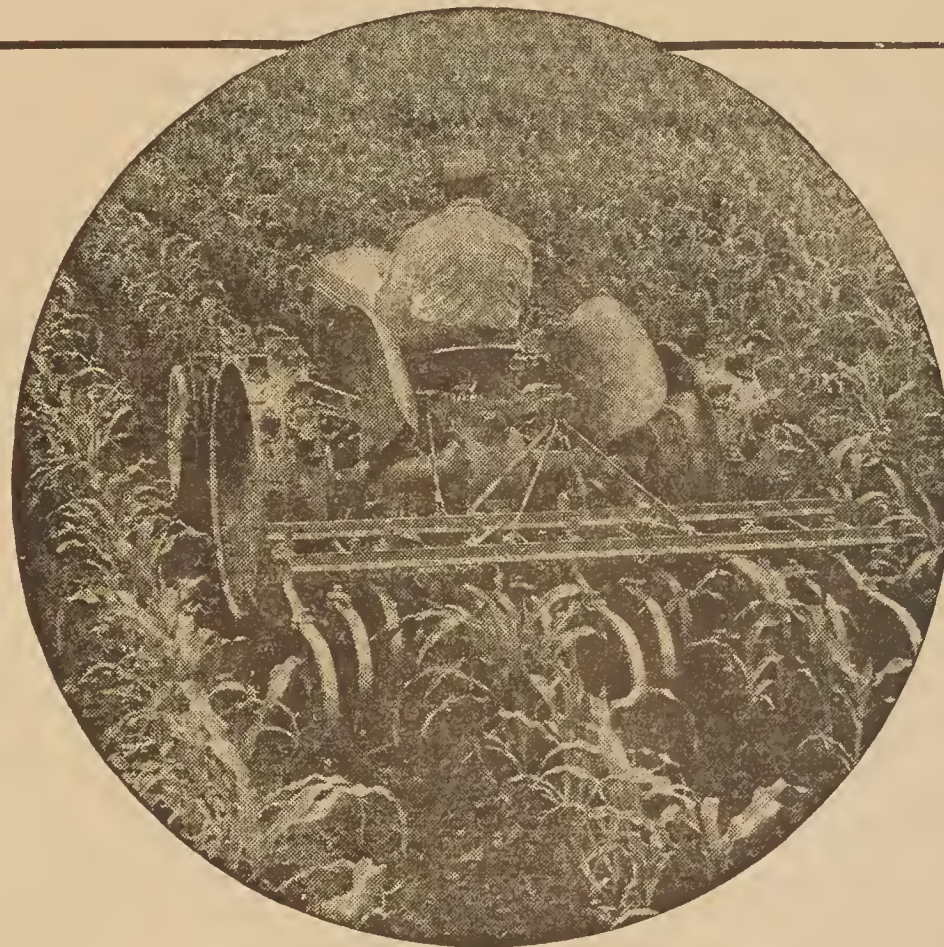
"Even if I don't love him, he's sweet and good, and I've seen him here in the office at close quarters long enough so that I know he'd be easy to live with. We could, as he suggests, build a home together. Maybe this thing they call love doesn't last anyway."

Leaning across the desk so that her face was close to Willard's, Betty reached over and put her hand on his. Her face was beautiful in its flushed earnestness, as she said:

"Willard, I don't know. Everything is all mixed up. I think you're just grand. I like you and I respect you, but I'm not in love with you. Maybe I would be after a while, but it

(Continued on Page 15)

Who's getting the Food you're growing?



You know what the high quotas for 1944 food production mean to you. Work, work and more work—especially with shortages of man power and machinery. And as you struggle night and day to grow more food, you might wonder where it is all going. Here are the facts:

13% to our Armed Forces

Each fighting man eats $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as much as a civilian— $5\frac{1}{4}$ pounds a day. And a 90-day supply for men quartered in this country—a 9-month supply for men overseas—must be kept in reserve.

75% to our Civilians

Civilians may not get all the food they want—but there is plenty for a healthy, well-balanced diet. Only after our own armed forces and our civilians are taken care of, is food sent elsewhere.

10% to our Allies

Food sent to our Allies fights for us. The war will be shorter if people in invaded countries see that we mean to help them—with food.

2% to our own Territories and Neighbors

Hawaii, Porto Rico, Alaska—have always looked to us and to Canada for food. And Central and South American countries need certain foods from us.

FOOD FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM. All America is hearing the message—"Produce and conserve, share and play square." The public is being told where the food you grow is going—and how important it is to cut waste and make every bit of food count.



HERE'S ONE WAY YOU CAN HELP TO PRODUCE MORE FOOD



With labor scarce and time short your mechanical equipment must be in tiptop shape to get the job done. Keep it that way. Call on your Ferguson dealer to help you.

Write to Harry Ferguson, Inc., Dearborn, Mich., for copy of "Flexible Farming" Booklet.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



PROFESSOR speakin' at the school advised one sure, unfailin' rule to give hard luck the good-bye bounce by keepin' reg'lar farm accounts. He had a heap of charts and slides and ledgers and a lot besides to illustrate the gross and net and credit cash and debit debt and invoice lists and balance due and stuff that makes you pencil-chew. It would have took you half a day to just get started that-away. Them sheets of his was too complex for ordinary leathernecks, altho he tried to make it plain that bookless farmin' was in vain, and how them banks would lend much more to farmers who kept books galore. He passed 'em in the meeting free, and neighbors took some, all but me!

My method with no ledger copes, 'cuz I use backs of envelopes to keep my farm ac-

countin' score, er else I mark on cupboard door, so very handy when I lack a little bracer or a snack. My farm job is a gamble such as no accounts will alter much, and then my hired man's so dumb that he can't do a simple sum, and I won't put no time or vim on things I can't lay onto him. So I'd much rather climb in bed than sit up figgerin' in the red!



What's Chungking doing in Nevada?

THIS, YOU WILL SAY, is a strange-looking map of the U.S.A.

There's Chungking, China, right where you'd expect to find Elko, Nevada.

But we put it there to remind you that you can fly from Chicago to Chungking in 39 hours' elapsed time — about the same time it takes to travel from Chicago to Elko, Nevada, by train.

And that's why we put Moscow, Russia, where San Antonio, Texas, ought to be — and Singapore up near Seattle, Washington.

The number of hours shown over each of these foreign cities represents the elapsed time by air from Chicago to that foreign city. Its location on the map shows the approximate distance

you could travel in the U.S. by train in the same length of time.

Perhaps you hadn't thought of the world as being so small. But it is. Today, because of the long-range plane, *no spot on earth is more than 60 hours' flying time from your local airport.*

No longer, in a world shrunk so small, can there be such a thing as a hermit nation. Not when the Atlantic can be spanned in 372 minutes, and the broad Pacific in only 35 hours.

As a nation, we didn't fully understand this, at first. But when we did become aware of it, we quickly recognized the need for speeding the production of vast numbers of military aircraft, and training the personnel to fly, fight, and maintain them.

This has been done — is still being done. And

mastery of the air — which was not ours to begin with — is now helping to change the once-desperate hope of ultimate victory into a certainty.

After Victory, when we set about the task of securing our freedom and a lasting peace, the plane will take its rightful place as a tremendously constructive force, welding the peoples of the earth together in friendly trade and intercourse and mutual understanding.

CONSOLIDATED VULTEE AIRCRAFT CORPORATION operates 11 different plants, located as follows: San Diego, Calif.; Vultee Field, Calif.; Fort Worth, Texas; New Orleans, La.; Nashville, Tenn.; Wayne, Mich.; Allentown, Pa.; Tucson, Ariz.; Elizabeth City, N. C.; Dearborn, Mich.; Louisville, Ky.; and Miami, Fla. Member, Aircraft War Production Council.

CONSOLIDATED VULTEE AIRCRAFT

DESIGNERS AND BUILDERS OF:

LIBERATOR 4-engine bomber
CORONADO patrol bomber
SENTINEL "Flying Jeep"

CATALINA patrol bomber
LIBERATOR EXPRESS transport
RELIANT navigational trainer

VALIANT basic trainer
VENGEANCE dive bomber

Question Box

TONS IN STACK

How can you figure the amount of hay in a long stack?

The weight of hay varies considerably, depending on how long it has settled. It's usually figured that recently-stacked hay will weigh about 1 ton for each 512 cubic feet. After it's settled for a month or two, a ton will weigh about 422 cubic feet, and fully-settled hay will weigh a ton for each 380 cubic feet.

It's easy to figure the number of cubic feet in a mow,—not so easy in a stack. First, measure the distance over the stack from ground to ground in feet, multiply this by the width, divide the figure you get by 4, and multiply by the length of the stack. The figure you get will be the approximate number of cubic feet in the stack.

—A. A.—

PRUNING RASPBERRIES

Will you please tell me when I should prune raspberry bushes, fall or spring? We cut out the old canes this fall, and wonder if it is advisable to also destroy some of the small canes or suckers and leave three to five or more healthy canes to a bush. Will you also tell us if you think it wise to cut the bushes back considerably, or leave them the length they grow. We have read that one should cut them down for a good yield, and wondered if it would help, and when it should be done.

We do not recommend that you do any further pruning of your raspberries this fall. The reason is that you may get some winter-killing, and you'll be able to do a better job of thinning after growth starts in the spring. In the spring you should do some thinning-out. You'll get better berries as a result. Also, in the spring they can be headed back to about waist height, and, in the case of black or purple raspberries, when the lateral branches get 6 to 8 inches long, the tips can be pinched out.

—A. A.—

LABOR SAVER

Percy Cook and Sons of Avon, Maine, have rigged up a corn loader which saved a lot of back aches at corn-picking time. First they built ten wooden boxes 2'x6'x3', holding about 750 lbs. of corn each. They are on skids so that a horse can haul them between rows. The boxes are hoisted onto the truck by a home-made hoist powered by a 6 H.P. gas engine. The hoist is on wheels so that it can be moved anywhere in the field. The bottom of each box is equipped with hinges and a hasp, so that when the box is elevated the corn is dumped directly into the truck.

—A. A.—

CHRISTMAS SUGGESTION

"Sometimes when I feel blue, I read a few chapters from 'Growing Up in the Horse and Buggy Days.' I don't know how many times I have read certain chapters in this book. My copy has been all the way to Miami, Florida, and back. I sent it down there to my daughter to read."—D. L. P., N. Y.

In our mail almost every day are letters like the above. What better Christmas gift could you make to a friend or a member of your family than this much loved book? To get a copy of it, send \$2.50 to *American Agriculturist*, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., and the book will be mailed to you promptly, postpaid.

—A. A.—

Enough lime to make 3,900 car loads, 50 tons to a car, is used every year in the United States in connection with agricultural insecticides and fungicides. Fungicides take about two-thirds, insecticides one-third.



HERE'S WHAT YOU SEE

when you look at the finest tractor tire made!

IF YOU'VE had experience with rubber tractor tires, you know that the amount of work you get out of your tractor depends on how its tires grip. So we ask you to take a good look at the tire shown here. It's the Goodyear Sure-Grip, with the famous O-P-E-N C-E-N-T-E-R tread.

You see that the lugs are *not joined down the center*. That means this tread is self-cleaning — no "pockets" to pack up with earth and cause slippage.

You see that those lugs are high and sharp — which means deep-biting, positive traction, backward as

well as forward. Also, these lugs are even-spaced — so you know this tire will roll smoothly and pull without jerking. And each lug is *buttressed* at the base to give added protection against tearing off.

On top of all this, you see the name "Goodyear" on this efficient, hard-working tire. And that tells you you're getting the finest tractor tire made today. For, whether in peacetime or wartime, whether made of natural rubber or synthetic rubber — every Goodyear tire is the honest product of "*the greatest name in rubber.*"

O-P-E-N C-E-N-T-E-R
No Mud Traps

BUTTRESSED BASE
Guards against lug tear

EVEN SPACING
Guards against jerks

GOOD YEAR
THE GREATEST NAME IN RUBBER

Sure-Grip Tractor Tires

Back the attack with WAR BONDS

Sure-Grip—T.M. The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company

Remember

the same manufacturing experience that enables Goodyear to build the world's best tractor tires also produces other superior rubber products for the farm—including **AUTO TIRES • TRUCK TIRES • BELTS • and SPRAY HOSE**

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5 of Burpee's Best—Carrot, Lettuce, Beet, Radish and Tomato—a 10c-Pkt. of seeds of each, all 5 postpaid for just 10c—send dime today! Burpee's Seed Catalog Free.

5 PACKETS 10¢

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New OTTAWA WOOD SAW

For Tractors

Makes wood sawing fast and easy. Can cut enough wood to pay for itself quickly. Easily moved while attached. Big heavy blade. FREE details.

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Build for Tomorrow
BY BUYING
WAR BONDS

NEW TOPS HAMPSHIRE 3 OUT OF 4 CONTESTS

You too can have this kind of stock! If you order early! Our 13 bird pens this past year were entered at four contests. Final figures just announced show them as WINNERS—Tops in this breed—in three of these four official contests! Here are the figures:

MAINE—FIRST
3212.20 pts., average 247.1 pts.
3164 eggs, average 243.4 eggs.
WESTERN NEW YORK—FIRST
3327.15 pts., average 256 pts.
3128 eggs, average 240.6 eggs.
RHODE ISLAND—FIRST
2815.75 pts., 2632 eggs.

Such records reflect the value of careful breeding. Twichell New Hampshires stand ready to show you their worth in your own laying house.
N. H.-U. S. Pullorum Clean. Write for catalog—then order Twichell New Hampshires early!

H. S. TWICHELL, BOX G, EXETER, N.H.



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Scientific Methods of Breeding and Hatching give you the GREATEST CHICK VALUE FOR YOUR CHICK MONEY.

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Hatches Tues. & Thur. Order from ad or write for actual photo Cat. ORDER IN ADVANCE if Possible. Cash or C.O.D. Non-Sexed Pullets Cockerels
Hanson or Large Type per 100 per 100 per 100
English S. C. W. Leghorns \$10.00 \$18.00 \$5.00
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B. & W. Rox, R. I. Reds, W. Wy. 14.00 17.00 14.00
Red-Rock or Rock-Red Cross 14.00 17.00 14.00
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H. Mix. \$13. HEAVY BROILER CHIX, no sex guar., \$12.00. Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D., 100% live, del. Post Pd. AMER. SEXORS ONLY. 95% Accuracy.
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Hatches weekly year around

Chicks on Short Notice. White Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, Hampshire Reds, Crosses. TURKEY POULTS: White Holland, Bourbon Reds, Black Spanish, Narragansett, Broadbreasted and Mammoth Bronze. Book your order now for Next Year and be sure of Your Chicks. Poults, also White Runner and Pekin Ducklings. Catalog.

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100% live del. (Postpaid) As Hatched Pts. Ckls.
Cash or C.O.D. (Prompt Ship't) 100 100 100
Large Eng. S. C. Wh. Leghorns \$11.00 \$16.00 \$ 6.00
U.S. R.O.P. Sired S. C. Wh. Leg. 12.00 22.00 8.00
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I Personally do all sexing. Pts. 95% guar. (Cat. Free.)
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HANSON OR ENGLISH LARGE Unsexed Pts. Ckls.
TYPE WHITE LEGHORN 100 100
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From Free range flocks. Sexed Pullets Guar. 95% accurate. Order from ad or write for Catalog.
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TOLMAN'S WHITE ROCKS Baby Chicks \$15.00 per 100

All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (BWD free). Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for Rapid Growth, Early Maturity, Profitable Egg Yield. Ideal combination birds for broilers, roasters or market eggs. I Specialize—One Breed, One Grade at One Price.
JOSEPH TOLMAN, Dept. B, ROCKLAND, MASS.

"Subsidies Help Inflation," Says Corbett at N. Y. Farm Bureau Federation Meeting

NEW YORK STATE federations of Farm Bureaus, Home Bureaus and 4-H Clubs held their annual sessions at Syracuse, November 9-11. The president of the Farm Bureau Federation is Warren Hawley of Batavia, the Home Bureau Federation's president is Mrs. W. H. Potter of Truxton, and the president of the 4-H Clubs is M. C. Carpenter of South Kortright.

The position of the Farm Bureaus on farm problems was expressed in the following resolutions:

Demanding that Congress discard the proposed action to roll back prices to September, 1942 levels.

Asking for the end of the food subsidy program.

Demanding that the parity formula be revised to include farm wages.

Favoring a change in the price control law, making it mandatory for the Secretary of Agriculture to consider location, grade and variety differentials in computing parity prices.

Demanding that action be taken to move livestock feed into the Northeast.

The Farm Bureau also went on record as favoring:

Determining the farm labor supply for 1944 as far ahead as possible, so farmers can make plans; Planning for more Jamaican and Bahaman farm workers; Developing a plan to recognize the war contribution of deferred farm workers; Continuing state legislation providing for a 30 day release of students for farm work.

Roger Corbett, Executive Secretary of the American Farm Bureau Federation, called for a fight to the bitter end to defeat subsidies on food products. He stated that subsidies would increase the tendency to inflation by leaving more money in the hands of non-farm people.

Dr. F. F. Hill of Cornell stated that farmers cannot produce more crops than they did in the last two years unless more land is put into cultivation. He added that the way to feed more people is to switch production from livestock, and to grow more of such crops as potatoes, beans and cereals to be eaten by humans.

Officers

The Farm Bureau re-elected Warren Hawley as president and Clayton White of Stowe, Chautauqua County, as first vice-president; Andrew Muckle, Stanley, Ontario County, was elected treasurer to succeed B. L. Johnson, Evans Mills, Jefferson County.

The 4-H Federation elected Rhodell Stanton, Greenville, Albany County, president; John Hall, Lockport, Niagara County, vice-president; Mrs. Robert Dickinson, Skaneateles, Onondaga County, secretary-treasurer.

The Home Bureau re-elected the following officers: Mrs. W. H. Potter, Truxton, Cortland County, president;

Mrs. W. L. Fay, Malone, Franklin County, first vice-president; Mrs. Lynn Perkins, Luzerne, Warren County, second vice-president; Mrs. Francis Todd, West Danby, Tompkins County, treasurer; Mrs. Anna Putnam, Sodus, Wayne County, secretary.

The New York delegates to the A.F.B.F. meeting in Chicago, December 7-9, were instructed to invite the A.F.B.F. to hold its 1944 meeting in New York State.

—A. A.—

BENSON ATTACKS SUBSIDIES AT G.L.F. ANNUAL MEETING

Four hundred G.L.F. patrons attended the 23rd annual stockholders' meeting of the Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange in Syracuse on November 5. George Hummer, Titusville, Pennsylvania, was elected to the Board of Directors to succeed L. H. Moulton of Erie, Pennsylvania. The following Directors, whose terms had expired, were re-elected: Frank M. Smith of Springfield Center, Edson J. Walrath of Syracuse, J. Leon Atwood of Plattsburg and Clifford Snyder of Pittstown, N. J.

General Manager J. A. McConnell reported a total volume of business for the year of \$140,000,000, an increase of \$30,000,000 over the previous fiscal year. Mr. McConnell warned those in the session that a serious slump in milk production will result if western corn does not start moving into the Northeast this month.

Guest speaker was Ezra T. Benson, of Washington, D. C., executive secretary of the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives. Said he, "Too many decisions on food are being made in Washington with one eye on 1944." Mr. Benson attacked the idea of subsidies on farm products, declaring that the people are ready and willing to pay this week's grocery bill this week instead of leaving part of the bill to be paid by returning soldiers and their children.

Mr. Benson pointed out the danger of the growing trend toward referring all problems to the federal government for solution.

The Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange is one of the largest and most successful cooperatives for buying farm supplies and marketing farm products.

—A. A.—

LEWIS AGENTS CHANGE STORY

Agents working for John L. Lewis are again calling on dairy farmers in the New York milk shed. A few months ago they were soft-pedaling their connection with Mr. Lewis and emphasizing the fact that they were working for "an organization" which intended to get more money for milk. They have changed their story. The very day that the mine strike was settled they started telling dairymen "John Lewis got more money for the miners. Now if you'll join up, he'll get more money for you."

As dairymen have been warned in the past, John L. Lewis' pattern of action appears to be a signing-up of the majority of the patrons of a plant. Those who have known his methods predict that sooner or later he hopes to say to the dairymen who aren't signed up, "You're delivering to a Union plant. You'll have to join or the plant won't take your milk."

There is evidence, also, that Lewis' agents have been instructed to claim credit for the increase in milk prices which will come as a result of the milk

subsidy. Don't let this talk fool you! The subsidy is available to all dairymen, regardless of organization connections, or without regard to membership in an organization.

The big point to remember is that John L. Lewis' United Mine Workers are interested mainly in cheap food, and that doesn't mean more money for dairymen.

—A. A.—

HAWLEY FARM CREDIT DIRECTOR

Mr. Warren Hawley, of Batavia, N. Y., has been elected as a director on the Farm Credit Board of Springfield, Massachusetts. Mr. Hawley is a Master Farmer, runs a big general farm specializing in poultry and, since C. C. DuMond became State Commissioner of Agriculture, has been president of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation. Northeastern farmers can be assured that he will represent their interests on the Board.

REDUCTION SALE TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1:00 P.M.

at our "101 RANCH", 2 miles west of EARLVILLE, 60 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS, including 10 first-calf heifers, mostly fresh and nearby springers. 5 yearling bulls by our best herd sires from dams with good OHIA records. A few heifer calves. All over 6 months and under 4 years. Vaccinated and bloodtested. TB accredited.

E. P. SMITH, Owner, Sherburne, N. Y.



Be ready for action:
get catalogs now on
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When power machinery is available again, you want to be ready to order equipment without delay.

When power machinery is available again, you want to be ready to order equipment without delay.

May we suggest that you get catalogs now, while there is sufficient time to study carefully the merits of different machines.

In the Frick catalogs you'll find complete information about saw mills, power units, boilers, engines, tractors, threshers, combines, peanut pickers, balers, husker-shredders, silo fillers, feed mills, manure spreaders, implements, etc.

A postcard addressed to your nearest Frick Branch, or to Waynesboro, will bring you catalogs at once. Please specify the machines in which you are interested.

WAYNESBORO, PA.
Frick Co.

Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

WENE CHICKS BROILERS—ROASTERS—EGGS

U. S. R. O. P. Extra profits from Wene R.O.P. Sired Chicks—insured thru 14 days—any loss replaced fully without charge. We specialize in chicks from HEN BREEDERS. Leading purebreds and crossbreeds. Bloodtested. Capacity 1,800,000 eggs. Write for FREE LITERATURE.
WENE CHICK ARMS, Dept. M-4, Vineland, N. J.

ROSELAW Write for FREE CIRCULAR. Low Prices Day Old and Started Chicks.
ROSELAWN CHICK FARM, Dept. A, McAlisterville, Pa.

Raise Your Own Meat—Also make money raising Pigeons.
Booklet dir. GEBHARDT FARM, Muscatine, Iowa.

IN THE HENHOUSE

THE "NO-CORN" RATION AGAIN

A reader has written as follows:

"In your article in a recent issue of *American Agriculturist* you wrote about one man using wheat instead of corn in the scratch grain. I took it his scratch grain was of practically wheat alone. I know it is hard to get corn now, but as I see it you failed to tell in what way the mash or scratch grain made up for no corn."

My point, which I failed to make clear, is that while corn is an excellent feed for hens, it is not indispensable. Under normal conditions of supply, corn is usually the least expensive grain when actual nutrition value is considered. Hens like corn. It contains quite a lot of vitamin A. All are excellent reasons for feeding corn—when you can get it.

But what are you going to do when you can't get corn? Are you going to quit keeping chickens? Of course not.

Potatoes are for humans what corn is for hens. They are on the table two or three times a day. But suppose no potatoes could be had? We would eat rice, more bread and Johnny-cake and be just as healthy, but possibly not quite so happy. Hens without corn can be just as healthy and lay just as well. I believe they will be just as happy too. Adjustment to a no-corn schedule of feeding is the easiest thing in the world. You just stop feeding the corn. That's all there is to it. Keep right on feeding the

same mash you have been feeding before and the same grain mixture minus corn. If that means nothing but wheat, don't worry. The hens won't. They will go right on laying eggs.

If you feel that the feed men don't know their job, or are not to be trusted, and that you *must* do something, get some cod liver oil or its equivalent and mix a little in the grain or in the mash each day. That will replace the vitamin A that the corn supplied and that wheat does not have.

Aside from several differences in their limited vitamin contents, the analyses of corn and wheat are so nearly identical that one can almost always safely be substituted for the other.

* * *

Correction

In a recent issue I said that Beacon mashes are based on ground barley. That is an error. In Beacon mashes, ground oats are used, but no barley. Not just ordinary oats, but a specially selected heavy oat with thin hulls, so that there is less fiber and more meat than in average oats.

I have carried that item of misinformation so long that I can't tell now whether I picked it up from some misinformed person or just dreamed it. At any rate, I am glad to set the record right and with a red face make my apologies to Beacon.

The point I was making is still true in spite of the error. First rate poultry mashes can be made without a lot of corn meal.—L. E. Weaver.

Four Champion Rat Killers

THREE BOYS and a dog carry off the high honors for the month of October in the *American Agriculturist* Rat Contest, sponsored by Northeast farm organizations and feed dealers. First prize winner, Glenn Harcastle, Jr., of Constantia, N. Y., got 168 rats last month, and has killed around 700 since last summer. Second prize winner, Bernard Rider of Arkport, N. Y., accounted for 155 in October, and a total of 258 since the start of the contest. Third prize winner, Evan Densmore of Horseheads, N. Y., and his dog "Rogue" killed 108 rats in October, and together they have destroyed nearly 700 since August.

The 1,650 rats which these three boys and a dog have killed so far mean an annual saving of 82 tons of grain (the amount which experts say these rats would eat in one year if they had access to no other food).

Glenn is 12 years old. He began to go after rats in a big way last sum-

mer when his father offered him a bounty on each one killed. Then our rat contest gave him an added incentive. Glenn's father writes that Glenn is investing in war stamps all the money he earns by destroying rats, and adds: "There are nearly 40 buildings on the farm, so Glenn has good hunting. When I think of the damage done and feed consumed by rats, it seems about time someone made war on them."

Evan Densmore and his dog "Rogue" were visited recently by an *American Agriculturist* field man, who writes us: "Evan is 13 years old and liked by everyone who knows him. He is a good student in school and also thinks of his country first, as he is saving every cent he can for war bonds. He says his dog 'Rogue' is the best in the whole world."

Here is the list of winners for October, and our congratulations go to every one of these boys and girls. All prizes are in war stamps: 1st, Glenn Harcastle, Jr., Constantia, N. Y., \$10.00; 2nd, Bernard Rider, Arkport, N. Y., \$5.00; 3rd, Evan Clifton Densmore, Horseheads, N. Y., \$1.00; 4th, Grace E. Stone, Lancaster, N. Y., \$1.00; 5th, Priscilla R. Kinney, Morrill, Maine, \$1.00; 6th, Preston Smith, Tilton, N. H., \$1.00; 7th, Fred Mc Donough, Claremont, N. H., \$1.00; 8th, Owen Knowles, Troupsburg, N. Y., \$1.00; 9th, Doris E. Mason, Vestal, N. Y., \$1.00; 10th, Burton P. Gorton, Starksboro, Vermont, \$1.00.

If you are taking part in this patriotic project, either as an individual contestant or as a member of a junior organization, you will want to redouble your efforts now in order to compete for the November prizes and for the final grand prizes, to be awarded after the contest closes Dec. 15. Free information on how to kill rats, and full details regarding contest and prizes, will be mailed to anyone who requests it. Just drop a card to *American Agriculturist*, Dep't. R, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.



Thirteen-year-old Evan Clifton Densmore of Horseheads, N. Y., and his dog "Rogue", who together have killed 700 rats since contest started last July.

DON'T FEED FUNGUS

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FOR WOOD

Stops the Costly Ravages of Rot

Rot begins around nail holes, along sills, at joints—wherever moisture and dampness gathers. Paint protects the surface, but rot gets beneath the surface and feeds on the wood fibres. That's why you want Cuprinol, a liquid preservative applied by brush, spray or dipping, that penetrates the wood and eliminates the nourishment on which rot and insect borers feed.

Cuprinol saves money when used as a priming coat or by itself on all wood construction around the farm. Each gallon gives big coverage, for it flows so freely and penetrates so quickly that only a thin coating is needed. And one treatment lasts indefinitely.

Isn't it worth a little initial cost—less than 1c per sq. ft.—to save the wood in buildings, cribs, fences, silos, brooders, pens, manure wagons, etc.? It is safe too, for Cuprinol treated wood is harmless to animals, poultry, plants, ensilage, grains and other farm products.

Here's a real money saving treatment for farm construction and equipment. Sold through local stores.

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Poultry Lice!

GET THE
"BLACK LEAF 40"

Use our "Cap Brush" and treat your poultry economically. Insist on Original Factory Sealed Packages for Full Strength.

Black Leaf 40

LOOK FOR THE LEAF ON THE PACKAGE

MAKE BIG MONEY SAWING WOOD NOW

350 Cuts a Minute

OTTAWA ONE-MAN TRACTOR SAW

Turn wood lots into cash; help save other fuels to win the war. Use Ottawa—fastest cutting; easiest way. Cuts large and small logs, fells trees. Thousands in use. Built to last with special heavy stiff saw blade. Positive safety clutch control, driven from any power take-off.

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JAS. P. ELLIS

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GENUINE BUCKEYE 119-A COAL BROODER, 60 lb. coal capacity, 600 chick, 62 in. galv. canopy, \$27.90, three \$81., six \$160. Immediate shipment. SINE EQUIPMENT, Established 1919, 376AS, Quakertown, Pa.

KILL ALL WEEDS WITH FIRE! AEROL TORCHES burn parasites, split giant rocks, sprays, has 99 uses. SINE EQUIPMENT, 376AA, QUAKERTOWN, PA.

For Sale: Thirteen No. 10 Lower Incubators. Price \$500 each. O. B. BASOM, Richfield, Pa.

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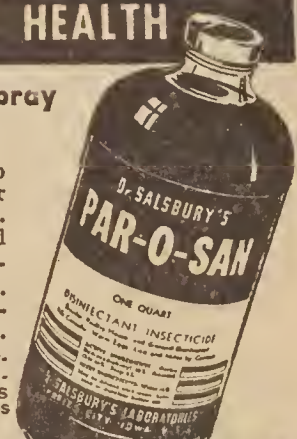
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DO A Thorough DISINFECTING JOB!

SAFE: Won't harm hens or baby chicks. Clean up and scrub brooder, laying houses; then spray building, equipment, litter thoroughly and frequently with this new and different disinfectant. **CERTAIN:** Kills common disease germs, bugs, parasites—all three on contact . . . even coccidia, cold organisms, pullorum, cholera, typhoid, tuberculosis, streptococci, molds, mites, worm eggs. **PLEASANT ODOR:** Causes no "disinfecting headaches." Non-caustic. **Stainless. Economical:** dilutes as much as 1 to 100.

Be Sure to Get Genuine DR. SALSBERY'S

PAR-O-SAN

POWERFUL All-Purpose DISINFECTANT WITH THE Pleasant ODOR



★ NORTHEAST MARKETS PAGE ★

HOLSTEIN

Pure Bred Holstein Bull Calves

FOR SALE. Sired by KING CONSTANCE ORMSBY IDEAL WHOSE DAM MADE OVER 600 LBS. FAT, 4.0%, AS AN AGED COW. HIS SEVEN NEAREST DAMS AVERAGE 934.32 LBS. FAT, 24,439.00 LBS. MILK, 3.9%, OUT OF HIGH PRODUCING, HIGH TESTING EXCELLENT TYPE DAMS. PRICED TO SELL.

PAUL STERUSKY & SON

SUNNYHILL DAIRY FARM, LITTLE FALLS, N. Y.

TRY "WAIT FARMS" FIRST

for your next Herd Sire. We specialize on Type and Production. 2 Gold Medal Herd Sires, 2 Silver Medal. Prices reasonable. Write for list.

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ORCHARD HILL STOCK FARM OFFERS FOR SALE Carnation bred bulls of excellent type from high producing dams and sired by Carnation Creamerie Ink May or Carnation Homestead Hazelwood, son of Governor of Carnation.

M. R. KLOCK & SON, FORT PLAIN, NEW YORK.

HOLSTEIN BULLS

Ready for service. By our best herd sires and from dams with good D.H.I. Ass'n. records.

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SHERBURNE, CHENANGO COUNTY, NEW YORK.

20 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN COWS AND HEIFERS.

PHILIP LEHNER, Princeton, Wisconsin

For Sale: 5 Pure Bred Holstein Heifers

READY TO BE BRED. ALL OUT OF DAMS WITH BETTER THAN 400 LBS. C.T.A. RECORDS.

Triangle Farms, Rock Stream, N. Y.

GUERNSEY

AMERICAN DAIRY BULLS

ON FREE LEASE.

These are top registered and unregistered Guernsey calves from ancestry completely recorded by American Dairy Cattle Club on the basis of each sire's ability to transmit production to his unselected daughters tested every year. No bull calves sold for breeding purposes. Details of lease on request. In reply, please state details of your herd.

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Tarbell Farms

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AYRSHIRE CALVES.—Both sexes. Granddam Sycamore Kathada, has record of 19826 milk, 760 fat. Greight Vira bred and raised on farm made last year 16467 milk, 634 fat. Herd average 11090 milk, 425 fat. Under federal supervision for Bangs and T.B. F. S. Hollowell & Son, Penn Yan, N. Y.

Two Registered Ayrshire Bulls

sired by Strathglass Brown Belbo Jr., herd sire at Strathglass for 3 years. From dams with 431 fat, 3 years, and 499 fat 10 years.

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NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY FALL COWS! Yes, we believe you can find the kind you want at our sales Barn. Young, good size, high producers—every animal personally selected to build customer good will. No cash needed. Pay for purchases out of milk production.

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T.B. AND BLOODTESTED HOLSTEINS AND GUERNSEYS IN CARLOAD LOTS.

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CATTLE

200 Fresh and Close Springers. 100 Heifers. Mixed Breeds.

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Fine Teams. Saddle Horses. Seconds.

E. L. FOOTE & SON, Inc.
Est. 1845 Hobart, New York

HEREFORDS

Polled Hereford Bulls—Accredited.

SIX TO ELEVEN MONTHS OLD. SOLD OUT ON FEMALES OF ALL AGES.

HOP CREEK FARMS, Holmdel, N. J.

J. L. MOREAU, Manager.

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FOR SALE—

Registered Aberdeen-Angus Bull

3 yrs. old. Good Hope Eminence sire, Inale'er of Sunbeam dam. Enametta of Sunbeam Reason for selling. I will have his heifers to breed next year.

D. WALTER MABEE, Elm Knoll Farm, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

REGISTERED ANGUS COWS,

some with calves at side by a very well bred bull that was grand champion at the Kansas, Missouri, and New York State Fairs.

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NOW OFFERING A SPLENDID SELECTION OF OPEN HEIFERS, WELL GROWN AND IN THRIFTY CONDITION. BEST IN TYPE AND BLOODLINES.

GOOD BULLS OF ALL AGES AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Send for Booklet.

ANDELOT STOCK FARMS

WORTON MARYLAND

FOR SALE—

Registered Aberdeen-Angus Females.

Calves, Yearlings and Cows. Best bloodlines. Accredited and Bangs Approved. Also 35 Feeder Pigs, average weight 50 lbs. or better.

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PURE BRED DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORN BULLS OF SERVICEABLE AGE.

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SHORTHORNS (Beef Type)

REDS AND ROANS.

READY FOR LIGHT SERVICE. WRITE

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REGISTERED HEIFERS—YEARLINGS AND 2-YEAR OLDS. BULLS.

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Yorkshire Service Boars

ORDER BRED SOWS AND GILTS

FOR LATER DELIVERY.

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Write for Pamphlet and Prices.

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REGISTERED YORKSHIRES

Canadian and Imported Bloodlines. Bred and Open Gilts, Boars, Pigs. Registered in Buyer's name.

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HEREFORD HOGS

Championship blood lines. Our senior sire first at 1942 National. Breeding stock any age, either sex, registered and vaccinated. Write for prices.

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REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE BOARS—

ONE SERVICE BOAR FALLOWED MARCH 28, 1943. ALSO EIGHT WEEKS OLD REGISTERED BOAR FROM HI ROLLER BREEDING.

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Registered Hampshires:

Spring boars and open gilts or pigs sired by son of Century Hi Roller or son of The Mercury. If in need of a herd sire it will pay you to get one of these outstanding spring boars.

GEO. A. MILLER, Bellville, Ohio

PUREBRED HAMPSHIRE HOGS

BOARS READY TO USE. PIGS OPEN. SOWS AND GILTS. WILL SELL VERY REASONABLE.

CAN SHIP ANY PLACE.

The Stumbo Livestock Farm, HEMLOCK, NEW YORK

O. I. C. PIGS

ELIGIBLE FOR REGISTRY.

Taking orders now.

SMITH BROTHERS

CLYDE, N. Y. R.D. No. 3

Registered Black Poland-Chinas.

SPRING AND FALL BOARS AND GILTS. GOOD TYPE AND BLOOD LINES, SOME OF THE BEST.

CHARLES HEAL & SON

WOODLANE, BURLINGTON, NEW JERSEY

Pure Bred Spotted Poland China

AND BLACK POLAND CHINA BOARS AND SDWS. All ages. Out of prize winning stock at N. J. State Fair. Also Service Boars Inoculated.

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FOR SALE: Spotted Poland China.

MOST HOG FOR THE MONEY. FARMERS' PRICES.

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BERKSHIRES

The practical type from high producing dams. Buy Registered Blue Ribbon Stock at farmers' prices. Fall pigs sired by a grandson of Prince Leader 8th.

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DUROC JERSEY SERVICE BOARS.

Open and Bred Gilts, Fall Pigs special prices. Holstein Bull Calves. Woodmaster and Rag Apple Breeding. Write us your needs today.

LAUXMONT FARMS, Wrightsville, Pa.

Pedigreed Chester Whites

SOWS, BOARS AND PIGS. ALL AGES. WORLD'S BEST BLOOD. MUST PLEASE.

C. E. CASSEL & Son, Hershey, Penna.

Feeding Pigs for Sale:

Pigs ready to ship. Berkshire and Chester Cross or Chester Whites. All Healthy, Growthy pigs. 6 to 7 weeks old \$5.00 each; 8 to 9 weeks old \$5.50 each. Vaccination 75c extra if desired. Will ship two or more C.O.D. or send check or money order.

WALTER LUX, 44 Arlington Road, Woburn, Mass.

RUGGED PIGS!

CHESTER-WHITES, CHESTER-BERKSHIRE, YORKSHIRE-CHESTER, FEW DUCRO CROSSES. 6 WEEKS \$4.50, 7-8 WEEKS \$5.50, 9-10, \$6.50. THREE MONTHS OLD BOARS, \$15.00. 50-60 POUNDS. \$20.00. 100-125 LBS. \$35.00 EACH. VACCINATION 85c EXTRA IF DESIRED. SHIP CHECK OR MONEY ORDER. ONE OR MORE. NO CHARGE CRATING.

CARL ANDERSON,

Virginia Road, Concord, Mass.

Dependable Pigs (all breeds; vaccinated)

2-2½-3-3½ MONTHS AT \$7.50, \$8.00, \$8.50, \$9.00, \$9.50, \$10.50 EACH.

Sired by pure bred Boars out of our best sows. Demand always exceeds supply each spring. I urge you to buy now. Selected Boars for immediate and future service. CHESTER-WHITES, O. I. C., POLAND-CHINAS, DUCROS. Several handsome Duroc Boars. 7½ months old at \$20. each. A good boar is vital for thrifty pigs. Shoats all sizes, bred gilts.

Charles Davis, Box 11, Concord, Mass.

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REGISTERED BELGIAN MARE

Six years old with 4 months old stud colt. This mare just partly broke. Also, her three years old mare colt not broken. Both are very gentle.

Alex Debrucque & Son, CANASTOTA, NEW YORK.

SHEEP

Registered Shropshire and Suffolk Rams

WITH SIZE AND QUALITY. ALSO 1-CANADIAN BRED OXFORD TWO YEAR OLD RAM. CHAMPION WINNER AT SEVERAL FAIRS.

VAN VLEET BROS., LODI, N. Y.

SHROPSHIRE

OFFERING QUALITY REGISTERED RAMS AND EWES. AWARDED CHAMPION RAM AND EWE AT NEW JERSEY STATE FAIR 1941 AND 1943.

L. F. Cuthbert, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

20 REGISTERED DORSET EWES

8 months to 5 years, and yearling ram \$500.00.

6 REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE EWES, 2 to 5 years, to lamb about March 1st, and Ram Lamb, \$150.00.

M. C. WHITNEY, Susquehanna, Pa.

GOATS

MILK GOATS—Toggenberg Grades,

Approval.

PONY FARM, HIMROD, N. Y.

NEW FARM EQUIPMENT

SIX NEW

32 Volt Electric Lighting Plants

FOR SALE. INQUIRE

HAROLD FULLER

18 DOLSON AVENUE, MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

USED FARM EQUIPMENT

FOR SALE: BEET TOPPER,

JUST USED TO TOP TEN TON BEETS.

RUNS FROM POWER TAKE-OFF.

Alex Debrucque & Son, CANASTOTA, NEW YORK.

FOR SALE: HINMAN MILKER

TWO UNITS, ALUMINUM PAILS, NEW INFLATIONS, EXCELLENT CONDITION.

R. A. ROBINSON, MIDDLETOWN, NEW YORK, R.D. No. 3

See opposite page
for additional Ads

POULTRY

Walter Rich's

Hobart Poultry Farm

LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY

OUR CIRCULAR SHOWS YOU THE TYPE OF BIRD IT WILL PAY YOU TO PUT IN YOUR LAYING HOUSE NEXT FALL.

WALTER S. RICH, HOBART, N. Y.

Babcock's Healthy Layers

W. LEGHORNS, BARRED ROCKS, R.I. REDS, NEW HAMPSHIRE, BARRED CROSS, RED-ROCK CROSS, 100% Pullorum Clean—100% Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Write for attractive catalog.

BABCOCK'S HATCHERY,

501 Trumansburg Road, Ithaca, N. Y.

ZIMMER'S POULTRY FARM

N. Y.-U. S. APPROVED WHITE LEGHORNS, REDS, BARRED CROSS.

They Live—They Lay—They Pay

PULLORUM FREE. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Details on request.

CHESTER G. ZIMMER

BOX C, GALLUPVILLE, N. Y.

BODINE'S PEDIGREED LEGHORNS

BRED FOR ECONOMIC EGG PRODUCTION AND LIVABILITY. 25 YEARS TRAPNESTING AND EGG LAYING TEST RECORDS BACK OF EVERY BREEDER. ALSO REDS AND CROSS BREEDS OF VERY HIGH QUALITY.

Please write for 1944 catalog and price list.

ELI H. BODINE

Box 28, CHEMUNG, N. Y.

RICH POULTRY FARMS

Leghorns Trapped and Progeny Tested Reds

ONE OF NEW YORK STATE'S OLDEST AND—LARGEST BREEDING FARMS. 12,000 BIRDS—

Write for illustrated catalog and price list. Also describes our method of growing pullets and feeding layers.

Wallace H. Rich, Box A, Hobart, N. Y.

The McGREGOR FARM

S. C. White Leghorns—50 years experience in breeding profit-producing birds. Write for free folder.

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EGG AND APPLE FARM

STARTED PULLETS AND YOUNG BREEDING MALES FOR SALE.

WRITE IMMEDIATELY FOR QUOTATIONS. Box A,

James E. Rice & Sons, Trumansburg, N. Y.

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R. I. RED BREEDING COCKERELS (Parmenter Strain) Trapped and progeny tested for years. B.W.D. free. Satisfaction is our motto.

BOX 5, Ballston Lake, New York

PEAFOWL

PEAFOWL, SWANS, PHEASANTS,

BANTAMS, WATERFOWL.

THIRTY VARIETIES PIGEONS.

JOHN HASS, BETTENDORF, IOWA

DOGS

PUPPIES—ALSO SUPPLIES!

WHAT DO YOU NEED? BOOKS, COLORED PICTURES, DESCRIPTIONS, 108 RECOGNIZED BREEDS, 35c.

ROYAL KENNELS, CHAZY, N. Y.

Miniature Collies—Males or Females

SABLES OR TRI-COLORS. A.K.C. REGISTERED. IDEAL FOR FARM—\$25.00 EACH.

LONGLEIGH'S KENNELS

CLIFTON PARK, MECHANICVILLE, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

Rein's Processed Quality Products

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200 Registered HOLSTEIN CATTLEsell at your price in the
162nd EARLVILLE SALE

EARLVILLE, MADISON CO., N. Y.

DECEMBER 1—

60 head personally selected by Dr. E. S. Harrison of Cornell University from the best herds of New York and New England.

The greatest array of the breed's best ever assembled for an

Eastern United States Holstein Sale

30 choice fresh and close springing cows also sell the first day.

DECEMBER 2—

110 fresh and close springers of good breeding and good production.

The animals are from T.B. Accredited herds, negative to blood test, some Bang vaccinated. All given serum for shipping fever, and up-to-date mastitis charts with milking animals. Remember Earlville is America's oldest established and widest known market place for Registered Holstein Cattle.

These animals are sold to please. The sale will start at 10 A. M. each day.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS,
Sales Manager, MEXICO, N. Y.**CANVAS COVERS**

Size 9'x7'. \$3.69. Other sizes and weights priced proportionately low. Write for samples and prices. ATWOOD Tent & Awning Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

DOGS

COLLIE PUPS.—Beautiful, intelligent. Males \$10.00, Females, \$5. P. McCULLOUGH, MERCER, PENNA.

Northeast Markets Page

(Continued from opposite page)

FARMS FOR SALE**Low-Cost Money-Maker; Eqpd.**

Income of \$2883.85 reported last year from dairying and stock raising alone; bldgs. valued at over \$3500—7 rms., furnace, elec., lovely valley view, hip-roofed barn, silo, etc.; 50 acres, 40 for corn, potatoes, grain, woodlot, fruit; on macadam hwy, 2 miles to village; short drive to 3 industrial cities, pretty lake or river; amazing value at \$2600. 2 good cows, farm tools, some crops thrown in; terms; pg. 34 Big Free Catalog—Bargains 18 States.

STROUT REALTY

255-R 4th AVE., NEW YORK CITY 10.

GRAPE VINEYARD

West hillside overlooking beautiful Lake Keuka, 5 miles from Hammondsport, N. Y. 32 acres Concord and 5 acres Elvira grapes in excellent state of cultivation; 13 acres tillable land, pasture and 50 fruit trees. Gross return from grapes 1942-43 was \$10,163.41. 7 room house with running water, large barn, complete farming tools, 5500 picking trays. Will sacrifice because of age. Address: R. H. JONES, BATH, NEW YORK.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES

WITH GOOD 7-ROOM HOUSE, GOOD BARN AND GARAGE, GOOD WELL OF WATER. Pasture well-watered. Some berries, also lots of other fruit. Lots shade and flowers. If interested write: MRS. MABLE CRUMM, WELLSBORO, PENNA.

FARM FOR RENT**LEASE OR SHARE RENT—**

LARGE DAIRY FARM, ONEIDA COUNTY, MARCH 1.

STONECREST

1 OXFORD ROAD, NEW HARTFORD, N. Y.

HELP WANTED**Man to Operate** Roller Dry Milk Powder Machines. Must thoroughly understand machines and be able to make minor repairs. Good salary, steady employment. Plant located Central New York State.
BOX 514-G, c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, ITHACA, NEW YORK.**WANTED: OPERATOR**WITH SMALL FAMILY FOR GUERNSEY HERD. MODERN COTTAGE, GOOD WAGES PLUS BONUS. REFERENCES.
Room 14, 219 Genesee, Utica, N. Y.**WANTED: Girl Between 19 and 30**

for general work on dairy farm run by women. Character, health and good disposition essential. Excellent living conditions.

Ida H. Ogilvie, Germantown, N. Y.

Agricultural Insecticide Distributor.

old established, desires two resident salesmen having experience agricultural implement, seed and feed stores—one for New England States, other for Ohio, western Pennsylvania, western New York. Permanent; good salary. Box 514-F, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

DOWN THE

By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

"A CAR in every garage and a hen in every pot" is proving to be hens in the garage and the car gone to pot. What I am trying to say is this:

The corn farmer of the mid-west would rather have it said of him that he had 2,000 bushels of corn in his cribs than that he had \$2,000. Just as our northeastern farmer would rather have 200 tons of hay and know that he was a good farmer than have it said he sold his hay year after year and made money, but ruined his farm. Hereby hangs a livestock tale that Washington just cannot understand or evaluate.

Take this livestock liquidation. Folks are not letting go of little PIGS at 50c apiece because the government has said they cannot be sold above \$14.75 when matured or below \$13.75. At those figures, they will make everybody money and they know that. They are selling them simply because human beings can and will take only about so much, and then they react. Call it panicky if you want to, but really it is a refusal to carry on unpredictable, worrisome, uncontrollable anxiety any longer. The corn producer of the mid-west is doing just that by locking up his corn, and the northeastern by sacrificing his young animals.

There is nothing in the picture to warrant either action. Hogs will be marketed in numbers from now until probably the middle of January. The situation may get bad, but probably not, unless the government continues to scare and to bulldoze. The mid-west man with corn will simply feed his hogs to heavier weights until the flood is over, and the northeastern man will feed his slower, with more rough feed, without getting such rapid gain or as much fat. This will be true if they are left alone, and it is the program that should be followed by both. Surely \$14.75 soon after the middle of January, and better than \$15.00 in the Northeast by March or April, ought to hold these little pigs back. City people and the government will be begging for them by then.

The CATTLE picture is very much the same. Remember a year ago we were telling about those little young cattle that were going to slaughter that ordinarily were put on feed? Remember the beef shortage this spring and summer and the prices? Well, this fall it is even worse. Fewer of those little cattle are going to the feed lot, and more are going to the slaugh-

terers. Another and a worse beef shortage this coming spring and summer is inevitable.

SHEEP AND LAMBS have already gone. Oklahoma has sold half of its breeding ewes; Texas 50% more than normally; Montana 50% more than normally, and they are feeding no lambs this year. Even the government says that ewe slaughter has increased 82% so far this year, or three times the five-year average. The northeastern sheep man has been no exception to this liquidation. Feeding lambs are going to be short in every state in the union. The day of reckoning is only as far away as next spring.

HORSE AND MULE numbers continue to show a decline this year.

Grain may be short, hay may be high, labor scarce and patience exhausted, but none of them will be as non-existent as pork chops, beefsteak and lamb chops for the city man's dinner next spring.

What can you do to show Washington what it has done and is doing, and its responsibility for the future as well as for the past?

P.S.: I have owned this farm just a year now, and with all its faults I love it still. To any and all who think the farmer is getting rich and that food cost prices are too high, I would like to invite, yes, even dare them, to buy a farm and try it!

P.P.S.: Corn from the Midwest is coming to western New York by truck in sufficient volume to meet most requirements. Delivered at the farm, it costs \$50 a ton. Prices of other grains have been pushed up until they are about equivalent to corn at \$1.40 a bushel.

—A. A.—

4-H LIVESTOCK SALE

December 15 is the date of the 11th annual 4-H sale of fat lambs and hogs at Buffalo. It is expected that about 75 4-H Club members will enter at least 300 head of stock in the show. The show is under the direction of Prof. H. A. Willman of Ithaca, and Joseph Dunn of Buffalo. Andy Adams of Michigan will be the auctioneer.

—A. A.—

COMING EVENTS

- Dec. 7-9 American Farm Bureau Federation, Chicago.
- Dec. 14-15 Annual Convention, Vegetable Growers of America, Chicago, Ill.
- Dec. 14-16 New Jersey Horticultural Society, Atlantic City, N. J.
- Dec. 14-17 New York State Grange, Syracuse.
- Jan. 5-6 Potato Club-Vegetable Growers' Show, Utica, N. Y.
- Jan. 6-7 Poultry Breeders' and Chick Producers' Conference, Hotel New Yorker, New York City.

—A. A.—

LIVESTOCK SALES

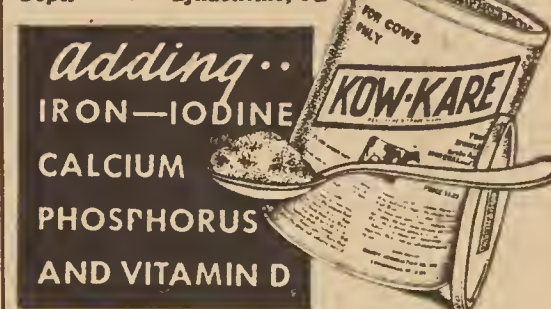
- Nov. 20 Wilkinson Holstein-Friesian Dispersal, Rushland, Penna.
- Dec. 1-2 Earlville, N. Y. Annual Invitational and 162nd Earlville Sale.
- Dec. 9 Rowayton Greenhouses, Inc., Holstein-Friesian Dispersal, Rowayton, Conn.
- Dec. 10 Coatesville Guernsey Sale, Coatesville, Pa.
- Dec. 11 Fishkill Farms Jersey and Holstein Dispersal Sale, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.
- Dec. 15 The 14th Garden Spot Holstein-Friesian Sale, Willow Street, Lancaster County, Pa.



Reading left to right: Roy VanVleet, Lodi, New York; Dr. A. G. Danks, New York State Veterinary College, and Professor John P. Willman of the New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, New York, inspecting some Shropshire rams owned by VanVleet Brothers, Lodi, New York.

**DURING BARN FEEDING**

Right now the strains on digestion and assimilation of cows begin to bear down. Add Kow-Kare to the grain and promote better conversion of feed-to-milk. The added minerals, vitamins and drugs assist Nature to stand the load of forced production... promote better vigor for the next freshening period. Kow-Kare is sold by feed, drug and general stores, \$1.25 and 65¢ sizes. Send for valuable booklet on cow ailments, "Home Aids to Cow Health."

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., INC.
Dept. 12, Lyndonville, Vt.**2 DAY AUCTION**THE MILLERTON NATIONAL BANK
WILL SELL AT AUCTION**NOVEMBER 26 AND 27** At 10.30 A.M. Each Day.at what is known as the
WHEELER ROWE FARM,
located on Route 22, 1 mile south of
MILLERTON, DUTCHESS COUNTY, N.Y.**Friday, November 26—****ALL FARM MACHINERY**

and 2 farms, one consisting of 268 acres with \$22,000 new barn. One consisting of 292 acres, 3 houses, partially finished barn. Farm equipment includes 4 tractors and all attachments, new Holland Pick-Up Hay Baler, grain drills, mowers, cultivators, spreaders, hay loaders, corn planters, Case Combine, 6 unit milking machine, 16 can cooler, 10 can cooler, 215 tons of hay, 760 bushels of oats, 500 tons of silage and a vast number of other articles.

Saturday, November 27—**153 HEAD OF GRADE CATTLE,**

5 horses. Sale held in tent. Cattle are bloodtested, T.B. Accredited. Young animals vaccinated. Majority fresh or close springers and high grade Holsteins. 3 herd sires, 17 yearling heifers.

TERMS: Cash, or credit may be arranged with committee at Millerton Bank in advance or at the sale before making purchases.

THE MILLERTON NATIONAL BANK,
George N. Kaye, President.**R. AUSTIN BACKUS,**
Sales Manager & Auctioneer,
MEXICO, NEW YORK

Dr. J. H. Oesterhaus Believes 90% of Chronic

MASTITIS GARGET—Due To**Streptococcus Agalactiae****CAN BE EFFECTIVELY TREATED**WRITE FOR
DETAILS ABOUT **STREPTO-LAC** THE WONDER
PRODUCT

PREVENT ABORTION BY CALFHOOD VACCINATION

COMPLETE LINE VACCINES, SERUMS & SUPPLIES

KANSAS CITY VACCINE CO.

DEPT. 19, STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

BUY WINTER COWS NOW!The reasons for quick action are: (a) Milk is apparently going to sell for \$4.00. (b) The feed situation of necessity must be eased. (c) High producing cows are apt to sell for higher prices later. Our AUTHORIZED cattle dealers will furnish the cows you need. They have on hand a good selection of Fresh and Nearby Springers. You can pay for the cows you buy out of milk production. Write today for full particulars, **EQUITABLE CREDIT CORPORATION**, (Specialists in Livestock Financing), 112 State Street, Albany, New York. Phone Albany 4-1136.CATTLE WILL BE FOR SALE CHEAP if you don't protect their udders with **MURDOCK'S MOVABLE COW PARTITIONS**. Prices and pictures of installations on application. **THE R. J. MURDOCK COMPANY**, BLOOMVILLE, NEW YORK.

Buy War Bonds and Stamps.

The Picture Story of Making Bread 25¢

**NOW! ONLY 5¢
BRINGS YOU THIS
BIG NEW 25¢ BOOK**

Thrilling new 32-page book.
Profusely illustrated. Regular price 25¢.
Yours now for only a nickel!

NOW—even if you've never baked before in your life—you can make perfectly delicious home-made bread and rolls the very first time you try!

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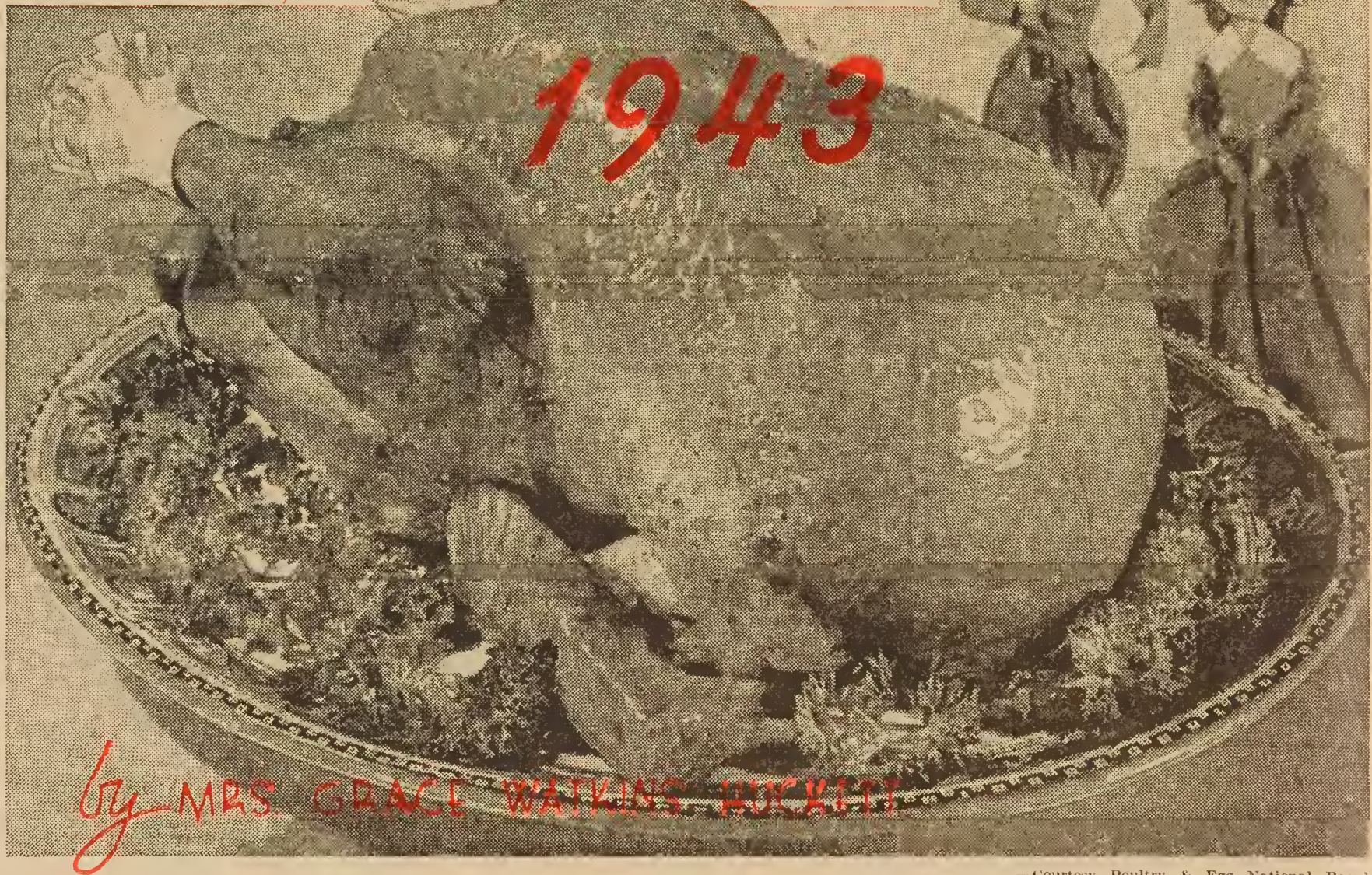
**"Back the
Attack"**



Buy War Bonds

Thanksgiving

1943



By MRS. GRACE WATKINS BUCKETT

—Courtesy Poultry & Egg National Board.

MORE AMERICANS than ever before will have earned their Thanksgiving dinner this year by "the sweat of their brow." Farm people have always done this, and to their numbers are now added the millions of Victory gardeners who have hoed and planted and weeded and harvested crops for their own tables. So our Thanksgiving menu features homegrown products or those that can be obtained near at hand:

TOMATO JUICE OR SWEET CIDER—SALT CRACKERS
ROAST TURKEY
(or chicken, duck, goose, wild game,
or roast pig)
MASHED OR BAKED POTATOES—GRAVY
PEAS AND CARROTS OR STRING BEANS
WALDORF SALAD WITH HICKORY NUTS
BREAD OR HOT ROLLS—TART JELLY
PUMPKIN OR MINCE PIE
COFFEE OR MILK

To decorate your table, have a "Victory Harvest centerpiece," made of colorful autumn vegetables or fruits—anything which carries out the harvest idea and goes together well in an arrangement. You can get this ready the day before, and also it's a good idea to have your table laid in advance so there won't be so many things to do on Thanksgiving Day.

Roast Poultry

After the bird has been cleaned and drawn it is ready for stuffing. Figure a cup of dressing per pound of bird. It is better to have too much than not enough; the extra dressing may be placed in a pan and cooked during the last hour of roasting.

The newer method of roasting birds gives a juicy product, cooked evenly throughout. This method is to place on a rack in a shallow pan without water a turkey on one side of its breast; duck, goose or chicken is placed breast down. The skin is brushed with melted fat and sprinkled with salt and pepper. It is not necessary to cover the pan with a lid nor to cover the bird with a greased cloth. The low cooking temperature, 325° for small birds, 300° for larger, prevents the need for either of them.

When a turkey is about half done, it is turned to the other side, still with

breast down. Any fowl needs to be turned during the latter part of the roasting for more uniform browning. When the bird is turned, it may be basted with pan drippings.

Since the condition of the bird will vary, the roasting time may vary also. To test for doneness, see if the flesh is slightly shrunk away from the skin, if the joints are not stiff when the legs are moved, if the thick part of the breast and the thighs feel tender and do not show pink juice when speared carefully with a skewer or fork.

Prof. L. M. Hurd and Miss Lillian Shaben, both of Cornell, have worked out the following roasting chart:

POULTRY	Pounds Dressed	Temperature degrees F.	Minutes per lb.
Turkey	7 to 10 10 to 15 15 to 20	300 300 300	30 20 18
Chicken	4 to 4½ 4½ and more	325 325	25 to 30 25
Capon	7	325	35
Duck	3 to 4¼ 4¼ to 5	325 325	45 40
Goose	10 to 12	325	20 to 25

A great deal of time is saved if the bird can be stuffed the day before. If the bird is very large and dinner is being served at mid-day, it may be partly cooked the day before, provided it is kept cold overnight. It is not safe to hold any meat at room temperature.

Bread Stuffing

1 quart dry bread
1 teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon black pepper
¼ teaspoon poultry seasoning
1 teaspoon parsley, chopped fine
½ teaspoon onion,
finely chopped
2 tablespoons butter
or other fat, melted
1 egg, well beaten

Soak bread in cold water and squeeze dry, season with the next five ingredi-

ents. Add melted fat and beaten egg and mix thoroughly. Will stuff 4 or 5 pound bird.

To vary this stuffing, add any one of the following:

1. Giblets, cooked tender, chopped fine.
2. ¼ to ½ pound pork sausage broken into small chunks, browned lightly.
3. 1 cup chopped olives.
4. 1 cup nutmeats—they taste better if toasted or browned lightly.
5. ½ pint drained oysters (chopped if large, left whole if small.) Add raw or pre-heat in part of the butter.
6. Substitute corn bread for half of the bread called for in the recipe.
7. Herbs: substitute ½ teaspoon sweet marjoram and ½ teaspoon thyme instead of celery, parsley and poultry seasoning. ¼ teaspoon sage might be combined with parsley for variety.

Potato Stuffing

If you wish to celebrate Thanksgiving with a roast suckling pig (no ration points if home grown!), potato stuffing is recommended:

2½ cups hot mashed potatoes
1 egg well beaten
6 cups dry bread, cubed
1 tablespoon minced parsley
2 tablespoons butter melted
Dash of pepper
1 onion, minced
1½ teaspoons salt
½ teaspoon poultry seasoning
½ cup diced celery

Mix together potatoes and egg, soak bread in cold water and squeeze dry.

(Continued on opposite page)

PRAYER FOR THANKSGIVING

by

Frances Hall

And be Thou doubly kind this day
To all those pitiful unfed
Whose fields and hearths lie desolate
Where sudden wrath has sped.

Feed full the waning hope, the faith,
And grant us strength and speed
To bring them rich, warm-flavored bread
To meet their bitter need.



No. 3076. Keep dollie in style with this swanky little outfit. The pattern for the complete wardrobe is available in sizes for 14, 16, 18 and 20 inch dolls.

No. 3409. Nothing beats a pinafore for boosting home morale. Use it this winter to slip on over any frock; also, it is one of those usable gifts. Sizes 10 to 40. Size 16, 3 3/8 yards 35-inch fabric with 2 3/8 yards ric rac.

No. 3621. Make that small child happy by making one or both of these adorable animal toys, both included in the pattern.

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No. 3484. A well tailored jumper is a great addition to your wardrobe; you can mix-and-match it with all your nice blouses. Sizes 12 to 46. Size 36, for the blouse, 2 1/4 yards 35-inch or 39-inch fabric; for the jumper, 1 3/4 yards 54-inch fabric.

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THANKSGIVING, 1943

(Continued from opposite page)

Combine bread and potato mixture, then add remaining ingredients and mix well. Excellent for stuffing either fowl or meat.

Roast Suckling Pig

Use only a very young pig, not over 6 weeks old. Scald by immersing in very hot but not boiling water, for one minute. Remove from water and with a dull knife scrape off hair, being careful not to break skin. Then cut a slit from the bottom of the throat to the hind legs and remove entrails and organs. Wash thoroughly in cold water, dry and rub with salt inside and out. Fill with any good poultry stuffing (the potato stuffing especially recommended) and sew the opening. Roast in a moderate oven 325° to 350°, 3 to 4 hours. When serving place a red apple in mouth of pig. Candied sweet potatoes and apple ball garnish are excellent accompaniment for the suckling pig or for goose. This serves approximately ten.

APPLE BALL GARNISH

1 cup sugar
1 cup water
Rind of 1/2 lemon
4 cloves
2 teaspoons red cinnamon drops
1 1/2 cups apple balls

Make a syrup of sugar and water, adding lemon rind, cloves and cinnamon drops. Cook for several minutes. Remove lemon rind and cloves and drop in apples which have been cut in balls with a large vegetable ball cutter. Cook until apples are just tender.

Waldorf Salad

1 1/2 cups diced apple (leave skins on if tender)
1 1/2 cups diced celery
3/4 cup chopped hickory or other nutmeats
Cooked salad dressing
Lettuce leaves—Paprika

Mix together the diced celery, nutmeats and cooked dressing. Use enough dressing to make the pieces stick together, but not enough to hide the

flavor of the other ingredients. Arrange the lettuce leaves on the salad plate, place several tablespoons of the mixture on the leaves and a dash of paprika on top. This serves eight.

COOKED SALAD DRESSING

2 eggs
1/4 cup vinegar or lemon juice
1 tablespoon sugar
1/2 teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons butter
3/4 cup milk
1 tablespoon flour

Beat the egg yolks, add salt, sugar and flour and stir until they are well blended, then add milk, vinegar and butter. Cook, stirring constantly, until mixture begins to thicken; then remove from the heat and cool at once by putting the pan in another pan of cold water. If the dressing curdles, place pan in cold water and beat the dressing vigorously with a rotary egg beater. If a more acid dressing is desired, use less milk and more lemon juice.

Cranberry-Orange Relish

4 cups fresh cranberries
2 oranges
1 cup sugar
1 cup corn syrup (dark or white) or 1 cup maple syrup or 1/2 cup honey

Put cranberries through food chopper. Quarter whole oranges, remove seeds and put through chopper. Add sugar and syrup and mix well. Chill in refrigerator a few hours before serving. (Makes 1 1/4 quarts.) This sauce will keep well in the refrigerator for several weeks.

Variations: 1. Add cranberry-orange relish to either lemon or orange gelatin, which is chilled until slightly thickened. Use as a salad.

2. To make a quick cranberry-orange relish use a one-pound can of jellied cranberry sauce and one orange. Put the orange through the food chopper, rind and all. Crush the cranberry sauce and blend in orange. Allow to stand one hour to ripen before serving. This makes 2 cups of relish.

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500 Quilt pieces, remnants extra—\$1.25—Remnants: Rug Strips 4 lbs. \$1.25. YOUNG'S, Winchester, Ohio.

Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

HATS OFF to Mother Hanley. The story goes that on election night when he saw that his choice as Lieutenant-Governor of New York State was assured, Joe Hanley called up his mother back in the mid-West to tell her the good news.

Since Joe himself is no spring chicken, Mother Hanley must be well along in years. Apparently, however, her years have not dimmed the keenness of her mind. She is said to have brushed aside Joe's announcement with the remark, "I knew you'd be elected all along but how much is your lead?" As any man would under such circumstances, Joe then really began to lay it on only to have his mother again cut him short with the complaint that "it is too expensive to talk like that over long distance."

The Lieutenant-Governor promptly assured his mother that he was not personally paying for the call. "That makes no difference," said the old lady, "somebody is paying for it."

Could any public official start office with wiser words ringing in his ears? In one short phrase, Mother Hanley taught the whole country a lesson in economics.

* * *

GOOD PASTURE RESULTS

Beginning in August and finishing in October, we slaughtered at SunnYGables 27 steers at an average age of about 18 months. These steers were calves we had delivered to us in August, 1942, at an average weight of 385 lbs. in Texas. Our figures show that the average slaughtered weight of the 27 head was 845 lbs. The dressed weight 450 lbs. and the dressing percentage 53.23. In considering both the live weight and the dressing percentage it should be noted that these steers were not shrunk but merely driven in from pasture the night before they were slaughtered.

The important fact we learned from this experience is that it is entirely practical with good enough pastures in the Northeast to finish cattle on grass without one mouthful of grain to a point where they will grade "good". A federal grader graded all 27 carcasses. He stamped one "choice", 24 "good" and two "common". One of the "common" carcasses came from a steer which went blind and was in every particular a cull.

Not only did the carcasses of these steers grade "good" but there are several of us who know that they also "ate" well.

In reporting this experience, all of the figures for which are well authenticat-

ed, the one point that I need to emphasize is that the pastures on which these steers ran were improved ladino pastures and that there was not a day from the time they were turned out until they were slaughtered that they were not on excellent feed. Of course the season helped tremendously in this regard.

Passing from steers to chickens, I would like to quote the experience of R. B. Childress who has been living at Larchmont and who started one hundred Rhode Island Red chicks this spring with the idea of making a very careful test of a good poultry pasture. Mr. Childress reports as follows:

"Starting with 100 Rhode Island Red chicks this year, I wound up with 98, if my count is correct. These chicks went on grass at eight weeks, entirely on ladino clover and government wheat. This is the only feed they have had since.

"Not having enough room in my freezer to take care of my share of the cockerels I marketed 10 last week with a bunch which Bill Carman had raised. Bill had the same kind of cockerels but they were two weeks older than mine. Bill's were fed free choice mash and scratch—the scratch having in it corn, barley, and oats, besides wheat.

"My birds averaged 6.3 pounds each; Bill's averaged 6.6 pounds each. My birds were just over five months old.

"I suspect that if my range had been double in size there would have been even less difference in mine and Bill's."

* * *

FARM NOTES

We have sold our Larchmont farm to Victor Emanuel of New York. Mr. Emanuel is President of the Aviation Corporation and one of the great industrial leaders of the United States. It is characteristic of the way he goes about things that when he decided to buy a farm he ruled against a showplace or a great big outfit in favor of a typical family farm. Martin Sine of Ithaca will run Larchmont for Mr. Emanuel.

WINTER LINEUP

Since Mr. Emanuel does not take possession of Larchmont until May 1, we are using it to winter some of the stock we will need for our SunnYGables pastures next spring. We now have on the Larchmont farm for wintering, 100 steers and 65 feeder pigs in the basement of one barn, and 20 Angus cows—part of them with unweaned calves—in another barn. I think that there is more than enough roughage and silage at Larchmont to carry this number of livestock through and it looks as though we had on hand enough home grown corn to finish the pigs and enable us to give the smaller steer calves some corn and cob meal when we run out of second cutting hay toward spring.

Since our yield of small grain straw was very disappointing, we have tried to meet the bedding problem by chopping up some poor quality, weedy hay and with corn stalks which we shall begin shredding and using for bedding about the first of the year.

As in past years, the cattle all run loose; they will have access at all times to salt and fresh water and we

try to keep them dry bedded. We feed them once a day—grass silage with chopped first cutting hay and long second cutting hay in big feed racks. Feeding rates are such that everything will be cleaned up during a twenty-four hour period.

By following the methods we have worked out, especially the idea of feeding only once a day, one man—Harold Guyett—is taking care of the 100 steers, the 20 Angus cows with 15 calves at their sides, the 65 feeder pigs, 4 dairy cows, a boar and a couple of sows, a pair of mules and some laying hens. On good days he draws manure, of which there will be several hundred loads before spring.

One job we shall have to do before long is to run every one of the beef animals through a squeeze and give it a thorough de-lousing. It is also going to be necessary to do some de-horning and to operate on some of the steers which were not thoroughly castrated.

NEW MEXICO NOTE

Our chief reason for selling Larchmont farm is because our oldest boy, who is known to readers of this page through his "Down Mexico Way" notes, has definitely decided against coming back to the Northeast. On November 1st he purchased the famous Chisum Ranch headquarters from a Corporation for which he has been operating it for the last three years and definitely struck out on his own. With our other boy in the Army, there is only one thing for old fellows like the editor of Kernels, Screenings and Chaff to do—retrench.

LOTS OF LUMBER

For nearly a quarter of a century we have been watching the maples and oaks, the ash, the basswoods and the hemlocks grow straight and strong in our woodlots. Two years ago we had a trained forester go through our stands of timber and mark the trees which should be cut. Apparently we have about 400,000 feet of lumber which seems to be very much needed by industry. We are going to try to get it out this winter. Just how I don't know yet except that we are determined if possible to sell it off the skidway rather than to lump it off or sell it standing.

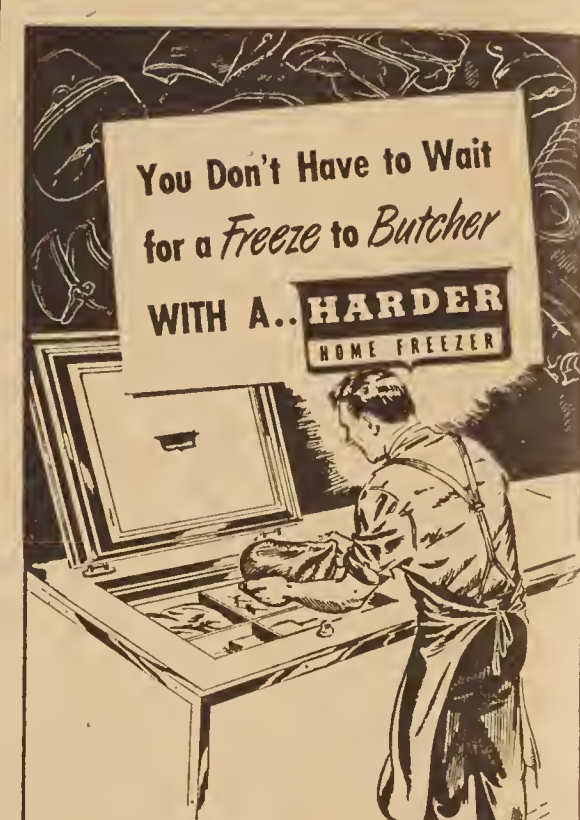
We are hoping to put together a three man crew, two men to cut and one to skid. In late October we had a practice session for a week at Larchmont and the boys put 10,000 feet of logs on the skidway at a rate which surprised us all.

We thought we could use our pair of big, young mules for the skidding but one of them—Jerry—thinks differently. He apparently has no intention of working in the woods. He will go in in the morning and get one log but no amount of force will persuade him to go back for a second one.

FUTURE PLANS

Up to and including this winter, we have used the Larchmont farm, which we have now sold, to grow a lot of hay and grain and for wintering some 150 to 200 head of stock. With it out of the picture we will grow more hay and grain at SunnYGables but will not try to duplicate the production we had at Larchmont. We will continue to run SunnYGables largely as a pasture farm. However, instead of planning to turn out 300 head of cattle in the spring we will cut down to about 200 head. Also we are playing with the idea of wintering the feeder calves we have been buying in the fall on wheat pasture or on alfalfa hay in the Southwest and shipping them in in the spring. From our experience this year which is related elsewhere on this page, we believe that we can start with good yearlings on the first of May and by the use of improved pastures market them all to grade "good" by January or February without the necessity of

feeding them much of any grain. Just what we will finally work out remains to be decided. We have several months to think about it. Except for the purchase of a carload of something in the spring to turn out we are all set for next year's pasture season.



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FOR TOMORROW'S NEEDS

TOUGH SOD

(Continued from Page 5)

wouldn't be fair to you to say yes—not right now. Can't we go on, for a while anyway, with things just as they are, as close friends and partners in this business?"

At that inopportune time the door opened and Allen Clinton came in. Startled, Willard and Betty both jumped, and Betty pulled her hand away. Neither one was sure that Allen had seen Betty's hand on Willard's, but both knew that their embarrassment and lack of poise were very evident to him.

Making the best of the situation, each of the three greeted one another, Betty turned to her typewriter, and Allen sat down by Willard's desk to decide on a date for the next meeting of the executive committee. When he rose to leave, Allen walked over to Betty's desk and said:

"You know, Betty—for years before Mother died you made a fairly regular habit of coming over for Sunday dinner to our house. But since she passed on, you haven't been over there once. I know you came to see Mother, but the rest of us like to have you come, too. One reason I came in today was to invite you over for dinner tomorrow. We've got a tough old rooster that I've had designs on for a long time. Aunt Kate is back from her visit and she can make the best dumplings to go with a chicken that I ever ate. Won't you come over tomorrow and help us see what we can do with that rooster?"

With face still flushed, Betty looked up at Allen:

"Yes, Allen. I'll be glad to. What time?"

"Oh, about one. That's the time we always have dinner on Sunday, you know."

The next morning at breakfast Aunt Kate said:

"Billy and Betty and I are going to church this morning. Won't you come along, Allen?"

"I'd like to go with you, Aunt Kate, but you know I'm not much of a church-goer. Can't seem to keep my mind on what the minister says, so I feel sort of out of place."

"No one is ever out of place in a church," said Aunt Kate. "Even if you don't get anything else out of it, it does a person good to wash their ears, put on their Sunday go-to-meeting clothes once a week. Sometimes I don't know what the minister is talking about," she confessed, "but I know that when I go and sit in the quiet old church, somehow it just does me good."

"Why don't you pick on Hank here?" asked Allen. "Gosh knows he needs it—needs his ears washed, too!"

"Not me," protested Hank. "That's where I got the rheumatiz, settin' in damp churches."

"Now, now, boys," protested Aunt Kate, a little hurt, "I'm serious."

"Maybe you're right," said Allen, simply. "I'll be glad to go with you. But don't forget those dumplings—and that rooster. You know Betty Tyler's coming over for dinner, and I told her you were the best dumpling-maker in seven states."

"Don't you worry," said Aunt Kate, much pleased. "Maybe we won't have the dinner right at one, but we'll have the dumplings."

Later, sitting in the uncomfortable wooden pew in the little village church, Allen thought that maybe there was something in what his aunt said about dressing up and living up to your good clothes once a week, and in particular, he thought of her remark about the quiet peacefulness of the church. It seemed so far removed from the wearing hurry of everyday life.

Remembering that his mother had come regularly to this church, Allen felt closer to her than he had since

she left. He wondered if he had been missing something that all these people who came regularly to church had been getting.

Yes, apparently some people had something that he didn't have. They had faith, something that helped them over the rough places. And certainly he had been seeing enough rough places of late, and if there was something a fellow could get to help him over this rough going maybe he'd better start coming regularly to church.

His thoughts were interrupted by the little village choir filing into their places around the pipe organ, and then Dr. Holman came in and took his seat in the chair with the high back just behind the pulpit.

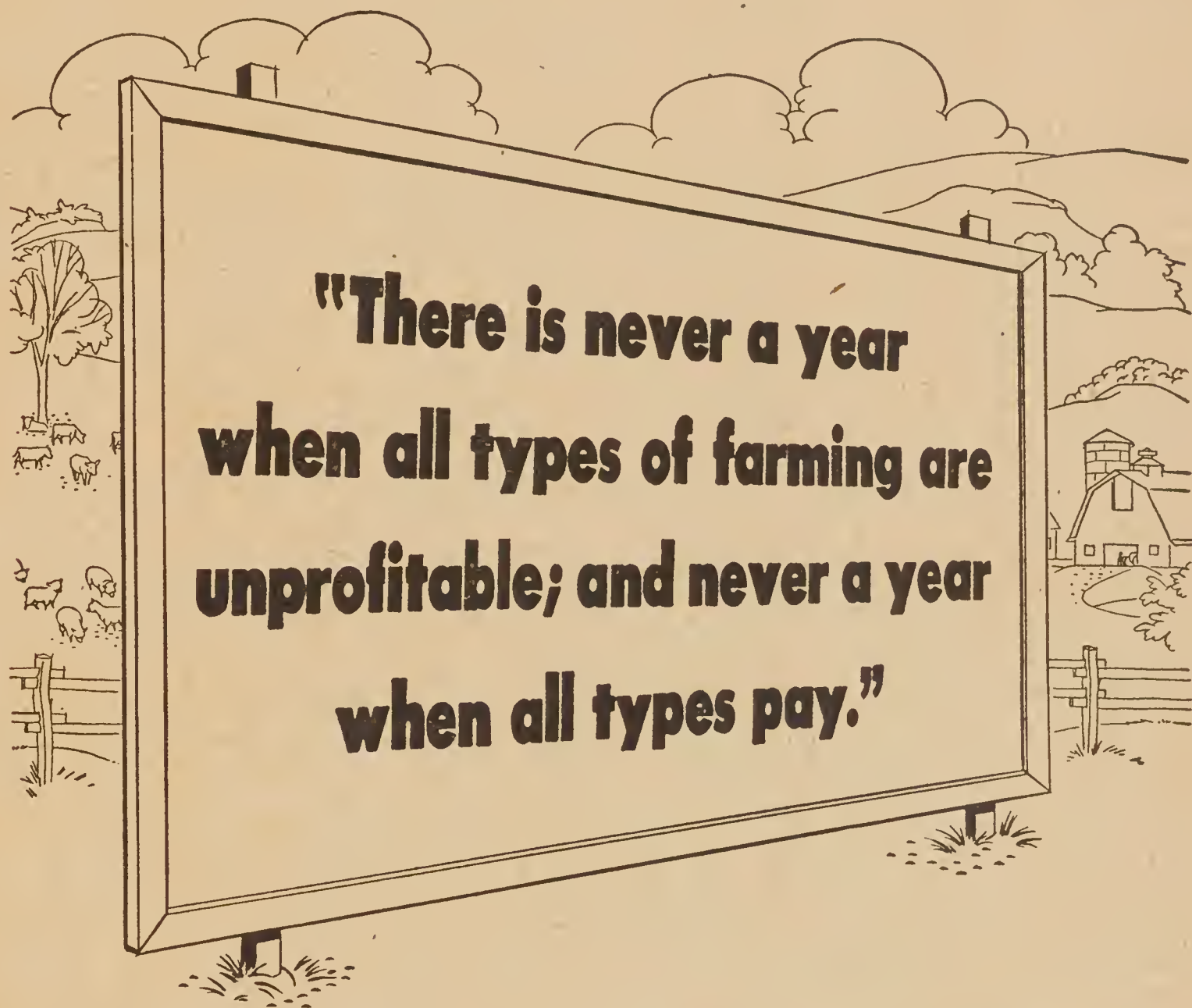
That organ certainly did put one in the mood for thinking, reflected Allen.

Didn't know what the organist was playing — it didn't matter — it was soothing and restful. Everybody stood up to sing, and a friendly old lady sitting next to him on the other side shared her hymnbook with him.

Then the congregation sat down again, and the minister read out of the Bible. Then the organ started, and a girl who had been sitting at the back of the choir out of sight came forward and began a solo. It was Betty Tyler. Allen remembered now that Betty was a singer. There was some talk once of her making a career of it. Wonder why she hadn't. Then he answered his own question—never had the money, of course. But boy, oh boy! Could that girl sing! Her contralto voice played with his heart-strings. On top of everything that he had experienced during the past year,

and in this quiet little church, it left him with misty eyes and a lump in his throat.

Betty sat down, and the minister arose and began his sermon. Much to Allen's surprise, the preacher's words held him from the beginning to the end. There was no lengthy dwelling upon dim, misty far-away people and things, but clear, logical reasoning of truths that bore upon the problems people face every day. It seemed to Allen as the minister talked that he was speaking directly to him, and when Allen arose to join in singing the parting hymn with the others, and to receive the benediction, he went forth from the little church with Aunt Kate and his brother and sister feeling subdued, but somehow refreshed and uplifted, and better able to meet whatever was ahead. (To be continued)



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So, over a period of years, there has never been a year when some departments did not make money and some lose. For example, the less favorable earnings of our fresh meat departments during 1943 were offset by improved earnings in the non-meat departments.

Diversification and Research

Planning and research are necessary in farming and in our business if we are to get the most out of diversification. Farm planning must include:

1. As large a proportion of profitable crops as possible,
2. Protection of soil fertility, and
3. Sufficient volume of work to allow efficient use of labor, power and machinery.

Our planning is similar — just substitute a few terms such as *products for crops* and you have it.

State agricultural colleges and the U.S. Department of Agriculture conduct experiments

and furnish information to farmers and livestock producers. Swift & Company depends upon research to develop new products and methods. Thus research makes practical diversification possible. Research and diversification provide more and better outlets for the producer's livestock, and improve living conditions for consumers.

Partial List of Products of Swift & Company's Diversification

Gelatin, Peanut Butter, Ice Cream, Butter, Dried, Frozen, and Shell Eggs, Shortening, Poultry, Margarine, Cheese, Powdered Milk, Salad and Cooking Oil, Soap, Washing Powders, Cleansers, Fertilizer, Glycerine, Dog Food, Meat and Meat By-Products.

SWIFT & COMPANY

CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

Through many years, Swift & Company's net profits from ALL sources have averaged but a fraction of a penny a pound.

STABILITY • • PROTECTION ADVANCEMENT • • SECURITY JUSTICE

Here's Just a Few of the Advantages

We Dairy Farmers Enjoy as Members of The Dairymen's League

Individually we farmer members of The Dairymen's League are no different from other farmers—no wiser, richer or more capable than the farmers you know everywhere. But, by pooling our resources, by working together, and by a cooperative policy of "all for one, and one for all" every single one of us enjoys the wisdom, marketing resources and collective power of our 30,000 fellow members. And that

is something that can be enjoyed ONLY by farmers who join together, work together and fight together in a market-wide cooperative such as The Dairymen's League.

Here's just a few of the advantages which our cooperative effort and organization assures to each and every one of us:

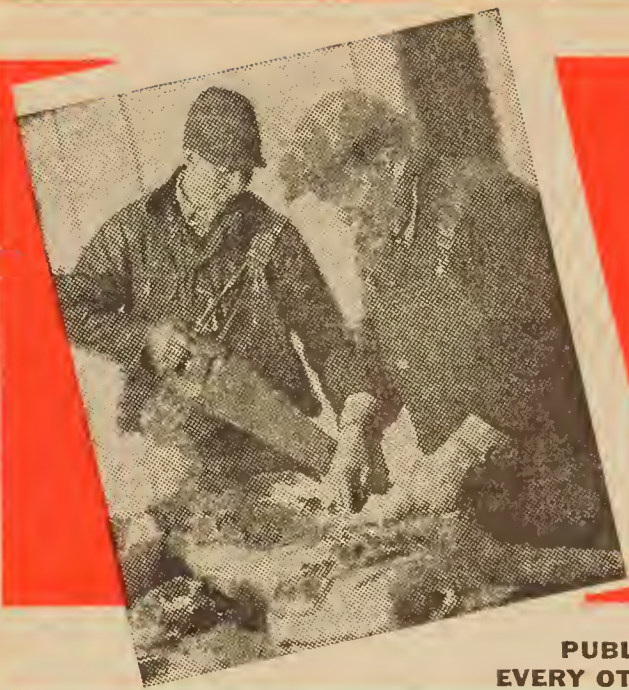
1. A stable, guaranteed, year-'round market for milk, no matter what happens.
2. Correct weights and tests, guaranteed by our own employees at our own plants, and by frequent checks at the plants of dealers who buy our milk.
3. A milk check every month, on time and no excuses.
4. Friendly and helpful assistance to keep our bacteria counts and milk rejections down to rock bottom, and quick help to discover and remove the cause whenever milk is rejected.
5. Cooperative ownership of facilities adequate to handle, store, distribute or process all milk, even when emergency conditions interfere with the normal movement.
6. Delegated representatives always fighting to improve our prices and increase our return.
7. Experienced and capable members watching and taking an active part in all state and national legislation which affects our interests.
8. Association with national organizations and national farm movements through membership in the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation and National Council of Farmer Cooperatives.
9. An aggressive and capable organization to defend us against attack by powerful and selfish groups and to preserve our reputation and good will before the bar of public opinion.

We believe Government in dealing with Agriculture, before they adopt basic policies, should consult with the National Farm Organizations as these people are truly representative of farmers and therefore are in a position to know the best methods to use in getting the results the Government is asking for.



In short, membership in the League provides us with a *stable market*, *protects* us against unfair trade practices, works for our social and economic *advancement*, guarantees us the *security* of favorable legislation, and assures us of *justice* in our dealings with government, the buying public, the press and radio. No other organization, we believe, offers the individual dairy farmer so many worthwhile advantages for so little cost and effort. We invite our fellow dairy farmers to share in the benefits which we enjoy.

Published by THE THOUSANDS OF FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

PUBLISHED
EVERY OTHER WEEK

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST



HOW I WINTER MY *Young Stock*

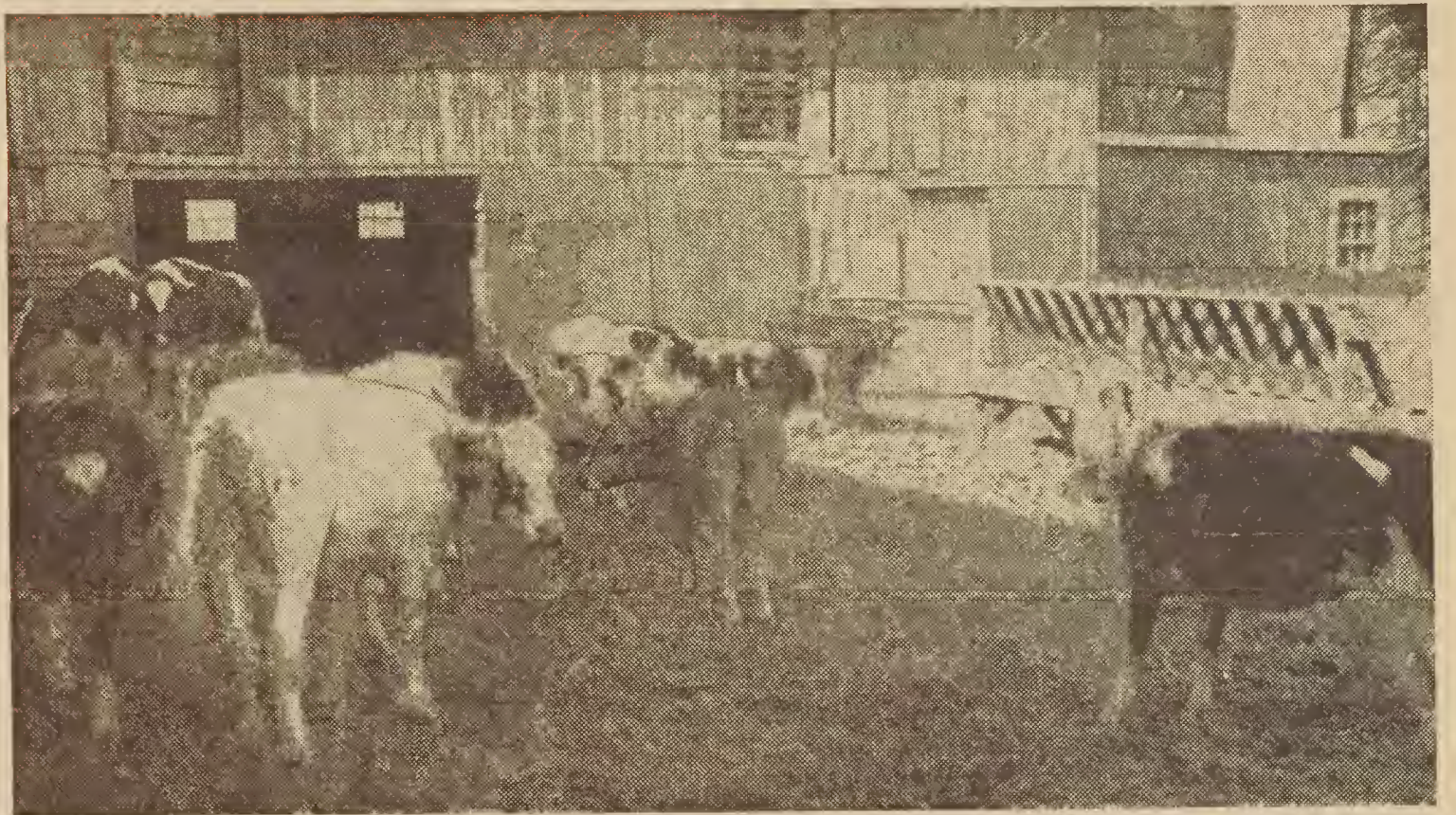
By Russell Beardslee, Tioga County, N. Y.

THE PRODUCTION of good healthy dairy heifers is a sort of hobby with me, along with my Veterinary practice. I also try to make it pay. I combine heifer raising with cash crops, and plan to sell these heifers just prior to freshening, so am not in the milk producing business. The thing I keep foremost in mind is to produce a good heifer with just as much homegrown feed and just as little purchased feed as possible.

First of all I would like to describe one of the buildings I keep these heifers in. The other building is materially the same except that it has some stanchions in it. In the first one they all run loose.

This barn is 30 x 60 feet in size, with a loft overhead. I removed the floor entirely, and spread the posts out so that I have a 12-foot drive through the barn. Then, down either side, I constructed a feed manger the entire length. Two-fifths of one of the mangers is for the feeding of hay. This hay can be fed from the loft above, right straight down through. The other three-fifths of this manger, and the entire one on the other side are used for the feeding of ensilage and grain. On one end of the barn, at the corner, I have a new silo 16' 8" by 35 feet high. There is a six-foot door on one side of the barn leading into a well-fenced yard practically surrounded on two sides by this barn I have described and by another hay barn. These barns are located on the north and east sides, so they furnish a lot of protection from the wind. Another nice feature is that when the sun shines it hits this yard from the time it rises until it sets. Within this yard is a nice tank of fresh water.

During moderate weather these cattle run in and out at will, but during the colder winter weather they will be shut in nights. This barn has been repaired well enough so that it may be kept as warm as an ordinary cow barn. The ceiling is 9 feet high when the barn is cleaned out, so it is nice and roomy. I have the straw from 30 acres of grain chopped and



These heifers run in the yard or take shelter in the shed as they wish.

stored overhead in three-fifths of the loft. This straw is pitched down into the stable through a hole in the floor located in the exact center of the barn. They are bedded at least once a day, and twice if necessary, and at no time are they allowed to get at all wet. The stable is cleaned only 2 or 3 times during the winter by driving the spreader directly through the barn. A man can reach the spreader with just one handling from any part of the barn. At the present time, I have 23 head in the barn, but it will accommodate 35 or 40 by crowding them a little.

Now for the feeding. The hay is mixed alfalfa, clover and timothy, and put in the barn just as fast as possible after the 20th of June. If the mixture is a little heavy of alfalfa, I usually cock it up as I do not have a hay loader. I am chopping the hay this year for the first time, but do not care to pass an opinion on that feature until I have fed more of it, although I have already observed that

they eat it with very little waste. I try to keep some hay in the rack at all times so they can have about all they want of it, so that means feeding it once and sometimes twice a day.

I select a variety of corn that will produce the most grain per acre and so far I have not found anything any better than 29-3. As soon as it is nicely dented, I put it, ears and all, into the silo. As I plant my corn in good season, I am usually ready to fill right after Labor Day. I try to plant enough acres so I can fill my silo and husk at least 1000 bushels of ear corn besides, if everything works out well.

I usually feed ensilage twice a day, and give them all they will clean up clean, which is usually about $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel per head twice a day.

If these heifers are in good flesh when put in the barn in the fall, and (Turn to Page 6)

The basis of a sound business cooperative is voluntary use by fully informed patrons



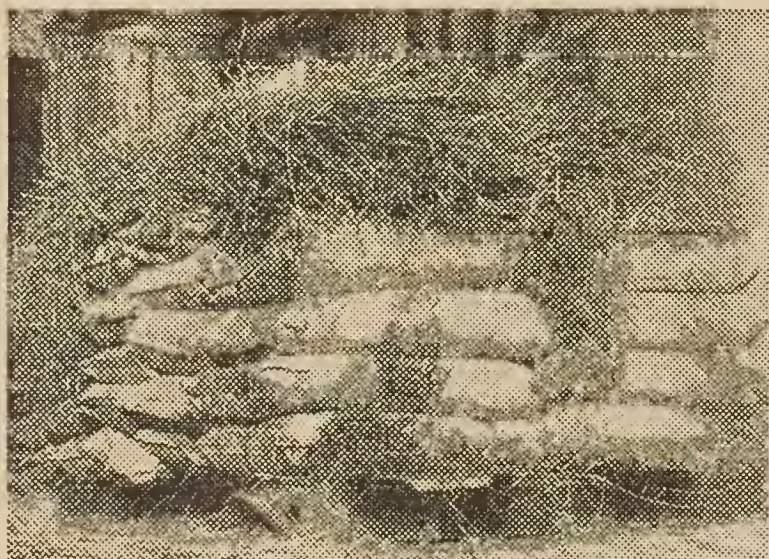
THE BUCKET-BRIGADE IDEA

*It will take the "bucket brigade" kind of teamwork
all along the line to get fertilizer to farms this year*

FERTILIZER must always be handled three times before it gets out on your land—your G.L.F. fertilizer plant handles it first; then your local Service Agency; then you. In normal times, with plenty of transportation and manpower, a G.L.F. fertilizer user could get delivery about any time he pleased. The rush in the spring could be handled.

This year, the picture has changed. Although there is an ample supply of fertilizer to be had, the spring rush will leave some farmers high and dry. There just aren't men enough in the plants to make the fertilizer, nor trucks and box cars enough to deliver it as fast as it will be needed.

To take care of everybody, some fertilizer must move every day in every week all winter long. If a week is lost, it can't be made up again later on.



Mixed fertilizer keeps well under most farm conditions. It is not affected by extremely cold temperatures and can be stored on the barn floor. The main thing to avoid is dampness. It is good practice to put the bags up on boards over 2 x 4's several inches from the floor. A few forkfuls of hay on top of the stack will give added insurance in wet seasons against dampness from the air.

It's just like a bucket brigade. If one man in the bucket brigade falls out of line, buckets of water pile up until soon there are no empty buckets to send back. The line breaks down. So it is this year with fertilizer—every G.L.F. member has a place in the line.

It is time for members to start now to take their next spring's requirements from their G.L.F. Service Agency. This will allow the Service Agency to take delivery from the plant week by week in an orderly way. Otherwise part of the next year's supply of fertilizer for your community may be left standing at the plant next spring or may be sidetracked to another community in the meantime.

This is why it is so important for you to offer now to take your share whenever it comes along.



Superphosphate in the stable. By getting your superphosphate now you will have it to use in the stable this winter. Superphosphate conserves the ammonia (nitrogen) in the stable manure, makes a balanced fertilizer out of manure. Helps prevent the cows from slipping and makes a clean, sweet, neat-looking stable. Further, when spring comes, it will be right where you want it—on the land.

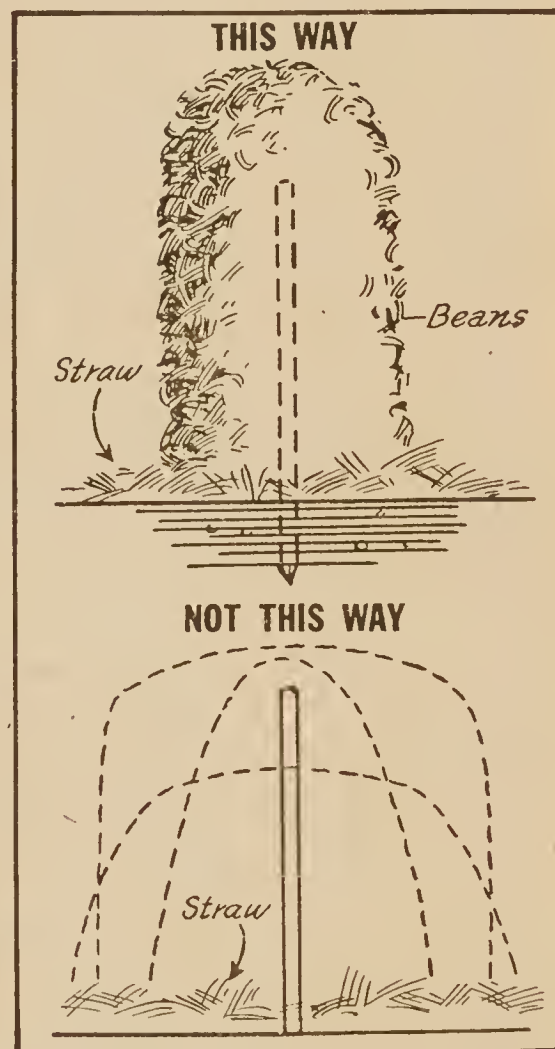
To Bean Growers:

The extremely wet weather of the last month has resulted in many farmers being unable to get their beans under cover. The chances of their being able to save their crop are growing slimmer each day.

In Michigan a system known as the "McNaughton Stack" is used to save beans in such condition.

HERE IS HOW TO BUILD THESE STACKS:

1. Use a strong, preferably smooth, post not over 2½" in diameter.
2. Set the post firmly into the ground.
3. Build a good straw or chaff base 6 inches thick (when settled) to keep the beans off the ground.
4. Keep the stacks narrow, 4 to 4½ feet in diameter with well-matured beans; 3 to 3½ feet, if there is a considerable proportion of immature beans. Over-sized stacks result in damaged beans.
5. Keep the sides of the stack straight up and down.
6. Press the bean vines down around the top of the post and build well over its top so that the post cannot stick out after the beans have settled.
7. Thresh only when the beans are thoroughly dry.



The amount of pick that your beans will have in the spring depends to a large extent on how well the stack is built. Therefore, it is best to have only one person build an individual stack, as one man will tend to keep it more uniform.

Farmers who have used this system report that, with a well-built stack, beans put up in the fall in wet condition will dry out very nicely and can be threshed or taken into the barn even as late as next spring. Although this method is little known in New York State, it may be worth trying as a means of saving beans which otherwise would be lost.

YOU ★ ★ YOUR FARM

and the WAR

LOOKING AHEAD to 1944, Northeastern farmers feel that milk production will be less than in 1943, egg production may be slightly higher, but that they may be able to grow some more vegetables. This, of course, is on the supposition that they will be able to get the necessary machinery, fertilizer, seed, spray materials and help, and that the weather will be average or better. The one sure thing in the midst of many uncertainties is that farmers will produce all they can!

Farm Machinery:

Manufacturers have been authorized to make 80% as much farm machinery as they did in 1940. It is by no means certain that that much will be made. Manufacturers must have the supplies, including many parts which they buy rather than make, and they, too, must have the manpower to do the job. The rationing of farm machinery has been relaxed, but it's still a good idea to anticipate your needs and to get necessary machinery at the earliest possible moment. This applies also to needed parts. **ORDER THEM NOW!**

Fertilizer:

Prospects are for a better supply of nitrogen; a reasonable supply of superphosphate, which is plentiful right now but may be short in the spring; and perhaps 20% less potash than last year. Much of the available nitrogen is in the form of ammonium nitrate. Some trouble was experienced in using this material last year, but it is believed that this difficulty has been corrected. Here again the wise farmer will get the fertilizer he needs on his farm just as soon as he can. That will ease up on storage facilities and transportation, and allow fertilizer plants to work steadily. The restrictions on the use of fertilizer have been eased considerably. Fertilizer containing chemical nitrogen can now be used on any food or feed crop. Next year's Victory garden fertilizer will be a 5-10-5. Applications for fertilizer are still necessary, but in many cases these applications have been combined with the regular order form.

Feed:

The darkest prospect, in supplies the farmer needs, is for feed. Much less grain than normal was raised in the Northeast last year, and until it becomes as profitable for Midwest farmers to sell corn as to feed it, there's little prospect that sufficient corn will be shipped into the Northeast. Unless the situation is corrected, the production of milk and eggs will be cut considerably. In general, farmers are culling their flocks and herds, and are using their Yankee ingenuity to feed the supplies they can get to the best advantage.

Seed:

There will be a shortage in much of the Northeast of adapted varieties of corn and small grains. If you have suitable varieties that matured and that are free of weeds, and which have a good germination test, it's a good idea to save your own seed plus some for your neighbors. There will be a demand for it.

Ceiling prices have been established for grass and clover seeds, but prices in general will be higher than last year. The supply of timothy seed appears to be adequate, but in general clover seed will be short. The supply of alfalfa seed will be none too big, but it is expected that it will be reasonably adequate. The early prospects

on red clover were good, but heavy rains in Indiana and Ohio ruined considerable acreage, and the fellow who waits until the last minute to buy his seed is likely to be disappointed. The supply of ladino seed is very short.

If you have any alfalfa or clover seed left over, take care of it. Keep it dry, and away from rats and mice. Then have a germination test made before you sow it next spring.

Insecticides:

The 1944 supply of insecticides and fungicides, with two exceptions, will be about the same as in 1943. There will be considerably less Pyrethrum, and considerably more Rotenone. As in the case of all farm supplies, the question of manpower and transportation will affect the amount actually available in your locality. It is important to place your orders now, with the understanding that the goods will be shipped when available. You'll stand a far better chance of getting what you need than if you wait until the day before you need them.

—A. A.—

SUBSIDY FIGHT

Lines are being drawn for a real fight on subsidies. Favoring subsidies are the President and many Administration officials, including some Congressmen. Opposed are a majority in Congress and many farm leaders and farmers. Arguments for subsidies include holding the price line to prevent inflation; saving Government expense on ground that it holds down price of munitions; and claim that subsidies will encourage production.

Arguments against subsidies point out that they are, in themselves, inflationary because they leave more money in hands of consumers; that consumers' incomes are such that they are amply able to pay reasonable prices; that subsidies require manpower and money for administration, and that those who advocate subsidies have eye on 1944 elections.

On November 23 the House, by a majority of 278 to 118, passed a bill extending the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation and forbidding the future use of subsidies to hold down food prices. Before this reaches you it is likely that the Senate will pass the bill, but there is little doubt that it will be vetoed by the President. Last summer Congress failed to override a Presidential veto of a similar measure on subsidies. They might do so now.

Rumor is that if subsidies are tossed out the window by Congress, the Administration has a plan to buy up entire national supply of most farm products, and re-sell them at a loss. How that's different from a subsidy, is difficult to see.

A group of Congressmen has taken action to force consideration of a bill to shift the control of oil prices from the O.P.A. to Secretary of the Interior Ickes. It is expected that this will come up for action on December 13.

Further indication that Congress intends to do the legislating is its proposal to raise \$2,140,000,000 in new taxes, about one-fifth the amount the Treasury asked for on the basis that this amount was necessary to combat inflation.

* * *

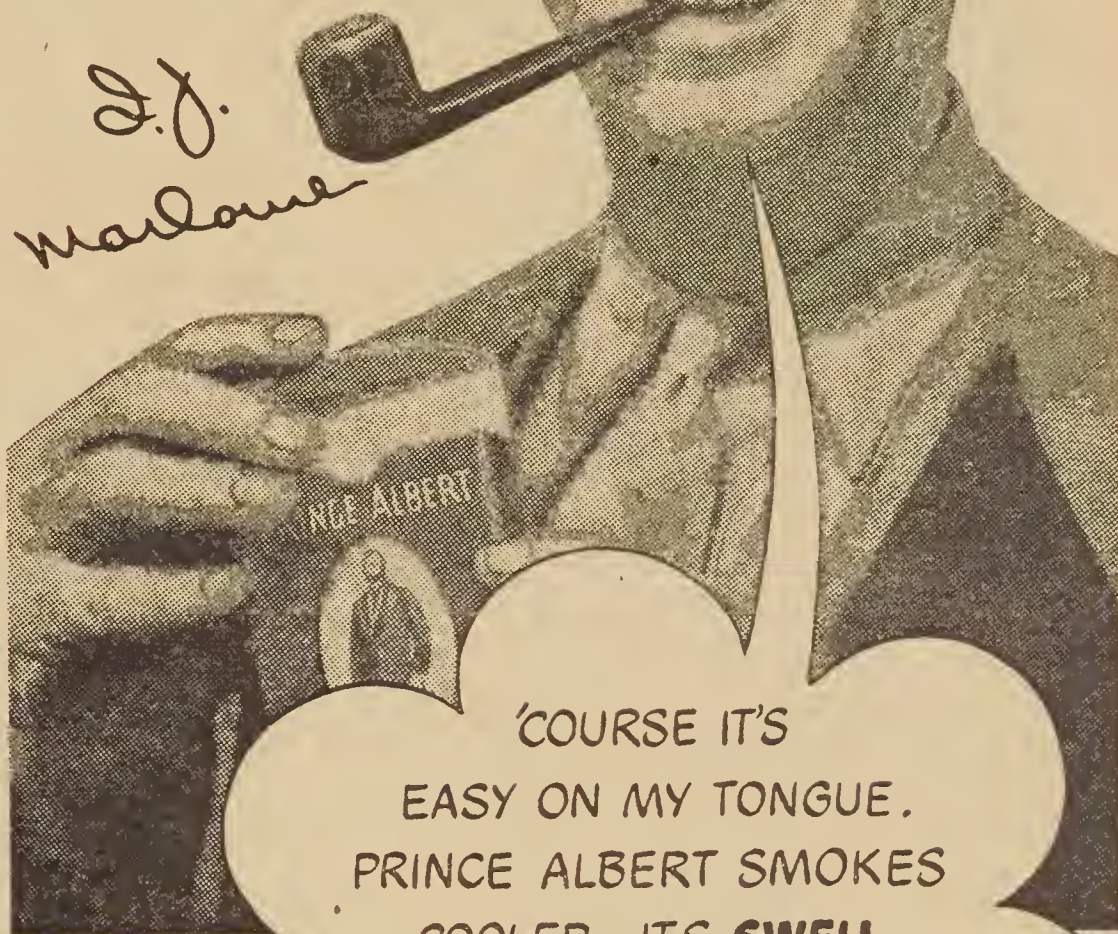
OLEO

Oleo interests are capitalizing on butter shortages by attempting to secure removal of all Federal taxes and restrictions on sale of oleo. Right now it appears the drive has been stopped, but probably only temporarily. This is going to be a live issue for months to come. Dairymen's organizations are putting up stiff opposition.

TOLERATING TONGUE-BITE?

Try the **COMFORT** smoke—
mildness, yet **RICH TASTE**
aplenty

50 PIPES in his collection (that's Ira Marlowe's hobby), but only one pipe tobacco—Prince Albert! "The bite is out, the taste is in, the grand rich taste," says Ira. "It's better tobacco, P. A.—and no other like it."



50
pipefuls of
fragrant tobacco
in every handy
pocket package
of Prince Albert

'COURSE IT'S
EASY ON MY TONGUE.
PRINCE ALBERT SMOKES
COOLER—ITS SWELL
TASTE COMES THROUGH
SMOOTH, MILD; DRAWS
PROPER—NO SOGGY
'HEEL'



BUY
WAR BONDS
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**PRINCE
ALBERT**
THE NATIONAL JOY SMOKE

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

PRINCESS PINE Buy quantity. Botanical Industries of America, 123 W. 20th St., New York City. When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

OPA IS ON THE SPOT

AFTER a thorough investigation of the Office of Price Administration, a committee of the House of Representatives recently issued a most sweeping condemnation criticizing the OPA for assuming absolute and unwise power, and for issuing hundreds of rules and regulations confusing the people and making it difficult for them to carry on the war effort. Said this congressional committee:

"The Office of Price Administration has assumed unauthorized powers to legislate by regulation and has, by misinterpretation of acts of Congress, set up a nation-wide system of judicial tribunals through which this executive agency judges the actions of American citizens relative to its own regulations and orders and imposes drastic and unconstitutional penalties upon those citizens, depriving them in certain instances of vital rights and liberties without due process of law."

Demanding an immediate change, the committee charged also that "through the mass of rules and regulations daily enacted" by the OPA "it has also developed such intricate and involved administrative review machinery that litigants are completely bewildered by the maze of procedure through which they must wander eventually to arrive at a court which will grant them only crumbs of judicial relief."

Continuing, this congressional report said:

"From February 11, 1942 to September, 1943, the OPA has issued 3,196 regulations, while Congress passed a total of only 552 public laws in the same period."

Local rationing boards themselves have been up against it trying fairly to interpret and administer the conflicting maze of O.P.A. regulations.

The latest example showing how well deserved is this criticism by Congress of the OPA is the attack on the G.L.F. by the OPA charging the G.L.F. with violating OPA regulations in the purchase and sale of its patrons' eggs. Last summer when the government rolled back egg prices, the G.L.F. issued statements emphatically advising egg producers not to sell eggs in the black market and to follow the rules. As an egg producer selling my eggs through the G.L.F. egg marketing system, I know that in the handling of eggs the G.L.F. did follow the rules, at loss to itself and thereby to its members.

If the OPA is going to continue to attack organizations and reputable business concerns like the G.L.F. and others who are trying to live up to the maze of regulations, what hope is there left to prevent wholesale violations, general black markets, and confusion and chaos in the whole farm marketing situation?

FARM STUFF

Tinkering

WHEN I was home on the old farm, Dad and I used to be a little critical of my older brother who, we thought, spent more time than was necessary tinkering with machinery. It seemed as if he never operated a machine for more than a couple of hours without stopping and spending half an hour or more doing something to it. Dad and I were always anxious to get on with the job, so we thought that Brother was wasting time. Recent experience with second-hand machinery more or less worn, has proved to me how wrong I was. Most of it has to be tinkered with constantly to keep it operating, and that is particularly true now when new machinery is so scarce and hard to get. In the long run it pays big dividends in time and money saved to keep your machinery constantly under shelter and to take whatever time is necessary to tighten nuts, replace bent or loose bolts, and make adjustments necessary to get the best results.

Buzz Sawing

Over the week-end Don and I set up and operated a brand-new saw table with a 32" saw. As I held 5 and 6 inch heavy hardwood stuff against that saw and watched it cut through it almost as easily as a

By E. R. Eastman

knife does through soft butter, I couldn't help but think of the back-breaking days of long ago when I helped to work up with a crosscut saw the wood for two big stoves.

Why Mulch Strawberries?

We just got around to mulch our strawberries last week. The idea, you know, is not to keep the ground from freezing, but to keep it from thawing out too quickly and too often after it has frozen.

Deep Litter Pays

I am following the latest advice of poultry experts about keeping deep litter in the henhouse. Experiments and experience have shown that it pays. The idea is to put in about four inches of straw or whatever else you have for litter, and as this gets well broken up, keep adding litter all winter.

A Good Seeding

Last spring I seeded a piece of good land with a grass and legume mixture of timothy, alfalfa, red clover, and ladino. The season was not good for oats, but apparently it was for grass seed, for this field is going into the winter with a fine piece of seeding. I am particularly interested in the new ladino clover. It makes fine hay, high in protein, and is excellent for pastures. It will grow anywhere on land suited to alsike, will stand more moisture than alfalfa, and while it likes lots of lime it will tolerate considerable acidity.

If this field goes through the winter as now seems indicated, I will use the same mixture on a much larger piece of oat ground next spring. We have learned a lot in recent years about growing and harvesting grass, and that is what is necessary in the great grass and hay country of the Northeast. Any time that you spend this winter reading up on the newer grasses and legumes and making plans and early purchases of your grass seed for the coming season will be time well spent.

ELMER SETH SAVAGE

PROFESSOR Elmer Seth Savage died November 22 after months of a gallant and cheerful fight to regain his health. He is survived by his wife, Genevieve Boyle Savage; four daughters: Mrs. Edwin S. Harrison, Mrs. Francis O'Connell, Mrs. Roland Wells, all of Ithaca, and Joan Savage; and five grandchildren.

Professor Savage, known to thousands of farmers in the Northeast as Seth, was born on a farm in New Hampshire in 1884. From that time until his death he never lost his interest in or his contact with farming and farm folks. He was graduated from the New Hampshire State College of Agriculture in 1905, received his M. A. and Ph.D. degrees from Cornell University, and an honorary degree of Doctor of Science from the University of New Hampshire in 1933.

Starting as an instructor in the Animal Husbandry Department of the New York State College of Agriculture, he soon became an assistant professor, and in 1913 was appointed to a full professorship. In all of his teaching and research at Cornell, Seth specialized in the feeding and management of dairy cattle. Dairy farmers everywhere owe him a debt that cannot be repaid, for his extensive experiments in new and better ways of feeding have saved dairymen millions. Through many years of experimenting Seth proved that it was not necessary to feed so much protein in the grain mixture if the cow also had good mixed hay. As a result, there has been a general reduction of protein in the ration from around 24 per cent down to 16 or 18 per cent.

From other experiments conducted by Seth Savage, calf feed mixtures were formulated which

make it possible to start a calf after the first seven to ten weeks on a dry feed, thus avoiding the bother and labor of the older methods of making up gruel when calves were raised on little or no milk.

These are only two of the many results Seth secured in his years of work to improve feed rations. Not the least of his contributions was his extensive writings. He was the author of several books and many bulletins, but perhaps he is best known for his regular department in the Dairymen's League News called "Savage Feed Service."

Because he maintained and managed his own dairy herd on a farm near Ithaca, and because he was in constant contact with hundreds of dairymen, Seth was always able to keep his experiments and his teaching down to earth and on a practical basis.

One hot summer day in far-away 1914 when I was a teacher of agriculture, I came to Cornell during the summer vacation to learn more about this interesting business of farming. I took a rather full schedule, but after a week or so I thought I also wanted to learn more about feeds and feeding. So I went into one of Professor Savage's classes just to try it out. I arrived right after the class had had its first written test. Apparently two of the young men had been cheating and Seth had caught them at it, for I was just in time to hear him give those boys as sound a scolding as I had ever heard. It was too much for me. I thought, "Savage by name and Savage by nature," and walked out, not to return.

But later it became my great good fortune to count Seth Savage as one of my closest friends, and I came to know that I never made a bigger mistake in my life in estimating a man than I did with that hasty judgment. Although Seth always had the courage of his convictions and one always knew where he stood, I have never known a more gentle or courteous gentleman, nor one whom I would rather be with.

MILK SUPPLY MORE IMPORTANT

A FRIEND calls my attention to a Denver, Colorado, newspaper article which tells how the city council of Denver voted to tax retail milk two cents a quart and pass the revenue along to the producers. The city council argued that they wanted to be sure of a milk supply even if the price did go somewhat higher.

The OPA sued the council and the milk producers, and the U. S. District Court dismissed the suit.

It is refreshing to know that the officials of at least one city realize that an adequate milk supply is more important even than price.

CHRISTMAS PRESENT

IT IS interesting to see the enthusiastic letters with orders that continue to pour in for "Growing Up in the Horse and Buggy Days." People order one copy and then often come back to buy two or three more for friends. We are filling Christmas orders now. Your copy will be mailed promptly to you or to a friend on receipt of \$2.50. Write *American Agriculturist*, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

IF YOU know any good chestnuts about poor land, send them in. Here are two or three that will set you thinking.

I think it was Abe Lincoln who used to tell the story about a piece of land that was so poor that the farmer had to lather the grass before he could mow it.

Then there's the other old one about land being so poor that the hardpan came up to the second rail on the fence.

Still another is about the stranger who was talking to a farmer who was trying to plow some very stony land. The stranger tried to sympathize with the farmer, whereupon the farmer said emphatically:

"Stranger, I ain't as poor as you think I am. I don't own this darn land!"

TOUGH SOD

By E. R. Eastman

SYNOPSIS

Allen Clinton, a likeable "red-headed" young farmer, succeeds in his fight to organize a Farm Bureau in Lanark County, but in doing so makes a bitter enemy of Ezra Chittendon, hard-boiled boss of the county, and quarrels with his childhood sweetheart, Chittendon's daughter Helen.

After working hard all winter to put over the Farm Bureau TB cleanup campaign, Allen is arrested, accused of buying a TB condemned animal from Henry Wilson and covering up the brand. Allen's friends suspect Ezra is back of the plot.

Allen becomes attracted to pretty Betty Tyler, Farm Bureau stenographer, but believes her to be in love with County Agent Green, particularly after he happens to call at the Farm Bureau office and finds Betty and Willard apparently holding hands. What Allen doesn't know is that Betty has just refused Will's proposal of marriage. Meantime, District Attorney Frank Wood has fallen in love with Helen Chittendon, and his jealousy of Allen makes him determined to convict him in the coming trial.

CHAPTER XXI

SUNDAY DINNER at the Clintons was all that Allen had boasted it would be. Seated at the head of the table in the big diningroom, Allen could look down across the green lawn to the lilac and syringa bushes that his mother had planted when she had come to the farm as a bride. At the other end of the table, where she could be handiest to the kitchen, sat Aunt Kate, with the coffee pot steaming at her elbow. Betty Tyler sat at Allen's right, with Hank Clark next to her, and across the table from them were Billy and Betty Clinton.

On Allen's table that day was a great platter of chicken, dumplings and gravy, such as only Aunt Kate could make, and then crowding all the remaining available space were vegetables, pickles, jellies and salad, the like of which you find nowhere else in the world, for they are fresh either from the field or the cool farm cellar. There were two big pitchers of milk to drink and coffee, and for dessert a choice of pumpkin or apple pie—or if you had nerve enough, like Hank Clark, you could take both.

When they could eat no more, the women shooed the men out and started to do the dishes. Hank and Billy wandered off to the barn to do the noon

chores, and Allen was left to his own devices in the livingroom, where he found it hard work to keep his mind on what he was trying to read. Except for the short period of relaxation and peace he had gotten out of church that morning, he had thought of little else but of what lay back of Willard's and Betty's embarrassment yesterday when he had suddenly opened the office door and walked in on them. He had gone to bed last night thinking about it, and it was the first thing on his mind that morning. While he was listening to Betty sing in church, the thought of what might lie between her and Willard had broken in on the pleasant feeling of peace which the quiet of the church had brought to him. At the dinner table, he knew that Betty wasn't her usual bright self, but was rather quiet, with thoughts far away—probably thinking about Will Green.

Well, what the heck did he care? Didn't mean anything personal to him, of course, except that the Farm Bureau office was no place for Green and his secretary to be carrying on a love affair. The first thing they knew, they and the Farm Bureau itself would be coming in for a lot of criticism. Yet it was the deuce of a hard thing to say anything about. Certainly he couldn't talk to Betty about it, and if he said anything to Willard he'd get mad and then it would be difficult to carry on the Farm Bureau work as they had in the past.

When it came right down to it, anyway, what did he have to talk over? All he had seen was Betty and Willard holding hands and looking intently into each other's eyes, and both upset and embarrassed when he had come in. But try as he would, he couldn't get the matter off his mind. Couldn't see why he was so bothered and upset about it anyway, he thought impatiently.

Dishes done, the women returned to the sittingroom. Allen's sister Betty and Aunt Kate soon excused themselves, Aunt Kate to take her much-prized and looked-forward-to Sunday afternoon nap, and Betty intent on her own affairs. Left alone with Betty Tyler, Allen laid aside his paper and said:

"How'd you like to take a walk?"
(Continued on Page 9)

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



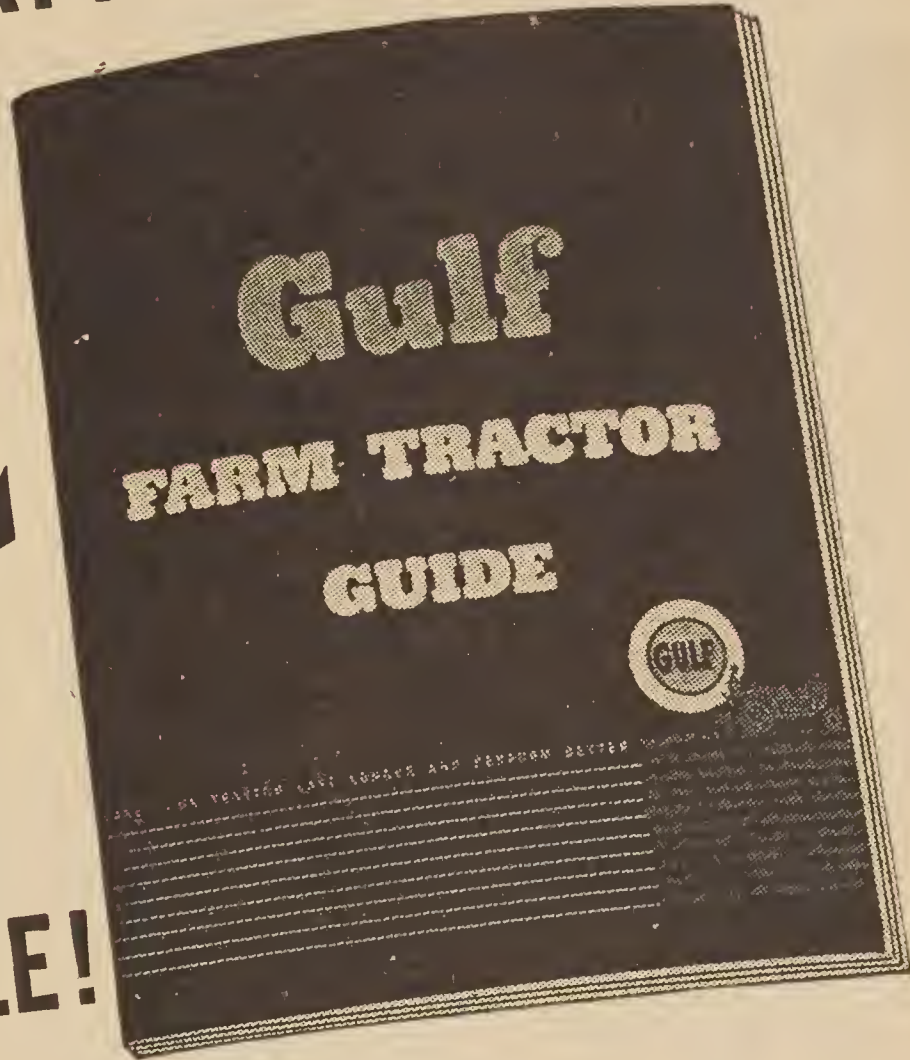
where the pumpkins grow, by gee. I like 'em cold and I like 'em hot, those pies can surely hit the spot. I sure feel sorry for the guy who never tasted pumpkin pie, he's missed the best part of his life, and if I had a pieless wife whose crust was tough and filling sour, I wouldn't stay another hour. There isn't many men, I guess, who have such cause for happiness as I have when Mirandy Jane announces it's pie-time again. The finest time of all the year is when Mirandy's pies appear.

THE BEST time of the year is fall, I know because I've tried 'em all. But when the frosty nights have come, I like to sit around, by gum, and smell the steaming pumpkin pies that bring the water to my eyes. Mirandy's pies are surely great, the finest pies I ever ate, they're sweeter than the finest bloom, they out-smell all the best perfume, there's not a sight the whole world o'er than pie upon the oven door. I eat until I get my fill, and then sit in the sun until I'm ready for another pie, or maybe two if I should try.

Those pies sure keep a fellow young, they leave a good taste on your tongue, they make you feel that life's worth while; as long as pumpkin pie's in style the farm will be the place for me, right

EVERY FARMER NEEDS IT...

AND IT'S FREE!



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➡ What are some of the most common reasons for low oil pressure?**

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In fact, the whole book is aimed at helping you to:

"KEEP YOUR WAR EQUIPMENT FIT AND FIGHTING!"

*Mixture too rich.

**Lack of oil in the crankcase, oil diluted, oil screen or oil line clogged, defective oil pressure gauge, clogged oil filter, badly worn bearings, defective oil pump, leaking or broken fuel line.



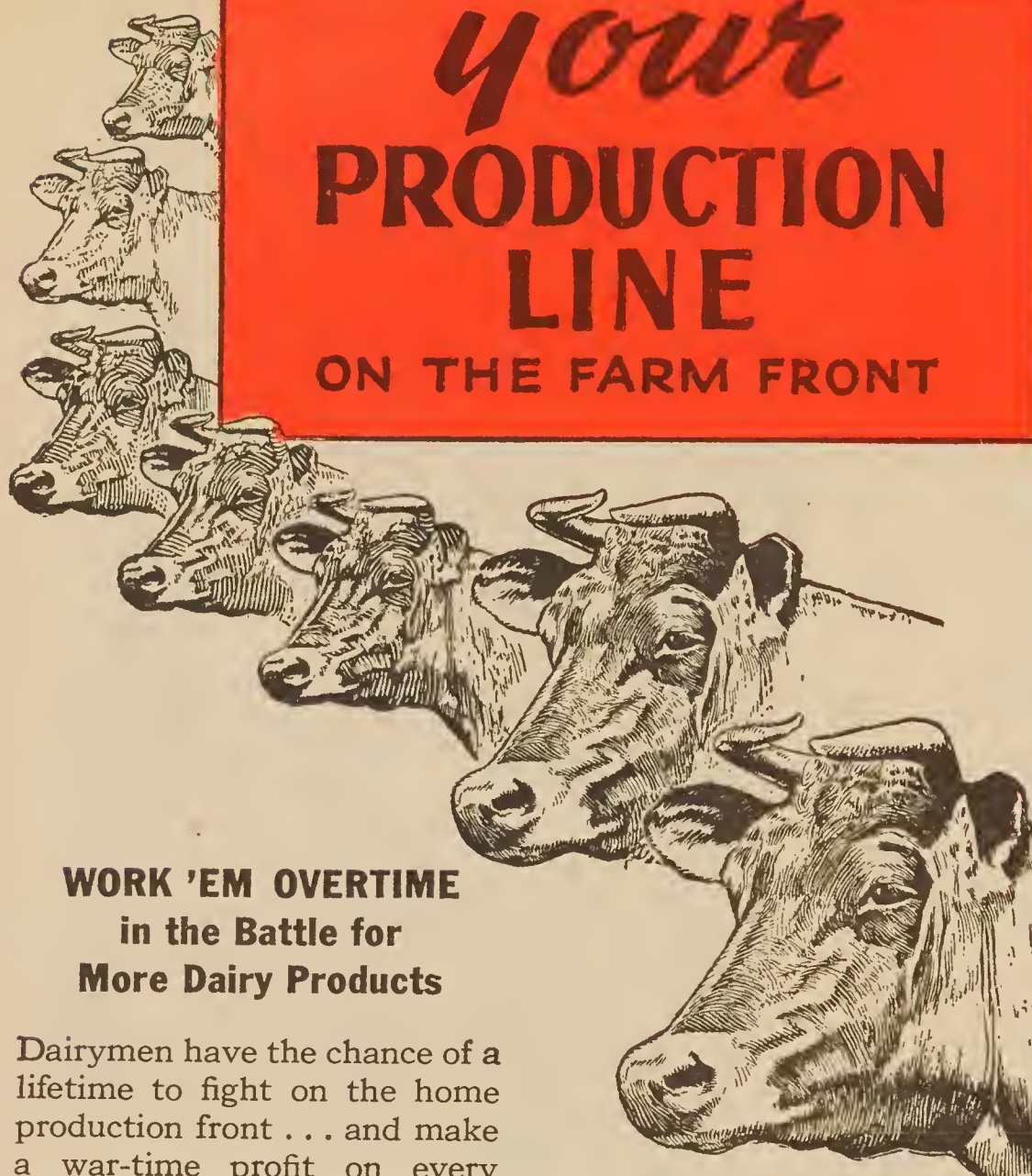
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Sluggish appetites, days of sickness, calving disorders are the robbers that snatch at normal milk checks. Yet most of these "slow-downs" are traceable to faulty digestion, poor assimilation or mineral deficiencies. This season of barn feeding calls for a medicinal-mineral-vitamin program along with the grain and roughage. Kow-Kare, always geared to the promotion of smooth-running organs of digestion, assimilation and elimination, now brings you important new sources of sorely-needed elements in the feed-to-milk conversion battle.

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**For the Up-hill Period
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for the preparation of cows due to freshen; and for animals that are generally un-thrifty, add Kow-Kare to the feed as directed on the package. Better appetite, assimilation and feed-conversion pay big war-time dividends.

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FREE BOOK

Write today for your copy of "HomeAids to CowHealth". You'll want to keep it for ready reference.

How I Winter My Young Stock

(Continued from Page 1)

stay that way, I feed very little grain. However, if they are not doing as well as I think they should, I give them 2 or 3 pounds a day of a homegrown mixture of about equal parts of the ear corn I mentioned, and either oats or millet, both of which I have grown.

If I do not need the millet straw for bedding, I make a stack of it in the yard and let them think they are stealing it. I can get more of it through them that way than by letting them think I want them to eat it.

I know this ration could probably be balanced better with some minerals and a few tons of high-priced proteins, but that means a much higher feed bill and that is the one thing I aim to get away from.

Most of these heifers are just ready to breed, although I do have a few heifers that freshen between March and June. These I try to take out 6 to 8 weeks in advance of freshening and put them in the stanchions I spoke of, and step the grain up and include a little protein if I can get it, otherwise just a little more of the home-grown ration.

If I have a few that can't hold their own in the bunch, they are either stanchioned or put in the other loose pen.

I de-horn those that have horns early before putting them in the barn, and vaccinate the open heifers for Bang's disease.

Last but not least, I try to keep the

lice off from them. For this I usually clip a narrow strip from poll to tail, and sprinkle on a little good louse powder. However, if their condition is up to snuff, the lice won't bother too much.

Now if there is any question about their not being fairly comfortable, then you should be with me some night when I am returning from a call by the farm, and drop in and turn the lights on them to see that they are all right.

* * *

NO CASH OUTLAY

Perhaps this war shortage of grain may bring real prosperity to Northeastern farmers! I begin cutting hay by June 1 to 10, according to the stage of growth on those dates and get two or three cuttings a season. My hay is timothy-clover mixed. This "grass hay" is rich in protein, and is supplemented by pumpkins for two months after the heifers are in the barn, then silage (ears glazed a little) the rest of the winter. For grain I feed, once a day, oat and pea hay, cut when oats and peas are in the dough stage.

I find the heifers that are coming in during March, April and May are in perfect flesh and have a large flow of milk. All of this feed is grown at home, even the seed oats and peas. Thus you see the cold cash outlay is only for labor.—Charles M. Sewall, Fairfield, Maine.

SHOULD HORSES BE BABIED?

Readers Answer from own Experiences

"Yes"

Not so many years ago all the farm crops were drawn to market by horses, and all the farm supplies were drawn home from town by horses. In those days, the horse did a lot of hard, heavy work in cold weather, and would become warmed up and sweat. I still think he needed a blanket when he stopped in those days; even then he would sometimes catch cold.

So I believe it is not due to lack of "babying" that gives us less trouble with horses now. It is that they are having a so much easier life in winter-time. Their blood does not become heated, and they can stand more roughing.

If we were back in the "Horse And Buggy Days," I am sure we would still need horse blankets.—John H. Britt, Aurora, New York.

* * *

"No"

We have not had a shoe on a horse in nearly twenty years, neither have they had any grain except on very special occasions, and they are just as fat as they can be. They run out all the time when not in use; have only been in a few wet nights so far this fall. If, however, we have been using them and their blood has been warmed, we keep them in at night.

When not in use in the winter, we turn our horses out every day and let them go to the spring for water in preference to watering them in the barn. I firmly believe that few days are so bad that a horse should stand in the stall for twenty-four hours. This keeps them hardy, and we, too, use no blankets now.—Kenneth M. Harsh, Canastota, N. Y.

* * *

FROM ALASKA

I have just read the article on "Should Horses Be Babied." No, I don't think they should. They are like children. Too much babying softens them so they can't stand the hard knocks of life. I have a son on a homestead in

Palmer, Alaska, and I am sending you part of one of his letters on how the horses live in the valley there:

"I have never seen anything like the horses in this country. I don't believe that there are two horses in the whole valley that have ever seen the inside of a barn. Summers they are worked hard all day, then turned back into the pasture to rustle. Winters they paw through the snow at 30 below zero to get what little grass and weeds they can, yet they are always fat, and I have never heard of a sick horse here yet. Bab, my big red roan mare, broke into the feed shed one night and filled up on seed oats and peas, and then proceeded to fill up on water. Instead of getting sick, she felt so good she smashed the corral fence and then 'raised Cain' in my best grain patch, rolling and racing through it."

I should think if the horses are so well there, that the horses here would be sick less if they were babied less.—Mrs. F. E. Nichols, Frankestown, New Hampshire.

* * *

"INSURANCE"

I have a pair of horse blankets that I wouldn't sell for a small fortune if they couldn't be replaced, although I use them just a few times a year. I keep them as insurance from getting the horses chilled when forced to stand in the cold, and would need them if my horses got sick or disabled otherwise.—Rufus W. Press, Forestville, New York.

* * *

I have farmed for thirty years. I find the more you baby horses and keep them warm with blankets, the more sick horses you are sure to have. If you have a reasonably warm barn, they don't need babying.—E. G. McCoy, Haverhill, New Hampshire.

* * *

I have found that heavy horses will do the work on the average farm in wintertime with plenty of hay and 3 or 4 lbs. of grain per day. I use no blankets and let my horses run out when not working, if the weather is not too bad daytimes.—Frank D. Potter, West Oneonta, New York.



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Christmas 1943

It's grim and bleak and terrible for millions of people. Ruin and misery stalk conquered countries. Greed, power, dictatorship and the regimentation of private lives by ruthless governments have blacked out the souls of men.

The contrast with the plain, honest, decent living habits of a free America is appalling—and is making a profound impression on our fighting men.

They are *seeing* and *feeling*, first hand, what the "new order" is doing to Europe. And they are coming home determined that it won't happen here.

They are determined that you and I and the other fellow will continue to elect "public servants"—not masters—and vote them out if we don't like them.

Our American boys are going to decide for themselves what kind of laws they want to live under.

They want a country where everyone gets a decent deal whether he is poor or rich. They know America isn't perfect. But they *know* it's better than any other country in the world—and they're going to keep it that way.

When our boys come back, they want an opportunity to work and save and grow—with no government bureau telling them when and where and how to do it.

They want to give their kids an independent education—not one that's controlled by someone with an axe to grind.

American boys have always gone places *under their own power*—and they're going to keep on doing it.

They like the idea that in this country a farmer boy can step into the White House. They take their hats off to the lad in the stock room who grows up to run the business. The ball player who "busts 'em over the fence"—and draws more money than a senator, is a hero in the eyes of millions.

That's America—still the land of opportunity—where hard work, thrift and ingenuity still pay off. And we must never let these precious freedoms slip away.

But to guard them, each of us must be alert. We must take a personal interest in good government—and vote. We must beware of imported political ideas. They didn't work

over there—and they won't work over here.

We must educate ourselves and our children in American traditions. We must protect our own personal freedoms—but we must respect the rights of the other fellow. We must work hard—and produce. We must save—and build. We must have faith in our own ability to keep America American.

A MUTUAL FRIEND

You, as a farmer—and we, as steel makers—have a mutual friend in your neighborhood Republic dealer. He knows *your* farm and he knows *our* products. He brings the two together—and adds the kind of friendly service that only a neighbor can give. Because he is a neighbor, with a stake in the future of your community, he has a real interest in supplying you with the things you need. Work with him when you have a problem concerning steel. He can help you—and can help *us* to help you. That's the American brand of cooperation. It often works miracles.

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AND
STAMPS
FOR CHRISTMAS



REPUBLIC STEEL

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Export Department: Chrysler Building, New York 17, New York

OLD IRON MAKES NEW GUNS—TURN IN YOUR SCRAP NOW!

TOUGH SOD

(Continued from Page 5)

It's too nice to sit indoors."

"Fine!" rejoined Betty. "After that dinner, if I don't get out I'll certainly be impolite enough to go right to sleep in my chair."

Allen set this down for polite conversation, for he could see that Betty was a little nervous and a long way from being sleepy.

They started out. It was early September, the sun just warm enough to be comfortable without being too hot.

"I saw you in church this morning, Allen," said Betty.

"That was something of an event, I confess," replied Allen. "Aunt Kate got me to go rather against my inclinations, but I liked it. Think I'll go again."

"I wouldn't omit church," Betty said simply. "It gives one a chance to kind of catch up with oneself, to put everything in its proper place. Then we spend the rest of the week getting things out of order again."

"Maybe you're right." Then he added:

"Your voice and your song stirred me this morning, Betty. Last time I heard you sing you seemed like a little girl to me. But I remembered this morning what a beautiful voice you always had. I've always loved music, always wanted to play, but somehow there never was time nor money enough to take lessons."

"Well, maybe you know what happened to me," said Betty. "They told me I had a voice, and I had my dreams about it at one time, but no fairy god-mother ever appeared for me. Just as well, maybe."

"I've read somewhere," said Allen, "a definition of Heaven as a place where all of our dreams are realized. Speaking of Heaven, Betty, do you believe there is such a place as that, or such a place as Hell? Take Aunt Kate, now. She has something that I never had, an unquestioning faith that no matter what happens, it is right, and that if she does the best she can she doesn't have to worry because God will take care of her and make everything come right in the end. Many of the older generation have that, and it gives them a serenity, a sort of personal adequacy that enables them to meet any sorrow or problem with their chins up. I was thinking of that this morning in church. We younger people, many of our generation, have lost that unquestioning faith. With me, ever since I was a small kid and began to think about anything, I've resented the kind of a God that ministers preach about. They tell us about a jealous God and a revengeful God. I quit going to church because I couldn't reconcile what was taught us with my own ideas of a just and kindly Father of us all."

By this time they had reached the top of the long gentle slope in Allen's upper pasture lot, and Betty declared that she had gone about as far as she could in her Sunday go-to-meeting shoes. So they sat down on a big rock at the edge of the woods. Before them as they sat was a great panorama of farm lands and homes asleep

in the Sunday afternoon sunshine. Allen's cows away to the right below them dozed in the shade. Down the valley on the other side of Allen's buildings flowed a little creek, winding along as far as they could see. All the peaceful drowsy countryside made a background for their thoughts.

As they had walked up across the pasture and Allen had talked more and more freely and emphatically, Betty had listened to him intently, but at the same time another part of her mind—or was it her heart—was conscious of his erect muscular figure, of the way he had of running his fingers through his hair when he was interested, and of his flushed and earnest face. Then she knew that no matter what happened, she could never marry Willard Green, or any other man, out of respect or admiration alone. It had to

be everything or nothing—no halfway measures for her.

After they had sat quietly for a time, she said:

"Al, you asked me about my faith. Well, like most others, I guess I never thought much about it. I've pretty much accepted it. You have a resisting mind, one that doesn't accept a statement no matter where it comes from without turning it over and over. Women aren't like that. Most of us are likely to believe something is so just because somebody says it is. But men are different. You in particular, Allen, are kind of a rebel and always have been. You're the kind of a person that pioneers new frontiers for the human race, and I don't need to tell you that pioneers always have had a pretty hard time of it. I know you wonder sometimes why you have so

much trouble. Maybe one reason is that you ask for it—stick your chin out. And maybe that's also why you think you haven't much faith.

"But, Al, I don't believe that just because many more women go to church and take an interest in it than men do that that makes them any more religious than men. I know, Al, that at heart you and others like you have just as much real religion as those who shout it from the housetops. Just look down across this beautiful land and think of all the natural laws that underlie our farm operations—all the operations in the world, in fact—and tell me if you can say that there is no great Law-giver."

"I have thought of that many times," said Allen, when Betty ceased speaking. "That's where my faith really is."

(Continued on Page 21)



Bill will remember that smile...

... it will make him a better fighting man ... because far away, remembering it, Bill will think of his family safe and secure at home.

This winter thousands of servicemen like Bill won't be here to enjoy the comforts of their homes. But they are mighty glad they insured those comforts by purchasing Perfection Oil Heaters, Water Heaters and Ranges. Bill and the others know that Perfection Oil-burning appliances are built to last—to give economical, dependable service for the duration and long afterwards.

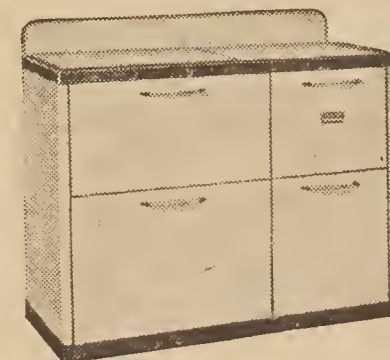
At present, we at Perfection are making war materials for the Armed Forces . . . materials into which we're putting the same fine quality that has made the name Perfection a symbol of dependability to families like Bill's. But the government has authorized us to manufacture also a *limited number* of Perfection Portable Oil Heaters and Water Heaters to meet *essential* civilian needs at home.



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"Ah was near a chicken house when de blackout occurs—dat's all Ah remembers!"

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a HALL CHICK

So far - so Good!

Now...
I REALLY
COMMENCE
TO SHOW MY
Breeding



Growth...

From the hour chicks go into your brooder house you commence to get evidence of the breeding behind those chicks. Growth is one indication — only one. Uniformity of growth is another. With growth there must be energy, activity and all of the things which indicate vitality.

Vitality...

is this bred-in vigor which indicates in the chick the urge to be "up and doing" and from which it will draw its growing strength, its living strength and eventually its profit-producing value. That vitality is definitely an inherited quality. Vitality is more important than starting size — which may be influenced by many things. Vitality is health — plus. Vitality means profit to you.

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that is where vitality really goes to work — growth is rapid, appetites vigorous, maturity for meat or egg production attained from one to three weeks ahead of less vigorous chicks. This same inherited vitality gives early resistance to disease and other hazards. Because vitality is inherited from strong vigorous, clean parent stock it is common to all Hall Quality Chicks because they all come from tested and approved flocks.

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We are trying to impress the importance of Quality in chicks, the value of breeding, of flock supervision, of pullorum tests and of scientific hatchery methods because our future is dependent upon the maintenance of high standards governing the whole poultry business. Quality starts with the laying flocks — perpetuates itself through the Chicks.

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English S. C. W. Leghorns \$10.00 \$18.00 \$5.00
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N. HAMP. REDS (AAA SUP.) 18.00 23.00 14.00
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Around the
HENHOUSE

By L. E. WEAVER

BLOOD SPOTS

Someone is always giving us a new jolt by telling us that we have been all wrong about some old belief. This time it is blood spots in eggs. It really doesn't make much difference. We will keep right on finding these pesky spots in about one or two eggs in every hundred. But now it is known that they are put on the surface of the yolk before it leaves the yolk sac, not as it is leaving.

We have been told, and we have believed, that giving the layers a good scare is one cause of blood spots. That, too, is all a mistake. However, I still wouldn't advise shaking out feed bags in the laying pen.

Blood spots are inherited. They run in families, and so we may hope that at some happy future date some breeder will be able to tell the world that he has a strain of hens that lays blood-spotless eggs. He has bred out the blood spots.

In the meantime you will get fewer of these "spots" if you allow the birds to run out of doors, or if you go to the other extreme and keep them in laying cages. Why? No one knows.

* * *

REWARDS FOR
THE DILIGENT

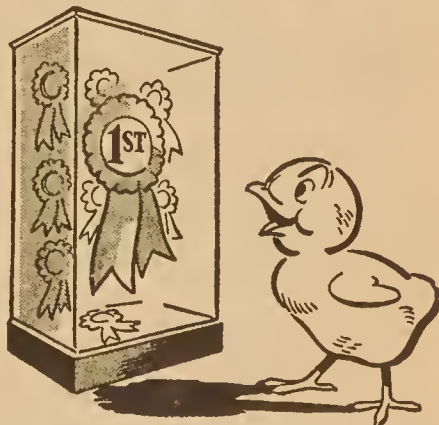
"Are those extra eggs worth the cost? Doesn't all the fussing and extra time you take to get them come to more than the eggs are worth?" A man asked me that question not long ago.

I was sure the answer was that it pays to go after really high production, and now I have found the figures that prove it. They are in the table below.

Approximate total cost of producing a dozen eggs at different levels of feed prices and of egg production for light breeds of chickens *	Price of 100 pounds of poultry feed.											
	\$2.00	\$2.20	\$2.40	\$2.60	\$2.80	\$3.00	\$3.20	\$3.40	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Number of eggs obtained from 100 layers per day	33.6	37.0	40.3	43.7	47.0	50.4	53.7	57.1	57.1	54.4	51.0	47.6
	32.0	35.2	38.4	41.6	44.8	48.0	51.2	54.4	48.0	44.8	41.6	38.4
	30.0	33.0	36.0	39.0	42.0	45.0	48.0	51.0	44.8	41.6	38.4	35.2
	28.0	30.8	33.6	36.4	39.2	42.0	44.8	47.6	42.3	39.2	36.0	32.8
	26.4	29.0	31.7	34.3	37.0	39.6	42.3	44.9	37.2	34.2	31.8	28.8
	24.8	27.3	29.8	32.3	34.7	37.2	39.7	42.2	36.5	33.9	31.3	28.7
	23.2	25.7	28.1	30.5	32.9	35.3	37.7	40.1	34.8	32.2	29.6	27.0
	21.6	24.0	26.4	28.8	31.2	33.6	36.0	38.4	33.9	31.3	28.7	26.1
	19.2	21.6	24.0	26.4	28.8	31.2	33.6	36.0	32.6	30.0	27.4	24.8

* Total cost of producing eggs includes all costs, not feed alone.

Blueblood
of Chickdom!



ALL Kerr Chicks have blue ribbons in the family—prizes for high egg production. It's in the blood, and blood will tell!

Kerr breeders are carefully selected for health, early maturity, high egg production—blood-tested for Pullorum (B.W.D.) by the slow-tube agglutination method on the 240-acre Kerr Breeding Farm. Stock your farm exclusively with Kerr Chicks, for heavy layers, meaty broilers, more profits.

Co-operating with the national farm program, Kerr is producing more chicks than ever before—at no sacrifice of the quality poultrymen have identified with Kerr for 36 years.

Write or call for Poultry Raisers' Guide, price list and advance order discount offer. Branches in:

N. Y.: East Syracuse, Binghamton, Kingston, Middletown, Schenectady; N. J.: Paterson, Woodbury, Jamesburg; PENNA.: Lancaster, Dunmore, Belleville; MASS.: West Springfield; CONN.: Danbury. (Dept. 21.)

KERR CHICKERIES

21 RAILROAD AVE., FRENCHTOWN, N.J.

Genuine Buckeye Coal Brooder, 600 chick, 60 lb. coal, 62 in. galv. canopy, 119-A, \$27.90, 3-\$82, 6-\$160, cash with order, freight paid, immediate shipment. SINE EQUIPMENT. Since 1919, 376AS, QUAKERTOWN, PA.

New WAR*TIME MONEY SAVING PLAN
WENE R.O.P. Sired CHICKS

& SEX-GUARANTEED PULLETS
More 2-to-5-yr.-old Hen Breeders mated to 200-214 Egg R.O.P. Sires than any other New Jersey plant. R.O.P. male mated White Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, New Hampshires, R. I. Reds. Sold on 14-day replacement guarantee—details free.

BIG SAVINGS EARLY ORDERS, In Addition Popular PURE or CROSSBREDS, Blood-Tested, U.S. N. J. Approved. HATCHES YEAR 'ROUND. Capacity 1,800,960 Eggs. 100% live SAFE delivery. Write for FREE CATALOG, War-Time Money Saving Plan and Early Order discounts.

WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. N-4, VINELAND, N. J.

REMEMBER
MOUL
Breeding
Builds...

A 20 Year
Program With
Just One Aim

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Buy direct from breeder whose program has built the qualities that meet today's demand for more and still more production. N. H. U. S. Approved, Pullorum Clean Chicks—bred for fast growth and quick maturity. Write for Free Catalog describing Moul's New Hampshires—also Crossbreeds.
MOUL'S Brentwood Poultry FARM
Box A, Exeter, New Hampshire

S.C.R.I.
RED
Chicks

DOUGLSTON

ORDER YOUR REDS OR
CROSSES EARLY
Earn Lower Prices—
surer delivery. Our chicks offer maximum egg or meat production, livability, early maturity, non-broodiness, large body and egg size. All Breeders Tube tested for Pullorum. Sexed or straight run. Write for catalog and folder today.
DOUGLSTON MANOR
FARM, R.D. 1, Pulaski, N. Y.

TOLMAN'S WHITE
Plymouth ROCKS
Baby Chicks \$15.00 per 100

All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (BWD free). Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for Rapid Growth, Early Maturity, Profitable Egg Yield. Ideal combination birds for broilers, roasters or market eggs. I Specialize — One Breed, One Grade at One Price.
JOSEPH TOLMAN, Dept. B, ROCKLAND, MASS.

HAMPTON'S BLACK LEGHORN CHICKS

Live, Lay, Pay, Healthy, Hardy, Heavy Layers of Large White Eggs. Free of disease and cannibalism. Circular free. A. E. HAMPTON, Box A, PITTSBURY, N. Y.

Pullets: Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, Wyandottes, Rock-Reds, Red-Rocks. All healthy stock. Write for price list. M. E. Smith, Middlesex, N. Y.

(Continued on opposite page)

IODINE

● The outlook for iodine is good. The supply is ample and the price is low.

Demand for iodine as a supplement to live-stock and poultry feeds and for use in first-aid and as a germicide by our fighting forces, has grown steadily and substantially. Through 12 months ending June 30th, 1943, iodine deliveries for these purposes were largest on record and indications are that the next 12 months may double this volume.

It is very gratifying, therefore, at a time when supplies of so many vital items are hard to get, to be able to report again that as far as can be seen now, there will continue to be enough iodine on hand to take care of all requirements.

Iodine Educational Bureau, Inc.

75 E. Wacker Drive, Chicago
120 Broadway, New York



The DOUBLE-DUTY Drinking Water Medicine

1. CHECKS GERM GROWTH in drinking water.
2. MEDICATES BIRDS' digestive systems.

Birds with upset digestive systems get less out of feed, lay fewer eggs. Double-duty Phen-O-Sal's medicinal ingredients reach the entire digestive system with mild astringent action, as well as inhibiting germ growth in the drinking water. That's why year around use of Phen-O-Sal is a wise precaution. Buy at hatcheries, drug, feed, produce stores. Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, Charles City, Iowa

BE SURE TO GET THE GENUINE

Dr. Salsbury's

PHEN-O-SAL

THE Double-Duty DRINKING WATER MEDICINE

Baby Chicks

LEHMEN'S LARGE LEGHORNS

LOOK! into Eamesway before you buy Baby Chicks. Benefits of 4 years Eamesway Service behind our breeders. 98% baby pullet guarantee, 100% blood tested and 14 day replacement guarantee, per Catalog. World record Hanson, Ghostley and Barron breeding up to 354 eggs. Triple inspected chicks from long life Leghorns, White, Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds. Free offers and discounts now. Postcard brings Free Catalog. Lehman Leghorn Farm, Box 1104Y, Holland, Mich.

LEHMAN'S BIG ENG. LEGHORNS

100% live del. (Postpaid) As Hatched Pts. Ckls.
Cash or C.O.D. (Prompt Ship't) 100 100 100
Large Eng. S. C. Wh. Leghorns \$11.00 \$16.00 \$ 6.00
U.S. R.O.P. Sired S. C. Wh. Leg. 12.00 22.00 8.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks 13.00 17.00 13.00
W. Rocks, R. I. Reds, R.-Red Cr. 14.00 18.00 13.00
New Hampshire Reds 15.00 20.00 13.00
Heavy Assorted 13.00 16.00 13.00
1 Personally do all sexing. Pts. 95% guar. (Cat. Free.)
Lehman Strawser's Hatchery, Box A, McAllisterville, Pa.

ROSELAWN Write for FREE CIRCULAR. Low Prices Day Old and Started Chicks. ROSELAWN CHICK FARM, Dept. A, McAllisterville, Pa.

cost of your feed. See third column from the right.

Now suppose you have 450 pullets, and you got 200 eggs today. That is 44.4 eggs per 100 pullets. Call it 45. Now find 45 in the column at the extreme left, and follow across to the \$3.00 column. You find 42.0c. That's what it cost you per dozen today to produce those 200 eggs. That includes every cost, not just the feed.

Now suppose you were getting 70% production. (The last line in the table.) Eggs at that rate would have cost you only 28.8c.

Don't you think it would pay to go after those extra eggs?

* * *

BROODER STOVES THAT BURN WOOD

Last winter, after listening to the enthusiastic praise of wood-burning brooder stoves by several users, I wrote a short article about them for this column. I received a letter soon afterward from M. C. Russell, at Hamden in Delaware County, and am giving part of it here. It may be timely now in view of the approaching brooding season, and the scarcity of both coal and oil. Mr. Russell writes:

"March 12, 9 P. M.: Just came in from servicing my two new wood-burning brooder stoves. Frankly, I feel like a kid let out of school as far as brooder worries go now. We have had some pretty rugged weather around here since I started 415 heavies January 27. They are completely feathered now, and I still have 409. I burn old gnarled chunks at night, and no fire in the daytime.

"Last winter when I had 1,200 chicks under oil brooders, and was on my last twelve hours of oil, I was nearly scared out of a year's growth when the oil truck could not get back into the sticks where I live.

"An old friend in Vermont had praised these wood-burners to me. I got one and liked it so well I got another. Now a third one is at the express office."

—L. E. Weaver.

—A. A.—

KEEP YOUR FLOCK IN GOOD CONDITION

A flock of pullets in heavy production, like an army with heavy battles to fight, has to be kept in the pink of condition. Here are some methods of doing it:

Comfort—Comfortable hens don't need to be coaxed to eat. However, when they are seen to crowd into corners or bunch on the roosts, they can be encouraged to eat by feeding an appetizer such as germinated oats and giving a general conditioner in the mash.

Shut Out Infection—In recent years, as poultry raising on farm and commercial plants has become more intensive, a new management idea has become popular—that of keeping the chickens physically fit by shutting out all possible avenues of infection.

Vaccinate—Vaccination to stimulate immunity to infectious diseases such as fowl pox, laryngotracheitis, cholera, typhoid, paratyphoid, colds, and roup of bacterial origin is one part of this idea. Testing with antigens to remove pullorum carriers is another.

Feed—Feeding to prevent and correct dietary deficiencies such as rickets, perosis, nutritional roup, and colds, and the use of reliable medicinal treatments to aid nature in the correction of cell injury and restoration of health and vigor have won high regard among poultry raisers.

Cleanliness—Finally, sanitation, disinfection, and fumigation have become powerful weapons to protect chickens against reinfestation with lice and mites, worms, coccidiosis, and diseases due to bacteria and molds.

MY NEW IDEA SPREADER

Helps me earn over \$300 extra a YEAR

"Government estimates value America's farm manure at over 2 billion dollars (more than \$300 per farm). I figure on collecting my full share of this fertility bonus by regular use of my NEW IDEA Spreader, which more than pays for itself this way every year."

MODEL 12 for tractor operation. Easily handled; quickly hooked up. Eighty-five bushel capacity.

TWO SPREADERS that get FULL VALUE out of Manure

Inspect the "business end" of these two great spreaders and you'll see many exclusive features which assure more thorough shredding, finer pulverizing and more even distribution—everything that it takes to get full value out of manure. But NEW IDEA improvements go much farther. They give you also bigger capacity, wider spreading, easier loading, lighter draft. And with it all, the famous NEW IDEA quality and stamina for extra years of tough service. The wartime drain on soil fertility makes ownership of a NEW IDEA Spreader doubly desirable. The supply is limited. See your dealer soon or write for circular.

NEW IDEA, Inc., Coldwater, Ohio
Dept. 219



FREE BOOK on Manure Management

Practical information on how to get greatest value out of manure. Charts and figures

that help you estimate the worth of the manure produced on your farm. Practical suggestions on handling, storing and applying it. Ask your NEW IDEA dealer or write for free copy.

Raise Your Own Meat—Also make money raising Pigeons. Booklet dime. GEBHARDT FARM, Muscatine, Iowa. When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

EGG-LAYING CALENDAR

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15				
20	21					
27						

My younger sister made a record like that

Feed efficiency from feed consumed is a key to high egg production and profits.

By helping your chickens get more feed efficiency per pound of feed consumed, Ration-ayd helps you cut down the eggless days that eat up the profits.

Ration-ayd fortifies mashes with Vitamin B-G Complex, Vitamin D and other nutritive factors from milk and fish sources necessary for steady

egg production, high hatchability, growth and flock health. Whether you buy your feeds ready mixed or mixed to your orders you'll find Ration-ayd a contributing factor to feed efficiency and economy.

Write for free booklet—"How to Feed Ration-ayd Vitamins and Nutritive Factors to Poultry."

THE BORDEN COMPANY
SPECIAL PRODUCTS DIVISION
350 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Write for FREE BOOKLET

Borden's Ration-ayd
POULTRY FEED SUPPLEMENT
Trade Marks Registered, U. S. Pat. Off.



Firing the Fighting "DUCK"

What! Stop for a river? Not the Army's "Duck"! This amazing carrier—as much boat as truck—carries men, munitions, and supplies over land and water.

When the "Duck" is landing fighting men on a bullet-swept beach . . . or bringing ammunition ashore under fire . . . there must be no engine failure. And that calls for reliable spark plugs as well as for men who know their driving. So, the thirty-five years of precision manufacturing behind the AC Spark Plugs which fire the "Duck" are proving of great value in the furnace of war.

Yet, fine products, finely built, are not enough. The Army knows that good "tools" must be kept in shape. And the Army does just that for its spark plugs.

Skilled Technicians at Your Service

The very same thing is true of the AC Spark Plugs in your car, truck, or tractor. They must be cleaned and adjusted regularly—to save gasoline and promote easy starting. Thanks to your automotive repair man, this kind of service is readily available, and you can get it, not only on spark plugs, but on all AC products.

Below is the brief story of the service your AC products need. Please read it. Please follow its suggestions faithfully. You will conserve gasoline, oil, and tires. And—when replacement becomes necessary, select AC. That assures complete satisfaction.



AC SPARK PLUG DIVISION — GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION
BUY WAR BONDS FOR VICTORY!

SPARK PLUGS—Dirty or worn plugs waste up to 10% on gas. They also cause hard starting, weaken your battery. Have your plugs cleaned and adjusted every few months.

AIR CLEANERS—A dirty air cleaner chokes down the flow of air into the carburetor. Your air cleaner should be rinsed

whenever your car is lubricated.

OIL FILTERS—Slow driving accelerates formation of soot and carbon in engine oil. This dirt will clog piston rings, cause increased consumption of oil and gas. Replace your oil filter element whenever your dealer's AC Oil Test Pad shows that your oil is dirty.

FUEL PUMPS—Practically trouble free. But, if yours has been in use thirty or forty thousand miles, a check-up may be due.

DRIVING INSTRUMENTS—Speedometer, gasoline gauge, oil pressure gauge, ammeter and temperature gauge seldom need service. But, if they give trouble, have them cared for at once.



Spark Plugs



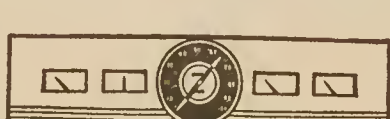
Air Cleaners



Fuel Pumps



Oil Filters



Driving Instruments

GRANGE DELEGATES DISCUSS SUBSIDIES AND FOOD

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON.

THE National Grange meeting at Grand Rapids, Michigan, reiterated in no uncertain terms its opposition to consumer subsidies to roll back food prices. It described as unsound and inflationary the emphasis which the administration has been putting on price control and said that the more important thing should be to encourage farmers to produce to maximum capacity. Balancing supply and demand, with maximum production and draining off inflationary spending by increased income taxes and savings, were urged as means to control inflation.

Marvin Jones, war food administrator, and Claude R. Wickard, secretary of agriculture, journeyed to the convention, received warm greetings and, in effect, urged the Grange to cooperate with the administration. The delegates gave their answer by wholehearted indorsement of the policies of National Master Albert S. Goss. He was re-elected for his second two-year term, receiving all except one vote which was recorded for former National Master Louis J. Taber.

Outstanding recognition was given to New York when William J. Rich of Salem, master of the State Grange, was elected national chaplain. New York is the leading Grange state, with approximately 130,000 members, and has not been represented in the national officers' roster since Fred J. Freestone retired as chairman of the executive committee.

GOSS SUPPORTED

The administration's subsidy program was the chief issue before the convention, but there never was a doubt that the Grange would uphold the stand taken by Goss and associate leaders in opposing it. At the opening of the convention he told delegates that most farm prices were high enough, but that some of them needed to be adjusted. He said farmers were not asking for special privilege; that they, along with all other groups, should expect to accept cuts in their accustomed standard of living and be content "with margins very little above cost." Going into debt to pay subsidies to reduce consumers' grocery bills evades the issue and would not control inflation or increase production.

Judge Jones justified subsidies by saying that the program has worked so far, and that the use of government funds to pay support prices above ceiling prices had obtained increased production in 1943. "It involved financial loss to the Commodity Credit Corporation," he said. "The loss was small compared to the results."

He added that whatever the tools given him, he was going to do the job assigned to him. Goss said that whether American farmers won or lost their fight against subsidies in place of fair prices, they still were Americans and were in the war to the limit.

Wickard added little to the story, except to talk about democratic processes.

MILK CEILINGS ATTACKED

Reviewing the dairy situation, the Grange said: "In an attempt to prevent increase in prices, OPA set ceiling prices on fluid milk which in many instances interfered with production."

"These ceilings apparently were set without taking into consideration increasing production costs and the differences in problems confronting the dairy industry in the several areas of the country."

"The OPA in fixing price ceilings on milk did not comply with the purposes of the law as passed by Congress, which provides that price ceilings shall be modified to obtain production for war purposes or to meet increases in labor

or other costs. The Office of Price Administration cannot escape the responsibility for the danger of a serious milk shortage for consumers."

HOGS LOWER

During the convention the hog market slumped below the support price of \$13.75 per hundredweight, Chicago basis. "American farmers have responded with the largest number of hogs in history," the Grange declared. "As a result, the price of hogs has been gradually forced down to a point where many sales have been made below the support price established by the government."

The Grange asked the War Food Administration, in effect, "What are you going to do to redeem the government's pledge to corn-hog farmers?"

"Instead of frankly admitting past mistakes and moving quickly to restore confidence and aid the war effort, there is an apparent move by the government to disclaim responsibility for the situation and to place blame on the hog producers for the price collapse by charging excess marketings."

The Grange suggested that pork ration points be lowered; that packer subsidies be withheld on hogs bought under the floor price; for increased purchases of pork by the government, and assurance of sufficient labor to process the hogs coming to market. Before the convention closed, word came from Washington that the Grange's request would for the most part be carried out.

COST-PLUS CONTRACTS

In another resolution the convention declared that contractors holding government cost-plus contracts "are able to obtain and to hold an excess of labor beyond their requirements, due to higher wages paid, and to the abuse of this system of contracts." It urged that such contracts be terminated and no more cost-plus deals be negotiated.

The Grange demanded that all agencies of the Farm Credit Administration be administered on a sound and business-like basis, "with policies that will result in the promotion of true co-operative principles of operation and ultimately in complete farmer ownership and control."

The Grange declared itself in sympathy with the idea that farm loan associations should be large enough to support sound management, but said the final decision in consolidations should be left to the associations. It urged that all agencies set up to provide financing and marketing during emergency periods and to assist distressed farmers or areas be placed under one federal co-ordinating agency.

BUREAUCRACY OPPOSED

Pointing to the encroachment of executive agencies upon the field of legislation, the Grange urged Congress and state and local subdivisions of government to assume their responsibilities "or there will be still further trends toward centralized power under the federal government."

The Grange urged that a combined income tax and savings program be adopted which would have the effect of increasing tax revenues and draining off excess spending power. As a practical means of controlling inflation, it declared that two necessary steps were to increase production and to absorb some of the "dangerous dollars" of excess spending.

The long-time Grange tax policy has been that taxes should be based upon ability to pay or benefits received, and the Grange opposes a sales tax on the ground that it hits all regardless of ability to pay.

Hotel GREAT NORTHERN

Now Under the Ownership and Management of JACK DEMPSEY'S BROADWAY RESTAURANT CORP.

Centrally located in midtown New York. Near Radio City, theatres, fine shops. Large comfortable and attractive ROOM AND BATH from \$3 per day. 118 WEST 57th ST., NEW YORK J. A. MacDONALD, Mgr.

ALWAYS use the complete address when answering advertisements, and avoid any delay.

FREE 1944 VICTORY GARDEN CATALOG

of hardy field-grown vegetable plants that produce crops three weeks earlier than home grown plants. Tells how to spray, plant, and cultivate cabbage, onion, lettuce, beet, broccoli, tomato, potato, eggplant and pepper plants. Write for your catalog today. P. D. FULWOOD CO., Dept. 118, TIFTON, GA.

New OTTAWA WOOD SAW

For Tractors—Makes wood sawing fast and easy. Can cut enough wood to pay for itself quickly. Easily moved while attached. Big heavy blade. FREE details. OTTAWA MFG. CO. W1231 Oak Ave. Ottawa, Kans.

KILL ALL WEEDS WITH FIRE! AEROIL TORCHES burn parasites, split giant rocks, sprays, has 99 uses. SINE EQUIPMENT, 376AA, QUAKERTOWN, PA.

Burpee's GIANT Snapdragons

Rust-Resistant! Huge, exquisite blooms, 2- to 3-ft. spikes; easy to grow. 3 finest colors, Crimson, Yellow, Rose, all 3, a 16c-Pkt. of each, for 10c. Burpee's Seed Catalog FREE—all about the best flower and vegetable seeds that grow. Write today! W. ATLEE BURPEE CO. Philadelphia, 32, Pa., or Clinton, Iowa



*Home-cured Meat
has a double value
this year*

Cure it Carefully ...Without Waste

TAKE extra precaution this year to cure without waste. Make certain that several months from now, your year's supply of meat won't be unpalatable because of bone-taint, souring and under-cured or over-cured spots.

The safe, sure way—and the easy way—to cure meat that keeps from season to season is the Morton Way.

Morton's Tender-Quick makes a fast-acting pickle which starts the cure at the bone and works outwards. Morton's Sugar-Cure rubbed on the outside strikes in, curing toward the center, and gives your meat a delicious, sweet-as-a-nut smoke flavor you'll thoroughly enjoy.

The result is perfectly cured meat that stays good from season to season. With no other method can you get the same uniform results, the same positive cure from rind to bone, in so little time, with so little effort. For uniformly flavored sausage all the time, use Morton's Sausage Seasoning.

Cure Meat the Safe, Sure MORTON WAY



FIRST . . .
Dissolve Morton's Tender-Quick in water to make a rich, fast-acting curing pickle, and pump this pickle into shoulders and hams along the bones. This starts the cure INSIDE—prevents bone-taint and under-cured spots.

THEN . . .
Rub with Morton's Sugar-Cure. This complete sugar-curing salt strikes in from the OUTSIDE—gives a thorough cure and rich wood-smoke flavor. Morton's Tender-Quick and Sugar-Cure, used together, give results you can get in no other way.



FOR DELICIOUS SAUSAGE

Morton's Sausage Seasoning contains salt, peppers, sage and other spices—perfectly blended and ready to use. Just mix with the meat and grind. No measuring or guesswork . . . the same perfectly flavored sausage every time.

Finest Home-Curing Book ever Published, 10¢ over 100 pages. . . Postpaid More than 200 pictures, charts, diagrams—complete directions on how to butcher and cure. No other book like it! Write today—send 10 cents in coin.



MORTON SALT CO., Chicago, Ill.

“An Elephant Stepped On It”

By ED. W. MITCHELL

“AN ELEPHANT stepped on it” is an expression that originated with one of my kids many years ago when he dropped a basket of eggs and was questioned about the accident and his lack of care in doing his work. Since then we have used it indiscriminately for all manner of accidents and break-downs around the farm and home, and it applies right now to the appearance of some of our McIntosh apples picked and packed by labor that was either unskilled or careless or both; they look like an elephant had stepped on them.

In years when apples are plentiful and cheap and labor is high, there might be some solace in the thought that the loss was partly off-set by a saving in labor; but in wartime when all food, and especially fruit is scarce and high, it is almost sabotage to bruise an apple so it is not available for human food. There are some defects like scab and worms that get the best of us in spite of our efforts at control, but this bruising is sometimes more serious than either scab or worms, and it is a defect over which we could and should exercise better control.

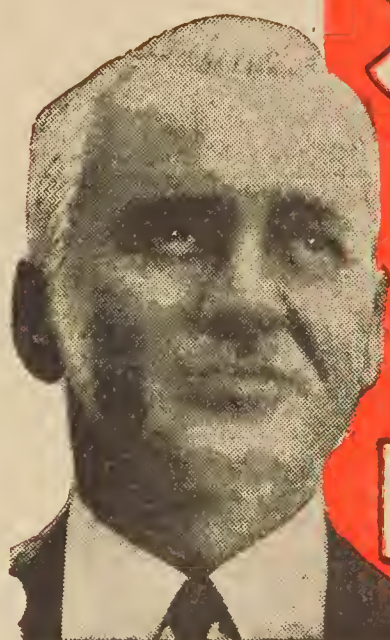
The reason I speak about this right now is this: now is the time you have some apples on hand and can see and appreciate what a loss bruising causes; and prices for unbruised fruit are sufficiently higher than for over-ripe and bruised stuff so we can all remember it till next fall. Today we were sorting Macs, and the bruising in some packs ran as high as 50% and the price differential was \$1.00 a box. That's why I speak with some feeling.

The processors who peel apples are even more particular about bruises than the men in the fresh fruit trade. That is because an apple tears when the peeler hits a bruised spot, and the trimmers cut more waste around a bruise than around a worm hole through solid flesh. There will come a day when the better class of processors will not take bruised apples, and we might as well start training for that time right now.

Years ago, we abandoned the barrel and the basket for the box to avoid bruising apples, and made the box 1/5 or 1/8 bushel oversize so that we could avoid a bulge pack. What happens? Buyers insist on a bulge pack that fosters bruising, and pickers and packers handle our tender apples like baseballs. We apple growers stand the loss. The only answer is in educating the growers and getting them to cooperate in using packages and methods that will avoid this loss. We can, in time, standardize on a size and type of box and a method of packing it that will give the buyer the bushel he pays for, no more and no less, and educate pickers and packers to do their job as it should be done.

As I see fruit going into the fresh fruit trade that ought never be seen by a prospect or a customer, it reminds me of the story of the young man who had just proposed to his girl and been accepted. The mother rushed in with a grin of delight and anticipation and remarked, “now I can be your mother-in-law.” “I never thought of that,” replied the boy. Lots of us never think beyond the present sale and the very necessary dollar. There is another year coming when we will spend lots on trying to produce good apples, and I fear there are years coming when our consumers will say, “Apples are no good, let's buy oranges, or bananas or canned fruit.”

Now is a good time to win new customers. Keep it in mind.



SPECIAL OFFER on FARM OILS

For Spring Delivery

Your local Sinclair Agent is ready to make you a special money-saving offer on farm oils, greases and stock spray if you order *now* for Spring delivery.

Figure out what you'll need in the way of farm lubricants next year and he'll gladly show you just how much cash you'll save by placing your order now.

Delivery will be made in the Spring whenever you want it . . . and you pay no money until your products are delivered.

Phone your local Sinclair Agent right away and let him give you the full details on this special Sinclair money-saving offer.

Invitation to Farmers

Farmers and their families are cordially invited to the “Farming for Victory” meetings to be held again this year in many communities by local Sinclair Agents. Watch for local announcement.



SINCLAIR FARM OILS

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Send postcard or letter for 1944 Burpee Seed Catalog FREE.
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Will you be able to buy that silo you need this year? The answer may be “Yes!”—if you order NOW! A limited supply of famous CRAINE silos is still available—early order may secure yours! Write for Prices. CRAINE, Inc., 1213 Pine St., Norwich, N. Y.

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“Farm & Ranch Bookkeeping Simplified,” a nationwide service EXCLUSIVELY for farmers and ranchers. Created by top-flight specialist who was born and reared on a farm and knows your problems. Impressive literature free about this inexpensive service that safeguards your interest.

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★ NORTHEAST MARKETS PAGE ★

HOLSTEIN

Pure Bred Holstein Bull Calves

FOR SALE. Sired by King Constance Ormsby Ideal whose dam made over 600 lbs. fat, 4.0%, as an aged cow. His seven nearest dams average 934.32 lbs. fat, 24,439.00 lbs. milk, 3.9%, out of high producing, high testing excellent type dams. Priced to sell.

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SUNNYHILL DAIRY FARM, LITTLE FALLS, N. Y.

TRY "WAIT FARMS" FIRST

for your next Herd Sire. We specialize on Type and Production. 2 Gold Medal Herd Sires, 2 Silver Medal. Prices reasonable. Write for list.

J. REYNOLDS WAIT, THE WAIT FARMS, AUBURN, N. Y.

ORCHARD HILL STOCK FARM OFFERS FOR SALE Carnation bred bulls of excellent type from high producing dams and sired by Carnation Creamelle Inka May or Carnation Homestead Hazelwood, son of Governor of Carnation.

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HOLSTEIN BULLS

Ready for service. By our best herd sires and from dams with good D.H.I. Ass'n. records.

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SHERBURNE, CHENANGO COUNTY, NEW YORK.

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Tarbell Guernsey Farms

why not consider a young bull from great production families—closely related to Tarbell Farms Peerless Margo 1013.3 lbs. fat, Junior 3-year-old, and Tarbell Farms Royal Lenda, 1109.0 lbs. fat, Junior 4-year-old. Full information on request. Herd Federal Accredited, Negative.

GUERNSEY BULL—

14 MONTHS OLD, FROM 30 QT. DAM, CAN BE REGISTERED, ASKING \$500. MAKE OFFER PART CASH, BALANCE LIVESTOCK OR MACHINERY.

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REGISTERED JERSEY BULL Born July 1942. Bred for production; good type. Dam freshened 2 yrs., 5 mos.; in first 7 yrs. production averaged 9824 lbs. milk, 516 lbs. fat, twice per day milking. Maternal sister of bull now producing 30 lbs. milk per day with first calf. Price \$150.00. F. E. STANTON, MYRTLE FARM, Box 386, BATH, NEW YORK.

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200 Fresh and Close Springers, 100 Heifers. Mixed Breeds.

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Fine Teams. Saddle Horses. Seconds.

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Polled Hereford Bulls—Accredited.

SIX TO ELEVEN MONTHS OLD.

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Registered Aberdeen-Angus Bull

3 yrs. old. Good Hope Eminence; sire, Inaleter of Sunbeam; dam, Emametta of Sunbeam. Reason for selling, I will have his heifers to breed next year. Elm Knoll Farm, D. WALTER MABEE, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

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NOW OFFERING A SPLENDID SELECTION OF OPEN HEIFERS, WELL GROWN AND IN THRIFTY CONDITION. BEST IN TYPE AND BLOODLINES.

GOOD BULLS OF ALL AGES AT REASONABLE PRICES.

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PURE BRED DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORN BULLS OF SERVICEABLE AGE.

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SHORTHORNS (Beef Type)

REDS AND ROANS.

READY FOR LIGHT SERVICE. WRITE

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YEARLINGS AND 2-YEAR OLDS. BULLS.

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Mostly Hampshires.

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Southdowns—8 Thoroughbred Ewes,

VARIOUS AGES. \$160. WILL SELL SEPARATELY.

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Championship blood lines. Our senior sire first at 1942 National. Breeding stock any age, either sex, registered and vaccinated. Write for prices.

Bonnie View Herefords, JAVA VILLAGE, NEW YORK.

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ELIGIBLE FOR REGISTRY.

Taking orders now.

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Registered Black Poland-Chinas.

Spring and Fall Boars and Gilts. GOOD TYPE AND BLOOD LINES, SOME OF THE BEST.

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Choice breeding stock for sale. All ages.

Sired by Grandview High Hope, the \$500.00 first prize boar pig at Nebraska, 1942; son of the \$1,750.00 Grandview Prince. Their dams are daughters of champions, as the Bomber and Broadview L. Duchess.

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"THE FARMER-PACKER HOG." BRED GILTS, BOARS, PIGS. REGISTERED.

VACCINATED. ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR. PRICES.

YALEHURST FARM, PEORIA, ILL.

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FARROWED APRIL 10. DOUBLE TREATED FOR CHOLERA. CLAN-ROLLER BREEDING.

WT. 275 LBS. PRICE \$50.

Somerset Chapter, F.F.A., Somerset, Pa.

FOR SALE: Spotted Poland China.

MOST HOG FOR THE MONEY.

FARMERS' PRICES.

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GET IN ON OUR NOVEMBER PIG FOR A WAR BOND SALE. A \$25.00 REG. BOAR OR GILT FOR \$18.75.

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Dependable Pigs—Shoats and Boars.

PIGS 2½-3-3½-4 months (all vaccinated), at \$8.50-\$9.50-\$10.50. Older shoats if you wish.

O.I.C., POLAND CHINA, HAMPSHIRE, CHESTER WHITE, DUROC.

Boars for immediate and future service, all ages and prices. Owing to shortage of feed thousands of brood sows have gone to market. I urge you to breed your sows. Pigs will be short and high this spring.

CHARLES DAVIS, SINGING HILLS, CONCORD, MASS.

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Open and Bred Gilts, Fall Pigs special prices.

Holstein Bull Calves, Woodmaster and Rag Apple Breeding. Write us your needs today.

LAUXMONT FARMS, Wrightsville, Pa.

Pedigreed Chester Whites

SOWS, BOARS AND PIGS, ALL AGES.

WORLD'S BEST BLOOD. MUST PLEASE.

C. E. CASSEL & Son, Hershey, Penna.

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Miniature Collies—Males or Females

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Newfoundland Dogs and Puppies

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FOR CHRISTMAS, \$35.00.

Dam Abbyville Mitzie, Sire Buchers Red Bruce. NEWFOUNDLAND PUPS, ENGLISH SHEPHERDS.

DAVID M. MAST, ELVERSON, PA.

ATTENTION POULTRYMEN!

GERMAN SHEPHERD PUPS, light and dark wolf gray. Born Nov. 5. Can be shipped at 7 weeks.

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HEAVY STOCK FENCE, BARBED WIRE, TURKEY WIRE, CELLO GLASS AND POULTRY WIRE.

Arnold-Dain Corporation, Mahopac, N. Y.

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N. Y. S. Mushroom Farm, W. COXSACKIE, NEW YORK.

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BALED HAY IN CARLOAD LOTS FROM ERIE COUNTY, NEW YORK.

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Man to Operate Roller Dry Milk Powder Machines. Must thoroughly understand machines and be able to make minor repairs.

Good salary, steady employment. Plant located Central New York State.

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TO DO LIGHT CHORES, LIVE WITH FAMILY. NO FIELD WORK. PREFER MAN GOOD WITH HORSES.

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POULTRY

Walter Rich's

Hobart Poultry Farm

LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY

OUR CIRCULAR SHOWS YOU THE TYPE OF BIRD IT WILL PAY YOU TO PUT IN YOUR LAYING HOUSE NEXT FALL.

WALTER S. RICH, HOBART, N. Y.

Babcock's Healthy Layers

W. LEGHORNS, BARRED ROCKS, R.I. REDS, NEW HAMPSHIRE, BARRED CROSS, RED-ROCK CROSS.

100% Pullorum Clean—100% Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Write for attractive catalog.

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N. Y.-U. S. APPROVED WHITE LEGHORNS, REDS, BARRED CROSS.

They Live—They Lay—They Pay

PULLORUM FREE. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Details on request.

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MATURE BREEDING MALES, SEED CORN

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Schwegler's "THOR-O-BREDS"

HOLD 18 OFFICIAL WORLD RECORDS.

Stock from 200-324 egg Pedigree Breeders 2 to 5 years old—Leghorns, White Rocks, Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, New Hampshire, Wyandottes, Giants, Orpingtons, Minorcas, Rock-Red Cross, Pekin Ducks—Blood Tested Breeders. Write for free Catalog and Price List.

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BODINE'S PEDIGREED LEGHORNS

BRED FOR ECONOMICAL EGG PRODUCTION

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EVERY BREEDER. ALSO REDS AND CROSS

BREEDS OF VERY HIGH QUALITY.

Please write for 1944 catalog and price list.

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RICH POULTRY FARMS

Leghorns Trapped and Progeny Tested Reds

ONE OF NEW YORK STATE'S OLDEST AND—

LARGEST BREEDING FARMS. 12,000 BIRDS—

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S. C. White Leghorns—50 years experience in

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C. & G. FARMS

R. I. RED BREEDING COCKERELS (Parmenter Strain)

Trapped and progeny tested for years. B.W.D. free.

Satisfaction is our motto.

MORGENTHAU & HOOSE FISHKILL FARMS DISPERSAL SALE

Saturday, Dec. 11, 1943

AT 11:00 A. M.

100 HEAD OF CATTLE

40 Registered Holsteins
60 Registered Jerseys

Sale held at FISHKILL FARMS, under cover, located 1 mile south of State Highway No. 52. The State Highway No. 52 runs east and west from Fishkill to Stormville. The farm is 60 miles north of New York City.

HERD T.B. ACCREDITED AND BLOOD TESTED, SOME VACCINATED.

THE REGISTERED HOLSTEIN HERD was founded in 1918. The Holstein average for the past year was 424.6 lb. of fat, 11,300 lb. of milk, 3.8% test on 2 time milking.

THE REGISTERED JERSEY HERD averaged 388.2 lb. of fat with 7322 lb. of milk, testing 5.3%. THE JERSEY HERD is headed by FON 96B, one of the breed's greatest proven sires whose daughters are making sensational production records, showing almost unbelievable increase in production over their dams.

15 daughters of BLOND SARAH'S FON, a 4 Star proven Jersey bull, will also feature the Jersey offering.

This is one of the best producing herds in the East.

THE HOLSTEIN HERD is headed by FISHKILL AARON FEZ, who comes from one of the best producing families in the herd.

15 daughters of BAKER FARM FEZ, a proven sire whose daughters show such a remarkable increase over their dams that he was purchased and is now in service with the Litchfield County Artificial Breeding Association.

The Holstein herd includes a daughter of a world's record cow and all are backed by a long line of unusually good tests and consistent high milk production under average conditions.

The sale is being held because Mr. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., and Mr. Arthur D. Hoose are dissolving their partnership as Mr. Hoose with his two sons has purchased a farm of his own and possession is to be taken soon.

Catalogs will be available at the ringside, and you are assured of a real opportunity in being able to purchase at your own price some of the best breeding in both Holstein and Jerseys.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR., and
ARTHUR D. HOOSE, Owners,
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS,
SALES MANAGER AND AUCTIONEER,
MEXICO, NEW YORK

TRAENDLY AND SCHENCK'S ROWAYTON GREENHOUSES, INC., COMPLETE DISPERSAL

45 Thursday, December 9, 1943
Registered HOLSTEIN Cattle

at the farm, Rowayton, Conn., on Long Island Sound, near Norwalk, ten miles from Stamford, Conn. Easy to reach from New York City, 25 miles from White Plains, N. Y.

Herd T.B. Accredited. Every animal negative to blood test in every dilution. Four first calf heifers direct from Carnation Farms, including a daughter of Carnation Governor Imperial from a 896 lb. fat dam. Two daughters of Carnation Peerless Cream-elle. A son of Governor of Carnation, a grandson of the 1313 Madcap cow at Carnation. Several cows with over 500 lb. of fat on two time milking in Advanced Registry test. All milking animals now on Advanced Registry, two time test.

The most Carnation breeding that has ever been sold in one sale in New England.

Sale starts at 12:30 P. M. under cover.
R. AUSTIN BACKUS
Sales Manager & Auctioneer, MEXICO, N. Y.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS Purebred Bulls

of breeding age and younger.

Excellent bred
and
reasonably priced.

COLD SATURDAY FARM
FINKSBURG, MD.

DOGS

COLLIE PUPS.—Beautiful, intelligent. Males \$10.00, Females, \$5. P. McCULLOUGH, MERCER, PENNA.

USE TODAY'S PROFITS

Buy U.S. War Bonds

FOR TOMORROW'S NEEDS



By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

RECENT happenings in the livestock, meat and grain picture are difficult to understand or believe. In my opinion, the return to "LIBERTY" promises the only solution to the situation.

Below are, in part, the comments of "Bud" Minor, an 18-year-old soldier, recently graduated from high school, as given one Sunday morning from the pulpit of a noble little white church in the State of Maine.

"Of all the possessions a man may have, none is more precious, none is more fought for, and none is so hard to define as Liberty. What is Liberty?"

"Liberty is a man lifting a gate latch at dusk and sitting awhile on the porch and smoking his pipe before he goes to bed.

"It is the violence of an argument outside an election poll; it is the righteous anger of the pulpits.

"It is the warm laughter of a girl on a park bench.

"It is the rush of a train over the continent and the unafraid faces of the people looking out of the windows.

"It is all the 'howdys' in the world and all the 'ellos'.

"It is a Westbrook Pegler telling Roosevelt how to raise his children; it is Roosevelt letting them raise themselves.

"It is you trying to remember the words of 'The Star Spangled Banner'.

"It is the sea breaking on wide sands somewhere, and the shoulder of a mountain holding up the sky.

"It is the air you fill your lungs with, and the dust that is your garden. 'It is a man cursing all cops.

"It is all the things you do and want to keep on doing.

"Liberty—it is you. It is you who have made liberty, it is you who love it, and it is you who must fight to maintain its noble ideals against all aggressors.

"It is a fearful thing to lead this great and peaceful country into war, into the most terrible and disastrous of all wars, civilization itself seeming to be in the balance. But the right is more precious than the peace, and we are fighting for the things which we have always carried dearest in our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government, for the rights and liberties of small nations, for a universal dominion of right by such a concert of free peoples as shall bring peace and safety to all nations.

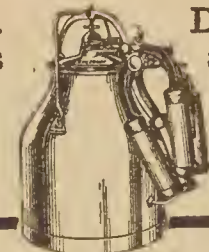
"The day has come when America is privileged to spend her blood and might for the principles that gave her birth and happiness and the peace which she has treasured."



"Fish, fish, every day! I'm getting hungry for bear meat!"

HERE IS WHY THE DE LAVAL SPEEDWAY METHOD OF FAST MILKING IS SWEEPING THE COUNTRY

Many dairymen throughout the country are now using the De Laval Speedway Method of Fast Milking with splendid results. It combines fast milking with improved sanitation and effective mastitis control. It saves time and labor... results in healthier udders... and reduces the amount of strippings.



Any dairyman using a milking machine can improve his results by following the De Laval Speedway Method of Fast Milking. It is most effective, however, when used in connection with the De Laval Milkers, which are designed and made for fastest, best and cleanest milking.

MORE MILK

The De Laval Speedway Method of Fast Milking removes the milk from the cow during the 3-4 minute period when the process of milk ejection is at its peak.

TIME SAVING

In many cases total milking time is reduced by one-half... or more... over older methods of handling the milker. Frequently the number of operators is likewise reduced.

HEALTHIER UDDERS

Fast milking conforms with the natural process of milk ejection and results in healthier udders. The better sanitary control likewise assists in this respect.

THIS IS THE EASILY FOLLOWED DE LAVAL SPEEDWAY METHOD OF FAST MILKING

1. Be regular—start the milking at the same time each milking.
2. Have everything in readiness—avoid unnecessary noise or confusion.
3. Preparation of cow—Thoroughly wipe udder of each cow, just before she is milked, with a clean cloth which has been immersed in warm water (120° F.) containing 250 parts per million of available chlorine.
4. Use of the Strip Cup—Next, using a full hand squeeze, draw a few streams of milk from each quarter. Inspect for abnormal milk. (Steps 3 and 4 induce rapid "let-down" of the milk.)
5. Apply teat-cups immediately after using Strip Cup.
6. Teat-cups should be removed from cow at end of 3-4 minutes. Hand stripping should be done for purpose of inspection; draw only a few streams from each quarter—don't prolong it. Machine stripping can be done just before removing teat-cups by massaging each quarter briefly.

LESS STRIPPINGS

The De Laval Speedway Method of Fast Milking usually results in reducing and frequently eliminating amount of strippings.

MASTITIS CONTROL

The close and frequent observation of udders, the fast milking and better sanitation of the De Laval Speedway Method help provide effective mastitis control.

BETTER SANITATION

The De Laval Speedway Method of Fast Milking includes steps that result in greater cleanliness and better udder and machine sanitation.

FINISH THE WAR FASTER TOO - BUY WAR BONDS

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY

NEW YORK
165 Broadway

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427 Randolph St.

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61 Beale St.

DON'T DRENCH SHEEP!

Let your sheep worm themselves by medicating their salt with Dr. David Roberts RX-77 Sheep Powder at low cost of less than 1¢ per week per sheep. No drenching necessary. Write for full information.

DR. DAVID ROBERTS VETERINARY CO.
16A GRAND AVE., WAUKESHA, WIS.



INTERNATIONAL ELECTRIC FENCE
far superior, more effective and reliable. Quickly pays for itself. Repairs for all makes of electric fences.

DEALERS WANTED.
INTERNATIONAL ELECTRIC FENCE CO.,
910 VAN BUREN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

CLIPPER BLADES: Clipper blades sharpened. All makes, 50¢ per set. Prompt service. CHIAVETTA BROS., Olean, N. Y.

UNBARKED

PULPWOOD

Spruce and Balsam \$18.50 Per Cord

Delivered at Deferiet, N. Y.

Write or Telephone

St. Regis Paper Co.

Woodlands Dept.

DEFERIET, N. Y.

When Writing Advertisers Be Sure to Mention AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Now MORE THAN EVER... GET **GRANGE** QUALITY

Silos will be available next year, but if you want to be sure of getting the best—a genuine GRANGE Silo—you'll be wise to place your order right now for spring or summer delivery.

Shortage of materials and labor and other war manufacturing will limit the number of GRANGE Silos we can build. Only if you place your order now can you be sure of getting yours when you want it.

Mail this coupon or a post card today for complete free details on the GRANGE Advance Purchase Plan.

Please send me free information on Your Grange Advance Purchase Plan.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

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GRANGE SILO CO.
Dept. F123
Red Creek, N. Y.

MAIL COUPON TODAY

News Items from Around the Empire State

BETWEEN June 1942 and June 1943 the number of dairy herds delivering whole milk to plants throughout New York State dropped 4%. There have been an unusual number of cattle sales. Reasons are various, but an important one is the inability to get

help. To offset this there are some indications that the average size of New York dairy herds is increasing slightly. A few news commentators are using newspapers and the radio to scare consumers into believing that if Congress stops food subsidies, food prices,

including milk, will rise sky high. The real question is, once Washington has been shown that the price of a food product must be raised to maintain production, whether that increase will be paid by consumers or by borrowed money in the form of a subsidy.

Milk Price

The uniform price for the month of October for the metropolitan New York area was \$3.31. Dairy men shipping to the metropolitan area received a little more than \$14,000,000 for the month, 5½% below total returns in October 1942. Rochester uniform price was \$3.63; Buffalo \$3.37.

The November crop report showed a very slight reduction in the estimated potato crop. There is little change in the Northeast estimate.

Fewer Apples

There was a considerable drop (2,000,000 bushels) in the estimated commercial apple crop. The estimate is for a crop 31% below 1942. The drop in the estimate affected most producing areas, but New York's estimate was unchanged. Naturally storage holdings are down. November 1, U. S. figures were 24,593,000 bushels; last year 32,690,000 bushels. In general, storage holdings in the West are about the same as last year, but are much lower in the East.

In New York State storage holdings of McIntosh, Baldwins, Greenings and Delicious are smaller than last year. Holdings of Cortlands, Spies, Rome Beauties, Wealthies, Ben Davis and Kings are higher than a year ago. Nearly 40% of the New York holdings on November 1 were McIntosh.

Bean Harvest

Western New York bean growers are facing some loss, especially of red kidney beans, due to unfavorable weather. On November 1 the New York State bean crop was estimated at 1,188,000 bags, compared to 1,436,000 last year. Probably the December 1 report will show a decrease. Some losses are also expected in beets and carrots in Western New York. In the middle of November it was estimated that there were about 550 acres of beets and 450 acres of carrots unharvested in Wayne, Ontario, Monroe and Cayuga Counties.

Scrap

Scrap collection is a job that will never be completed as long as we are at war. Comb your premises for all unused iron, steel and other scrap. A nation-wide drive to collect discarded clothing will be held December 2 to 4.

Feed

Dr. William Myers, Dean of the New York State College of Agriculture, is chairman of a committee from Northeastern states to report on the feed situation. The committee is made up of one man from each state appointed by the governor of that state. The members of the committee are: Maine, Carl Smith; New Hampshire, Andrew Filker; Vermont, Edward Jones; Massachusetts, Quentin Reynolds; Rhode Island, Dr. Raymond Bressler; Connecticut, Henry Mosle; New Jersey, Dr. William Martin; Pennsylvania, Miles Horst. The group will get the facts on the present feed supply in the Northeast, determine the minimum milk and egg requirements of the 36,000,000 people in the area and report back to the governors for such action as they may wish to take.

Checks

The Dairy men's League has announced that it will distribute nearly \$400,000 to members in "savings participation" checks before Christmas. Last April the League directors decided to establish temporary reserves to

WASTE PAPER ESSENTIAL!

More paper is being used each week in this country than is being produced. That can't continue, and the simplest way to produce more paper is by the salvage of waste paper.

The biggest stumbling block in the job facing salvage committees is the fact that last year's paper salvage campaign was too successful, and many who collected paper were unable to dispose of it. That situation has changed. It's true no one gets rich collecting waste paper, but the fact that it's a definite contribution to the war effort should be pay enough. For example, it's been found that cardboard cartons have definite advantages over wood in shipping munitions.

Stir up your local salvage committee, interest your Grange, your school, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts and any others in collecting waste paper at central points in sufficient volume so that a junkman can afford to buy it. Save your own waste paper and ask your local salvage committee about its disposal.

meet unforeseen emergencies. Now they have decided that this is no longer necessary; hence, checks will be distributed at local or plant meetings beginning around December 10.

Four-H Winners

The New York State Jersey Cattle national 4-H Club contests have been selected on the basis of their records of accomplishment in the past year as follows:

Canning: Phyllis Grant, Redfield, Oswego County.

Clothing: Margaret Mosher, Trumansburg, Tompkins County.

Girl's Record: Betty Sharp, Hamburg, Erie County.

Rural Electrification: Richard Outhouse, Canandaigua, Ontario County.

Achievement: Irene Marion, East Free-town, Cortland County; and Carl Wood, Horseheads, Chemung County.

Dairy Production: Beatrice Bartlett, Lockport, Niagara County.

Leadership: Laurene Sprague, Falconer, Chautauqua; and Charles H. Keach, Montour Falls, Schuyler County.

Victory Garden: Eight \$25.00 War Bond winners. Frank Englehart, Jr., Ballston Spa, Saratoga County; Rudolph Bystrak, Binghamton, Broome; Iris Chapman, Spencerport, Monroe; Herbert Schwab, Johnsonburg, Wyoming; Robert Hoffman, Wilson, Niagara; Harold Hajny, Cobleskill, Schoharie; William Cheney, Bemus Point, Chautauqua; and Robert McCombs, Trumansburg, Schuyler.

Meat Animal: George Acomb, Dansville, Steuben County.

Victory Achievements: Six \$25.00 War Bond winners: Althea Burrows, Harpursville, Broome; Margaret Elliot, Greene, Chenango; Dorothy Quinn, Hilton, Monroe; George Holcomb, Ripley, Chautauqua; Robert Clauson, Norwich, Chenango; and Roland Schallenberg, Westernville, Oneida.

—A. A.—

THE "GRANGE GLEANER"

When the delegates to the State Grange gather at Syracuse on December 14, they will again receive daily copies of the Grange Gleaner which is published during State Grange sessions by the State Grange and *American Agriculturist*. The Grange Gleaner has been published for the past seven years, and has proven very popular with delegates. If you are a delegate to the State Grange, watch for it; if not, tell your delegate about it. The Gleaner will carry news of the session, highlights of speeches, and some home-ly gossip contributed by delegates.



There's a Christmas rush on telephone wires, too

Help keep war-crowded circuits clear on December 24, 25 and 26.

Please use Long Distance only if it is vital.

War needs the wires—even on holidays.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM



Neither man nor beast can live without SALT

Especially at holiday time, you want everything to taste its best. So get the best kind of salt—Ivory. Remember, too, that Worcester Salt in blocks, bricks or bags for cattle is also best.

Protect your profits. Send 10c for the Practical Farmer's Salt Book. An account book and information book. Worcester Salt Co., 40 Worth Street, New York, N. Y.

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It's better for cows and cheaper for you to forestall trouble here—an application of Bag Balm may be the "ounce of prevention" when irritations retard the milk flow or infections threaten. Bag Balm brings effective antiseptic protection and quick healing aid to cuts, chaps, injuries; helps to keep milk organs clean, pliable, healthy; valuable for massage in treating caked bag. Firm textured and economical, Bag Balm spreads right and stays on. At most stores.

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Dept. 12-B, Lyndonville, Vt.



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INSIST ON

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TO PROMOTE
RAPID HEALING

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60¢

Dr. Naylor's MEDICATED TEAT DILATORS

Easy to
Insert—



Stay in the Teat

The Dairyman's Standby
for Treating
SCAB TEATS
CUT & BRUISED TEATS
OBSTRUCTIONS

Dr. Naylor's Dilators furnish soft, soothing protection to the injured lining and keep teat canal open in its natural shape while tissues heal.

Their deep, cushion surface of soft, absorbent cotton-down conforms comfortably to either large or small teats without overstretching or tearing, and carries the medication INSIDE the teat canal, directly to the seat of the trouble.

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URALAX
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The Only
Soft Surface Dilators

Packed in Antiseptic
Ointment. Large pkg. \$1.
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BUY WINTER COWS NOW!

The reasons for quick action are: (a) Milk is apparently going to sell for \$4.00. (b) The feed situation of necessity must be eased. (c) High producing cows are apt to sell for higher prices later. Our AUTHORIZED cattle dealers will furnish the cows you need. They have on hand a good selection of Fresh and Nearby Springers. You can pay for the cows you buy out of milk production. Write today for full particulars, **EQUITABLE CREDIT CORPORATION**, (Specialists in Livestock Financing), 112 State Street, Albany, New York. Phone Albany 4-1136.

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BY BUYING
WAR BONDS

SAY that you saw the
product advertised in
American Agriculturist
when calling on your local dealer

Rat Contest Ends This Month

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST'S big Rat-Killing Contest, sponsored by Northeast farm organizations, educational institutions and feed dealers, closes Dec. 15, but we hope that the killing off of rats will go on day after day and month after month. Every dead rat means that there will be that much more feed saved for hens and cattle.

Besides the efforts of the boys and girls who have been taking part in this contest since last July, many County Farm Bureaus have been cooperating with the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service in a concerted drive to fight rats. To give just one example: Recently in Erie County, enough poison bait was cleverly "planted" to kill off 800,000 rats. This is a real contribution to the war effort, for it means a staggering saving in scarce dairy and poultry feeds, as well as human food that these rats and their descendants would have eaten.

FINAL REPORTS

Reports of number of rats killed in November by contestants in our rat contest should be mailed to *American Agriculturist*, Dept. R, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., immediately after Dec. 1st. Final reports, covering number of rats killed by any contestant during the entire contest (August 1 to Dec. 15), should be mailed to us not later than January 1, 1944. Each report must be signed by the contestant, and also by an outsider who can vouch for the accuracy of the report.

Junior organizations, including Granges, 4-H Clubs, Future Farmers, etc., who have been taking part in the contest as a group, should report to us by Jan. 1st their total score from August 1 to Dec. 15.

HOW THEY GET 'EM

We wish we had space to print all of the interesting letters we are receiving from contestants, but we can only give you here highlights from a few:

Glenn Harcastle, Jr., Constantia, N. Y.: "Because the rats are coming in from the fields, I got more in October. I am learning their habits, which helps a lot. In one building, I plugged up all the holes but two. Then I set a couple of traps before the two holes and got many rats that way. Besides the prize in war stamps you sent me, my father gives me a bounty on all the rats that I catch."

Evan Clifton Densmore, Horseheads, N. Y.: "During October I got 108 rats. I killed some of these on a neighbor's farm. We took a hose and put one end in a rat hole and the other end on a water faucet. Then we turned on the water and ran it in the rat hole. As the rats ran out, we clubbed them. I have had several letters from *American Agriculturist* people congratulating me on my rat-killing." (Ed. Note: Evan and Glenn have killed about 700 rats apiece.)

Fred McDonough, Claremont, N. H.: "The rats dig tunnels around our poultry houses. These have dirt floors so it is fairly easy for the rats to tunnel in. They dug an entrance outside one of the houses so I set a large rat trap near the hole. Then I set a wooden box over the trap and the hole, after baiting the trap with fresh cheese. One of the rats I caught measured 13½ in. from the tip of his nose to the tip of his tail."

GET THESE FREE DIRECTIONS

You don't have to be in this contest to kill rats, or to get free information on killing rats from us. Just drop a line to *American Agriculturist*, Dept. R, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., and ask for this free information.

— A. A. —

Each time a 16-inch gun is fired, 120 pounds of nitrogen go back into the air from which they originally came.

TWO MILLION DOLLAR MEAL



EVERY day America's eight million fighting men consume almost five million dollars' worth of food — nearly two million dollars a meal.

And that's in addition to what goes to our fighting allies.

On top of that, America's 35 million families, working harder and eating more, must have their meals.

That gives you some idea of the job America's farmers are doing.

This food is part of the wartime load the railroads are hauling. Together with war equipment, munitions and raw materials it adds up to 1⅓ million tons of freight to be moved a mile every minute of the day and night.

To keep it all on the go requires that a loaded freight train start on its way every four seconds.

This is a load that no other transportation system in history has been asked to shoulder. It is being carried with little more equipment than before the war. And as with farmers, thousands of skilled railroad workers have gone to the battle fronts.

So far, with the fine cooperation of shippers and receivers, the railroads have carried the load.

And they are determined to keep on backing to the limit the men who are fighting to protect our free American way of self-reliance, enterprise and initiative.

BACK THE ATTACK—WITH WAR BONDS





Christmas.. U.S.A.

Christmas, U. S. A. This year the Christmas candles still brightly burn, but their light falls short in a darkened world. Conquered nations, cloaked in blackness, mutely await their light to shine again. For the true meaning of Christmas is possible only where men are free.

On American farms, in American factories, mines and lumbering camps, in offices, stores and schools, in country towns, and great cities, wherever there is an American

home, the spirit of Christmas lives on. With American boys in uniform at the corners of the earth, Christmas is a shining symbol of their fight.

Christmas U. S. A., 1943 is one more Christmas nearer that day when peace and freedom and the dignity of man return to this world, and all men again walk together in good will.

Mishawaka Rubber & Woolen Mfg. Co.
Mishawaka, Indiana

TRADE
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BALL-BAND FOOTWEAR

RUBBER—LEATHER—KNITTED AND FELT

BUY MORE WAR BONDS

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. 1909

SAVE RUBBER

Easy to fix cuts, bruises, worn spots in tires. SO-LO also mends shoes, raincoats, boots—anything of rubber, leather, cloth.

MEND the HOLE for 1¢

SPREADS ON like butter. Dries tough overnight. Flexible. Non-slip. Waterproof. Won't come off—guaranteed.

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HOTEL Radios in Every Room.
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39TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

This Home-Mixed Cough Relief Is Hard To Beat

So Easy. No Cooking. Saves Dollars.

No matter what you've been using for coughs due to colds, you'll be the first to admit that this surprising relief, mixed in your own kitchen, can't be surpassed.

Make a syrup by stirring 2 cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. No cooking needed—a child could do it. Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup.

Then put 2½ ounces of Pinex (obtained from any druggist) into a pint bottle, and add your syrup. This gives you a full pint of really amazing cough relief—about four times as much for your money. Tastes fine and never spoils.

You can feel this home mixture taking right hold of a cough. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, and helps clear the air passages. Eases soreness and difficult breathing, and lets you sleep. Once tried, you'll swear by it.

Pinex is a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, a most reliable soothing agent for throat and bronchial membranes. If not satisfied, your money will be refunded.

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Furs are in strong demand and selling fast. Few will be left when the season starts.

We are open to buy large quantities of furs at top market prices. Our reputation for over 35 years is your guarantee of a square and honorable deal.

DEALERS & TRAPPERS—No lot is too large nor too small to receive our best attention.

RANCHERS—We offer a special marketing service on Silver Fox, Mink and other Ranch Furs. Write for particulars.

Our first quotations will be issued November 1st. Write for prices.

**SHIP YOUR FURS TO
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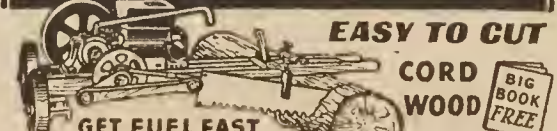
ATTENTION TRAPPERS DON'T SPLIT Your PROFITS!

Your Furs eventually come to New York: Why not Ship Them Now Direct to Frontier and make the difference yourself? We are receivers with huge outlets, thereby assuring you Top market prices. Remember . . . not a single penny is deducted for commissions, handling, shipping or anything else. CHECKS AIR-MAILED SAME DAY shipment is received. We pay parcel post and express charges. You take no chances. FRONTIER holds your furs separately upon request. Ask your bank about us. Send a penny postcard for latest authentic market report, Trapping Guide, tags, **FREE**

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EASY TO CUT
CORD WOOD
GET FUEL FAST
Wood is bringing the highest prices ever known. There is a big demand everywhere. Use an OTTAWA Log Saw, easily operated. Fells trees, saws limbs. Turn your wood lot into money.
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Muskrat Trapping for Farm Boys

By Clayton G. Gates

ALMOST every farm boy can start his trapping career by catching muskrats. 'Rats are scattered over most of the country, and furnish a medium for obtaining some good easy cash with but moderate patience in the making of sets for these unwary little water animals.

Located along streams and other sluggish waters, muskrats form well defined trails through the tall grass and weeds in and out of the water, or down the steep banks of streams into the water from their choice feeding grounds. These are the places to set traps for 'rats. Always place traps in water, and by all means either stake to drown the catch, or at least to keep him in the water. The muskrat has a slant for chewing, and doesn't fail to amputate its trapped foot to gain its freedom. So the only safe way to trap a muskrat is to drown it. Staked chain's length into deep water, the weight of the trap is usually sufficient to drown the little animal. However, it's wise to stick up about six inches from the stake another slender stake which will serve to entangle the chain about the animal and prevent its getting back to the land. By this means you very often drown it in even shallow water.

Never fail to place traps about each small inlet that flows into larger waterways. Here also in good mink country you will trap many mink. Have patience in locating traps, for a mink doesn't often blunder into a crudely devised set. Always make sets in water and stake to deep water whenever possible. If only shallow water is at hand, the frame jaw trap

is ideal, or you may place several traps about the immediate vicinity of the main trap, so that several of the animal's feet will become caught in a different trap. In doing this you prevent the animal's chewing or twisting out.

Logs that extend from the shore into the water and form a bridgeway from the water onto the bank make ideal places to set traps. Careful observation will show you the logs most frequently used. It is well to place a trap upon each log thus located and fasten the ring of the chain to the bottom of the log. Thus you have what should be a very successful set.

In marshes or other sluggish low-land waters where the animals construct dome shaped houses, traps should be placed in the trails leading to these homes. Marsh 'rats are easily trapped. Only the difficulty of locating many stream 'rats makes muskrat trapping complicated.

Beneath overhanging banks and about the roots of large trees where the water has washed away much of the soil, leaving hollows among the roots, are places that should never be overlooked. Place traps where 'rat signs are most plentiful and tracks indicate favorite traveling places of the little animals. 'Rats frequently seclude themselves among these places during the winter weather, when they are still about and the water remains open.

It is unnecessary to bait 'rats. Stick to the water trails and you will get your share of pelts. The most difficult part of trapping muskrats is to hold them safely. "Drown each catch!" is the thought that should be uppermost in your mind in making your sets.

Question Box

HOG LICE

Will you please tell me how I can rid hogs of lice? I have tried lice powder, but it hasn't done any good.—C. H. P.

One of the simplest ways to control lice on hogs is to use crude oil or an ordinary grade of lubricating oil. Be sure that you get the grease behind the ears, along the top line, between the hams and under the front legs. Do not use worn-out crankcase oil that contains a lot of gasoline or kerosene. Avoid oiling pigs on very cold days, or turning them out into bright sunlight right after they've been oiled.

One treatment won't do the trick, because additional lice hatch. Continue treatment once every two weeks until the lice have disappeared.

—A. A.—

CAR WINDOWS FROSTING

"I would like to know what to put on the windshield and windows of my car to prevent them from frosting over. I have a heater and an electric fan in my car; but as we seldom go very far, we can't heat up the car enough for the defrosting fan to work. Have heard that one can brush on some preparation or other and that this will keep off the frost, but do not know where to get it."

Various devices are used for keeping frost off windshields and car windows. Brushing on a mixture of alcohol and glycerine will help, but cannot be depended on under severe conditions. Celluloid and glass frost shields put on with tape or gum are much used on windshields and rear windows and are very effective so long as the space between them and the glass is

kept air tight. They are not satisfactory on side windows, since they interfere with the lowering of the glass on many cars.

Of late years invisible frost shields have come into use, which are thin clear sheets put on with thin glue or cement. These are quite satisfactory except where the car is full of people and the windows are kept tightly closed, when slight frosting may be expected. These kits usually contain yellowish sheets to cover the rear window to keep down glare from following headlights. These frost shields are usually put on when the car is well warmed, and are carried by most dealers in auto goods, mail order houses, etc.—I. W. D.

—A. A.—

PATCHING GRAIN SACKS

"Here is a handy hint which sure has been a big help to us and I know it will help others also.

When patching grain sacks where the holes aren't larger than a half dollar, make a thick paste of flour, water, and a pinch of salt. Cut your patch and cover with paste, lay over the hole, and iron over it with a hot iron until dry. Your patch hardly shows, will stand rough handling, and will stay for a long time. Larger holes can be handled in the same way, but patches should be put on both sides. By getting your stuff ready beforehand, you can patch a lot of sacks in a short time."—R. L. W.

—A. A.—

SAVING TIME — For many years I have kept small length of wire attached to each farming implement such as harrow, plow, roller and cultivator. These have come in very handy when mending some broken part about farm implement or even harness on horses. I consider this has saved me much time.—W. D. N.

OFFICIAL RAW FUR PRICES

for **NEW YORK** and **NEW ENGLAND STATES**

1943-44	CEILING PRICES (CALCULATED)	No. 1 EXTRA LARGE AND LARGE	No. 1 MEDIUM AS TO QUALITY	No. 1 SMALL AS TO QUALITY	No. 2 AS TO QUALITY
MINK DARK BROWN	32.00 20.00 EXTRA LARGE AND LARGE	27.00 to 22.00 19.00 to 15.00	22.00 to 17.00 15.00 to 11.00	17.00 to 10.00 11.00 to 7.00	18.00 to 5.00 12.00 to 3.75
MUSKRAT	2.80 EXTRA LARGE AND LARGE	2.60 to 2.40	2.40 to 2.20	2.20 to 1.60	2.30 to 1.10
RACCOON	9.00 EXTRA LARGE AND LARGE	8.00 to 6.50	6.50 to 4.75	4.75 to 2.50	5.00 to 1.50
SKUNK BLACK SHORT NARROW BROAD	4.00 3.25 2.50 2.00	4.00 to 3.25 3.25 to 2.50 2.50 to 1.75 2.00 to 1.50	3.25 to 2.50 2.50 to 2.00 1.75 to 1.40 1.50 to 1.20	2.50 to 1.50 2.00 to 1.25 1.40 to 1.00 1.20 to .85	Good Unprime 2.50 to 1.15 1.75 to .90 1.50 to .70
RED FOX	12.00 EXTRA LARGE AND LARGE	12.00 to 11.00	11.00 to 9.00	9.00 to 6.00	10.00 to 3.00
GREY FOX	3.35 REGULAR AVERAGE	3.35 to 3.00	3.00 to 2.50	2.50 to 1.75	2.75 to 1.25
WEASEL WHITE or BROWN	1.70 REGULAR AVERAGE	1.70 to 1.40	1.40 to 1.00	1.00 to .40	1.10 to .25
OPOSSUM	1.10 EXTRA LARGE AND LARGE	1.00 to .80	.80 to .60	.60 to .35	.60 to .15

Southern Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey 10%/15% lower than quoted prices above.
Northern Pennsylvania and Northern New Jersey will receive above prices.

We do not believe that these ceiling prices will be raised. Therefore, we will pay the prices quoted above on a fair and square grade. If any decline should occur in the market, these prices will be maintained for two weeks, giving you ample time to market your furs.

Your furs will be graded as to size and quality. For Extra Large and Large pelts, you will receive the prices indicated, not an average for all, regardless of size. Each pelt will command the above prices. No. IIIs, IVs, Kits, Damaged and Flat Blue Pelts will be graded and paid for at value.

AMERICAN FURS are in greater demand than ever because most foreign sources of supply are cut off, the limited shipments arriving being burdened with high freight and insurance rates. Most U. S. A. furs, however, are style leaders, and, therefore, are commanding these annexed high prices. 1943/1944 should be a banner raw fur season for all concerned and especially for **HERSKOVITS** shippers. Here you have a ready market for your catch at quotations comparable with the ceiling prices indicated. Speculation is removed now. You cannot obtain more for your furs. The Government has decreed the highest maximum prices at which we can sell various types of furs. We have in turn calculated the highest prices we can afford to pay you allowing for a small percentage for expenses plus a nominal margin of profit.

Fur Prices are much higher than at the opening of last season at which time the trade found itself in somewhat of a slump. The situation is reversed now—we're right at the peak—and every trapper dealing with us must reap the benefit. We realize the difficulty you are having what with the gasoline shortage and numerous other inconveniences which makes one more good reason why you should **tie-up-now** with the old reliable, long established receiving house in New York where all the world's furs come to be marketed.

The market as we see it. **MINK**, the hottest of all-up almost 50%/75% over our prices of last season. No stocks left over.

MUSKRAT and **SKUNK** run a close second but definitely the outstanding

item. No carry over of supplies; therefore, at these extreme quotations, which are 50%/65% above last year's opening prices, we advise immediate and frequent shipment. Help us fill our orders.

RED FOX, **GREY FOX** and **WOLF**—strongly wanted at prices we consider fantastic. We think the OPA were kind to us in allowing such a liberal ceiling. Our prices to you are favorably in line at 25%/50% over 1942-43 opening.

RACCOON—the old reliable in good demand, 25%/50% higher.

OPOSSUM—at our prices are higher than they've been in years. The new pale dye has improved this old staple immensely. Fully 50% up.

WEASELS, **RINGTAILS** and **CIVET CATS** are wanted at once; old stocks gone and a terrific demand at these new prices from 10% to 50% over November-December 1942 prices. The OPA were sure good to us on these.

The bulk of the articles of interest to trappers are listed above but if there is any item you wish to be especially posted on or on which you desire additional information, don't hesitate to ask us. That's what we're here for, to serve you. That's what we've been doing for over 56 years now. To assist you in every way, is our wish and desire. Drop us a line and we'll enclose a few shipping tags for your convenience. **SHIP NOW** and **OFTEN**. Get your friends to ship too. We know they'll be satisfied. Oh, say, we'll take care of the fat for Uncle Sam, too. **SHIP TO HERSKOVITS** and you'll have loads of extra money with which to buy War Bonds.

"FOR OVER 56 YEARS AN AMERICAN INSTITUTION MAINTAINED FOR FUR SHIPPERS"

W. IRVING HERSKOVITS FUR CO., 333 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, 1, N. Y.

CUT ON DOTTED LINE AND PASTE SECURELY TO PACKAGE

The above prices are quoted for legally caught furs, payment therefore will be made by check **MAILED** the **SAME DAY** your furs are received. These prices are net to you, no commission or brokerage deducted. **INSTRUCTIONS** should always be sent by separate mail.

DEALERS' and **COUNTRY COLLECTORS'** lots solicited. We will telegraph our valuation on all large lots and when requested to do so.

RANCHERS' ATTENTION

RANCH MINK and **SILVERFOX** command the very highest market prices at **HERSKOVITS**. Place your own valuation on ranch raised furs and if we cannot beat or meet your ideas of value, we will telegraph our best valuation for your approval.

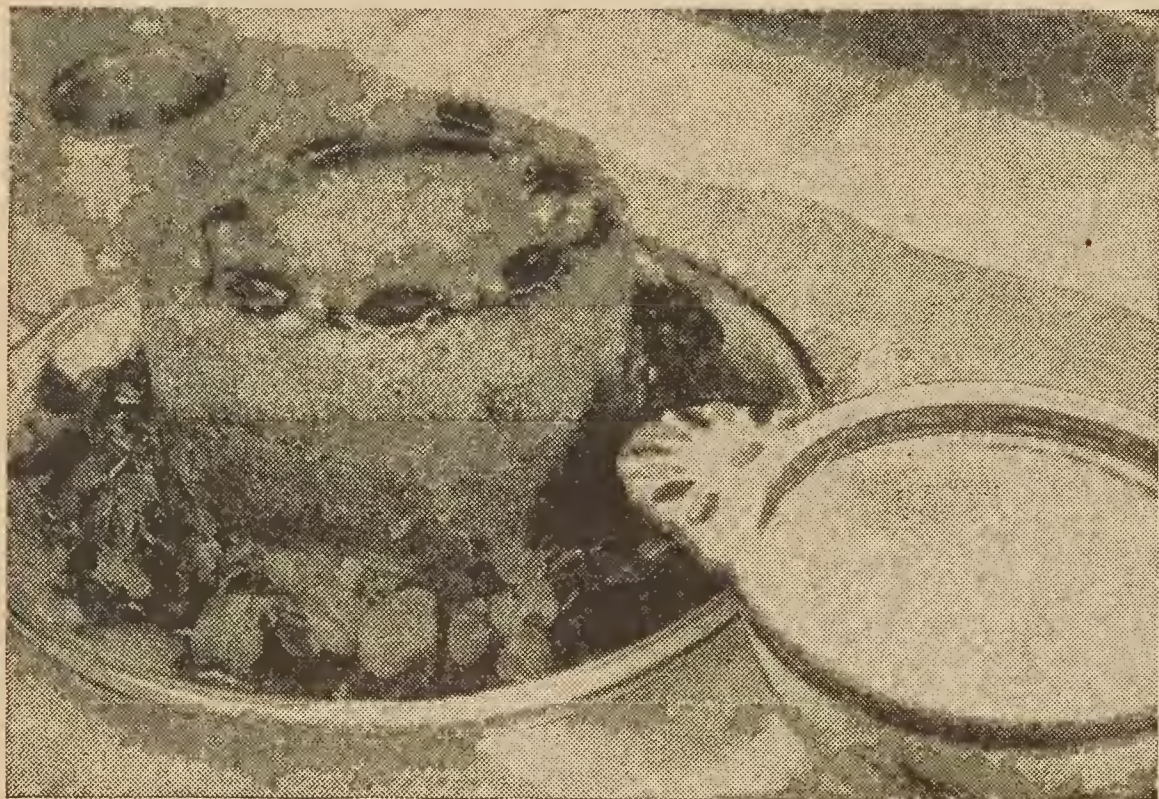
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AA-1.



But Once a Year

By Louise Price Bell



Prune Bars, Date Drop Cookies, or any of your favorite "chewy" kinds will delight the hearts of young and old at Yuletide . . . particularly if they have been restricted on sweets due to sugar-rationing. For this one short period, let's overstep a little and make up for it afterward by using less of the luxury tidbits than ever before. It's worth it, for "Christmas comes but once a year". . .

CHRISTMAS, 1943

By Eleanor Alletta Chaffee.

The little lights of Christmas
Shine out as long ago
They shone to welcome wanderers
Across the broken snow.

Some roadways now are drifted,
Untrampled lies the white
Where no familiar step turns in,
No voice sounds in the night.

But candle gleam is glowing;
The hearts of those who wait
Are warm with love and longing,
At early dawn and late.

The latchstring will be ready
For hands now gone afar,
And over all is shining
Love's fixed, unchanging Star.

oughly to blend. Pour cereal in large buttered bowl and pour on the marshmallow mixture, stirring briskly. Press into shallow buttered pan; cut in squares or diamonds when cool.

DATE TURNOVERS

1/4 cup oatmeal 5 tablespoons cold water (more or less)
1 1/2 cups flour
1/2 teaspoon salt 1 1/2 cups chopped dates
1/2 cup shortening 1 tablespoon lemon juice
1 teaspoon grated lemon rind

Roll oatmeal until fine and combine with flour and salt, then cut in the shortening and add water—a little at a time—until the dough is moist enough to hold together. Roll on lightly floured board to about 1/8 inch thickness, cut in five-inch rounds. On half of each round, place a spoonful of chopped dates, mixed with lemon juice and rind, and put a dot of butter on top. Moisten edge of dough, fold other half over to cover dates. Crimp edges, brush with milk and place on

greased baking sheet. Bake in 425° F. oven for 12 minutes. Serve hot or cold, with cream, if desired.

PRUNE BARS

1/2 cup milk 1/2 teaspoons baking powder
1/4 cup bran
1/4 cup butter, or substitute
1/2 cup sugar 1/2 teaspoon nutmeg
1 egg 1 teaspoon cinnamon
1 cup flour 1 cup chopped cooked prunes

Soak bran in milk for 10 minutes. Blend butter and sugar well, add egg and beat until mixture is light and fluffy. Stir in soaked bran. Sift flour with baking powder and spices; mix with chopped prunes and add to first mixture. Spread in oiled cake pan and bake in 350° F. oven for 35 minutes. If 8x8 tin is used, 18 bars can be cut from the recipe.

CHRISTMAS TREES

1/2 lb. milk chocolate 3 cups whole wheat dry cereal
1/4 lb. unsweetened chocolate 5 green stick candies
Small gum drops, or cake decorations

Melt chocolate over hot water (not boiling) and stir in dry cereal. Cut stick candy in three-inch lengths, place a spoonful of chocolate mixture on top of stick candy and shape with two knives to form a Christmas tree, with one end of candy representing the trunk. Decorate and set in cool place until chocolate hardens. Makes 10 trees, 2 1/2 inches at base.

NOTE: If stick candy is moistened and held on card until it sticks the trees may be used as edible place cards and favors for Christmas dinner by writing names on cards. They may serve as dessert also, thus filling three needs in a delicious manner.

MANY THE housewife who has been skimping along on her sugar allotment so as to have some "extra" for use at holiday time. For this year as perhaps never before, we Americans are thankful, even while many of us are heavy-hearted because our sons cannot be with us to enjoy the beautiful Christmas season. We're thankful to live in a free and Christian country where we may enjoy our Yuletide as we please, with no interference from any dictator or storm-trooper.

And so here are some Christmas suggestions . . . suggestions that would seem indulgent to us at any other time, that's true. But for this one short period, we may, by careful planning, have a little extra in the line of goodies. With Plum Pudding the traditional Yuletide dessert, let's start with that:

CALIFORNIA PLUM PUDDING

2 cups cooked prunes 1 1/2 cups butter, or substitute
1 1/2 cups currants
1 cup raisins 1 1/2 cups sugar
1 1/2 cups citron, chopped 4 eggs, beaten
3/4 cup preserved orange peel, chopped 1 tablespoon vanilla
1 cup candied cherries, sliced 2 cups soft bread crumbs
1 cup broken nutmeats 3 cups flour
1 cup bran 1 teaspoon soda
1/2 cup prune juice 1 teaspoon salt
1/2 cup apricot juice 3 teaspoons cinnamon
1 teaspoon ginger 1 teaspoon cloves
1 teaspoon nutmeg

Cut prunes into small pieces, combine with currants, raisins, citron, orange peel, cherries, nutmeats and bran. Add prune juice and mix well. Blend sugar and butter well, add eggs and seasonings and mix, then add bread crumbs, flour sifted with soda, salt and spices. Add fruit mixture and stir until fruit is well distributed. Fill oiled pudding molds two-thirds full, cover and steam for 3 1/2 to 4 hours. Makes 3 one-quart molds.

CHOCOLATE CRISP

1/2 lb. semi-sweet chocolate 6 marshmallows
1 cup crisp rice cereal

Line bottom and sides of 8x4 pan with waxed paper. Melt chocolate over hot water, cut mallows in eighths. Pour one-half the melted chocolate into

Plum pudding is as traditional as hanging stockings and always a perfect finish for a Christmas dinner. Brought to table on a round plate or chop platter, surrounded with glossy green holly and topped with a wreath of the same, it will bring forth many ohs and ahs.

KRISPIE MARSHMALLOW SQUARES

1/2 cup butter 1/2 teaspoon vanilla
30 marshmallows 1 package crisp rice cereal

Melt butter and marshmallows in double boiler, add vanilla, beat thor-



◀ Krispie Marshmallow Squares may be cut in diamond or star shapes, or in plain squares; Chocolate Crisp is picturesque in its contrast, and Christmas trees may treble in adaptability by being place card, favor, and dessert all in one.

AUNT JANET'S FAVORITE RECIPE

COOKIES are always in favor, whether the occasion be feast day or just plain everyday living.

HICKORY NUT COOKIES

3 eggs	¾ cup hickory nutmeats, broken	½ teaspoon salt
½ cup brown sugar	1½ cups sifted cake flour	½ teaspoon flavoring extract
½ cup granulated sugar	3 teaspoons baking powder	½ cup melted shortening

Beat eggs, add both sugars, nut meats and melted shortening. Sift flour, salt and baking powder together and add to first mixture. Add flavoring. Drop from tip of teaspoon far apart on greased baking sheet. Bake in a moderate oven (350°) 12 to 15 minutes.

TOUGH SOD

(Continued from Page 9)

I am closest to God when I am walking these fields or growing a crop, or helping to make this community a better place to live in. That is my idea of religion, my idea of being my brother's keeper, and of doing unto others as I would have them do unto me."

"Mine, too," Betty said, and as she looked up to him with parted lips and shining eyes, her face beautiful in its enthusiasm, Allen felt closer to this girl than he ever had to any other human being with the exception of his mother. And then, as he became conscious of that, and as his heart began to bound and sing, he remembered the episode in the Farm Bureau office the day before. Jumping to his feet, he said rather gruffly:

"Well, I guess it's about time I was getting you back."

Chilled by his sudden change in manner, Betty arose, and, walking silently back down across the pasture lot, she began to question and wonder again

in her heart why a girl couldn't love a man like Willard Green, a man who travelled on the same emotional plane day in and day out, a man with whom there would be no great emotional heights, but by the same token, no great depth of despair. Or could one best be happy living with a tempestuous fighter like the man striding down the hill beside her, a man capable of great heights and also of great lows?

(To be continued)

—A. A.—

THEOLOGY

By Ruth B. Van Deusen

He was quiet so long that I went to look

For the little boy, aged three,
And I found him drawing a picture of
God,

Under the big spruce tree.

There were land and clouds; I could tell
what he meant,

It was hard to find any flaws. . . .
But the God who floated upon a cloud
Was certainly Santa Claus.

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Quick Rolls—For Busy Days

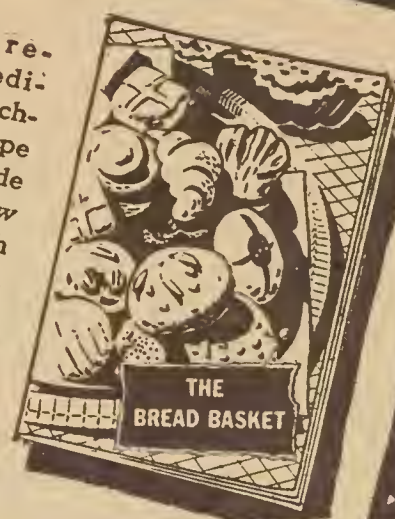
¾ cup milk
2 tablespoons sugar
1½ teaspoons salt
1 cake Fleischmann's Yeast

½ cup lukewarm water
3 cups sifted flour
3 tablespoons melted
shortening

Scald milk; add sugar and salt; cool to lukewarm. Dissolve yeast in lukewarm water and add to lukewarm milk. Add 1½ cups flour and beat until perfectly smooth. Add melted shortening and remaining flour, or enough to make an easily handled dough. Knead well. Shape into rolls and place in well-greased pan. Cover and set in warm place free from draft. Let rise until doubled in bulk, about 1 hour. Bake in moderate oven at 400° F. about 20 minutes. Makes 12.

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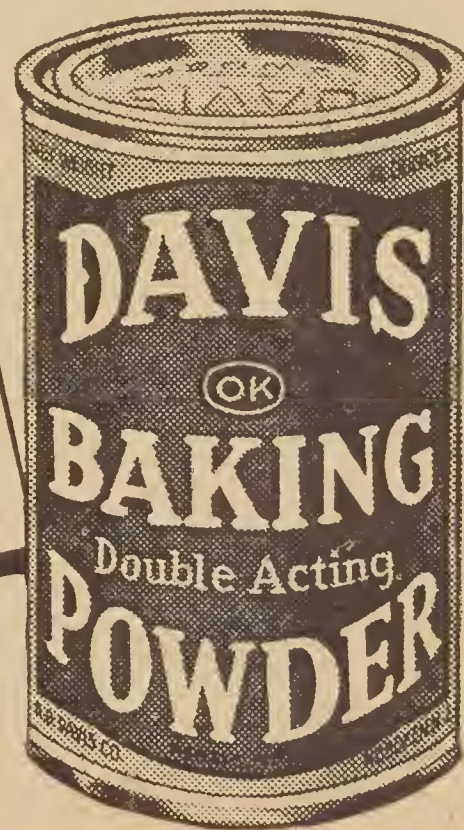
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Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

IT IS NOW possible to make a fairly sane and accurate appraisal of the feed situation in the northeastern states.

Farm Supplies Uneven

Beginning with farm stocks, there are a considerable number of farmers who have been forehanded and therefore have on hand right now all the feed they will need until next summer. *Neighbors of these forehanded individuals, however, by the thousands have on hand not more than two or three days' feed supplies or at best enough for a week.*

Dealer Stocks Low

Some dealers, like some farmers, have pretty good stocks. There are, of course, no dealers who have on hand anywhere near enough feed to take them through the winter and spring. A recent survey indicates that there is somewhat less feed on hand in feed stores in the Northeast now than there was when cows went out to grass last spring. *This is because dealers have had difficulty getting shipments and have been generous in stocking up farmers who wanted to buy ahead.*

Terminal Stocks Normal

Stocks in grain and feed terminals like Buffalo appear to be about what they usually are at the close of navigation. This means that there is feed and grain enough in these terminals to feed the cows and chickens in the Northeast for between six and eight weeks were every last pound of it to be shipped out. Terminal stocks of grain and feed of course are not in balance so far as their protein content is concerned and some of them are designed for use during the entire feeding season.

Feed Stocks Summary

If every pound of feed now in sight in northeastern feed stores and in terminal mills and elevators servicing the Northeast were to be fed up, it would enable the thousands of farmers who, as of this date, have only a few days' feed requirements on hand to get by possibly until sometime in February. *It should be noted however that this feed supply would not make a balanced ration and it also should be appreciated that it is impractical to use up every last pound of*

feed in a feed store or a terminal mill.

No Corn

While an occasional Triple A committee has received a carload of corn to distribute, or a feed dealer picked up a few cars from some friend in the Midwest, or some group with inside governmental connections secured a few hundred bushels, *it can be stated as a fact that as this is written there is no shipped-in corn in the entire Northeast.*

The Problem

It is very clear therefore that the problem of the northeastern consumer of milk and eggs of whom there are 34,000,000 living in the area, *is to reestablish a flow of corn or its equivalent into the Northeast soon enough so that the stocks which are now on hand here will never become exhausted.* Normally this would be by means of a heavy daily movement of corn from the Midwest here—a movement of between 500,000 and 1,000,000 bushels a day.

This year, however, no such movement is taking place. In fact, no corn at all is being shipped into the Northeast. Furthermore a committee of qualified experts sent into the Midwest by Governor Dewey of New York State unanimously reports that under present federal price policies there is no hope of reestablishing the needed flow of corn from the Midwest into this section.

The Matter of Price

Everyone knows that there is a ceiling price on corn at Chicago of \$1.07 a bushel. This means something above 90 cents a bushel to the corn grower. Everyone also knows that on the midwest corn grower's farm and on the farms of his neighbors are about as many hogs as the entire corn crop will feed, *squealing to pay \$1.25 and above per bushel for this corn.* No one blames the corn grower for selling to the hogs.

Meanwhile here in the Northeast, beginning with the purchase of Canadian barley at about 89 cents a

bushel, dairymen have bid up and purchased such substitutes for corn as oats, barley, and wheat to a point where they are now paying from \$15.00 to \$20.00 a ton more for these substitutes than they would have to pay for corn under the OPA ceiling if it were only available. Surely the OPA has not "held the line" for the northeastern feed buyer.

The Remedies

Whether or not the northeastern consumers of fresh milk and eggs will be able to protect their supplies of these vital foods until the navigation which will make possible again bringing in Canadian grain by boats opens up next spring is doubtful.

There are three ways in which the stocks of feed now in the Northeast may be supplemented and made to do. *One is through the government taking some action which will start up and keep coming here shipments of midwest corn.* Another is through the importation of grain from Canada by rail. This is a question of box cars and at the present time there are not enough box cars available to handle the normal flow of feed and grain from the terminals to the feed stores of the Northeast. *The third way will be to use for animal feed government-owned stocks of wheat suitable for human consumption.* This would be a practice freighted with very grave danger to the war effort.

Of course what will probably happen is that some feed will be drawn from all three sources. The question is will enough be secured in time?

The Governors' Feed Committee

The Governor of each state in the Northeast is personally aware of the danger to the health of the people of his state which would result from a further decline in fresh milk and fresh egg production. Such a decline would surely result if a feed shortage materialized. They regard the problem as being so serious that regardless of their political affiliations they have joined in setting up a so-called Governors' Feed Committee. This Committee has met once, has appraised the situation and stands ready to take action upon instruction of the Governors.

It should be noted that it is a non-partisan committee; that it is not concerning itself with the question of subsidies as a whole or with other matters controversial between the Administration and the Congress; *but that it stands ready to represent the Northeast and if necessary act to get the feed here which must be had to maintain milk and egg production.*

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SERVICE BUREAU

Federal Income-Tax Returns

By V. B. HART

THE CURRENT Tax Payment Act of 1943 requires single farmers with GROSS incomes of \$500 or more, or married farmers with GROSS incomes of \$624 or more to file, on or before December 15, 1943, a new form known as 1040-ES, giving estimates of both their 1943 net incomes and of their 1943 Federal income taxes. The tax paid in 1943 on income for 1942 is deducted from the estimated tax on 1943 income. The amount remaining must be paid when filing Form 1040-ES.

This new law does not affect the requirement for an annual return. Farmers are required to file by March 15, 1944, a final income-tax return for 1943 in which actual instead of estimated figures are used. If this final return shows that a larger or a smaller tax payment had been made when the preliminary return was filed than was actually due, the difference is, respectively, either credited to the taxpayer or required to be paid by him.

Part of 1942 Tax Forgiven. The new law provides that when a person's 1943 tax is greater than his 1942 tax, all payments made on the 1942 tax shall be moved ahead and credited on the 1943 tax. If the 1942 tax was \$50 or less, the entire amount will be forgiven; if between \$50 and \$66.67, a flat \$50 will be forgiven; and if \$66.67 or more, then 75 per cent will be forgiven.

For example. Suppose that a farmer's income tax for 1942 was \$400 and, that when he filed his return in March 1943, he paid a fourth of it, or \$100, and then paid another fourth on June 15, 1943. Then suppose that in December 1943, this farmer estimates his 1943 tax as \$500. The two \$100 payments the farmer made on his 1942 tax bill will be credited on his 1943 tax of \$500 rather than on his 1942 tax. This will leave a balance on his 1943 tax bill of \$300 to be paid when he files his declaration or preliminary return on or before December 15, 1943. Then, inasmuch as 75 per cent, or \$300, of the original 1942 tax bill of \$400 will be forgiven, there will be \$100 of it still due. Half of this \$100 will be payable by March 15, 1944 and the other half by March 15, 1945.

What Forms to Use: A farmer should have one copy of Federal Form 1040-ES and one copy of the instruction or work sheet for it. If he made a Federal income-tax return for 1942, the Bureau of Internal Revenue has mailed him copies of these two forms. If he did not make a return for 1942, forms can be obtained from the local Internal Revenue office. Most commercial banks and Production Credit Associations and offices of county agricultural agents also have these forms for distribution.

Making the Preliminary Return. The most important item to be calculated for the preliminary return is the "Total estimated income from wages, salaries, dividends, rents, and other sources including net profit from farming and other business". For a farmer this means the "net farm profit" plus any other income, such as interest on savings accounts, dividends, rents, and salaries from non-farm work. The net farm profit is the total farm receipts minus farm operating expenses and depreciation on farm buildings, livestock, and machinery. If a farmer filed a return last year, he can follow the same method used in calculating his 1942 net farm profit.

Help Available. The New York State College of Agriculture has available a bulletin, "Suggestions to New York Farmers on Making 1943 Federal Income-Tax Estimates", which tells ex-

actly how to figure up a farmer's income and make out his preliminary income-tax return. This publication, which is Cornell Extension Bulletin No. 626, may be obtained free by residents of New York State at the offices of county agricultural agents or from the Office of Publication, at the New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, New York. Farmers outside of New York State may obtain this bulletin from the New York State College of Agriculture at a cost of 5 cents per copy.

County agricultural agents in New York and other states are scheduling income-tax training schools for farmers. Experience indicates that many farmers pay higher income taxes than necessary because they omit many deductible expenses in making their returns. County agricultural agents have lists of a large number of deductible farm expenses, many of which are not listed on income-tax blanks and are frequently overlooked by many farmers. It will pay any farmer to attend one of these schools.

—A. A.—

SOLDIERS' DEPENDENTS

Payments to soldiers' dependents have recently been increased. To take advantage of this, a dependent must fill out a one-sheet form and return it to the Office of Dependency Benefits. (These forms are being sent to all dependents of soldiers.) It is expected that it will take some months to complete these records. In the meantime, payments will be made at the old rate, and increases due but not received will be added to the first check received after the change-over is completed.

—A. A.—

NO ANSWER!

"I paid some money and furnished some papers to the Birth Certificate Service at 507 Fifth Avenue, New York City. This was some time ago, and I have never received my birth certificate."

This was called to the attention of the Birth Certificate Service, and no reply was received. The matter was then reported to the National Better Business Bureau and the Post Office authorities for investigation. The fact that our subscriber has failed to receive his certificate or any word from them would indicate caution in dealing with this or similar concerns.

—A. A.—

SUSPICION WARRANTED

"I saw an ad offering 20 boxes of shot gun shells for \$26.00. I sent the money, but I have not received the shells. On checking up, I found the check had been cashed, but the man to whom I sent the money had moved out of the state."

—A. A.—

We are checking up on this to see if the return of the money can be secured. With ammunition as scarce as it is, any such advertisement should be viewed with suspicion.

—A. A.—

A subscriber is anxious to get hold of the book entitled, "The Greatest Thing in the World", by Professor Drummond. If any one has a copy of this book, and would like to sell it, will you write to American Agriculturist Service Bureau, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York?

—A. A.—

We are trying to get in touch with a Mr. Gilbert Calkins who formerly lived at Willsboro, New York. If any subscriber knows of his whereabouts we would appreciate the information. Just write to American Agriculturist Service Bureau, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

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● Membership in The Dairymen's League brings farmers many advantages. On November 9, we listed 9 of these advantages. Today we add 9 more. These advantages insure the individual member against financial loss, exploitation and oppression. They help him to improve the quantity, quality and value of the milk he produces.

In every part of League work and organization, the individual member is regarded as a free and self-governing partner engaged in an enterprise of voluntary cooperation. There is no regimentation. The League recognizes the dignity of each individual member and accords proper recognition to each. It works unceasingly to secure similar recognition from other social and economic groups in the community, state and nation. Here are some of the things that we Dairymen's League farmers do for ourselves...

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- 3.** Cannot be fooled by phony claims of dealers, because it knows the facts and figures on operating conditions due to owning and operating transportation, country plant, and distribution facilities in all parts of the milkshed.
- 4.** Helps in setting up short, efficient hauling routes with a sufficient volume of milk to reduce the cost per ton-mile, bringing the milk to plants on a staggered schedule, assuring prompt handling with no loss.
- 5.** Provides whitewashing, clipping, veterinary certificate-renewal, pail-retinning and other services, all serving to eliminate milk rejections and loss of markets by exclusions.
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- 9.** By local and sub-district meetings, bulletins and a League newspaper, continually carries on a campaign of education as to the value of a high-quality product and how to produce it; and discusses marketing problems and the effect of social, legislative and economic movements on prices and markets.

Thirty thousand farmers are stronger and more influential than one farmer ever can be. Join the League and share in cooperative strength and benefits.

We believe Government in dealing with Agriculture, before they adopt basic policies, should consult with the National Farm Organizations as these people are truly representative of farmers and therefore are in a position to know the best methods to use in getting the results the Government is asking for.



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THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

WE'RE READY FOR WINTER

AT *Hillside Farm*

By Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.



OFFICIALLY and astronomically, summer ends sometimes on the twenty-first, sometimes on the twenty-second, day of September. In any case it ends on the split second which lies exactly mid-way between the sun's furthest advance North in June and its extreme southern retreat in December. So much for the calendar. But the crop year in the New York State Milk Shed may be said to end somewhere around mid-October. There are of course plenty of things still undone on that date, and always there is preparation to be made for the coming year, but by then the die is cast.

Never in my life has it been thinkable that I could ever live any other place than on this farm and I am now too old to begin all over again. But I must say this: If I had no ties and were to start out to select a farm where I hoped to live and my children's children after me, I surely would get into a country where corn always ripened before it frosted. I can think of a great many things that might be said in favor of the New York Milk Shed but it must be confessed that, especially in the more elevated portions, summer is short on both ends. Fortunately, not much of it is as bad as on Tug Hill up in Lewis County where some wag declared that there was "nine months' winter and the rest of the year late in the fall."

Here in New York, farmers call the after-growth which we get, in favorable seasons at any rate, "second-cutting." The Yankee farmer calls it "rowen" and more rarely perhaps "after-math." The gentle poet Longfellow has written concerning this autumnal

haying two lovely stanzas that I like to repeat softly to myself:

"With the falling of the snow,
With the cawing of the crow
Once again the fields we mow
And gather in the after-math.

"Not the fresh young grass with flowers
Is this harvesting of ours,
Nor the upland clover bloom,
But the rowen mixed with weeds
Where the poppy drops its seeds
In the silence and the gloom."

This is beautiful verse but as a farmer I must disagree with its agricultural teachings. The man who waits for the first falling of the snow to cut his second-growth is just bound to be out of luck. It ought to be cut during the first half of September when it is still in prime condition and while we may yet hope for good hay weather.

Looking back over the crop months of 1943, I think the season in this locality may be declared pretty good—in some respects excellent. Hay was a large crop and the weather for harvesting was average or better. Most of the barns on good farms are very full of hay, but the proportion of legumes is much less than usual and it may be that this will show up unfavorably in milk production this winter. Corn for silage is excellent, qualified by the statement that much of it got away to a late start and when the frost finished it on Sept. 25, there were a good many fields too immature for the best silage. The bulk and weight of the crop was unusual and some new silos have been put up as a salvage measure. My own choice for silage is corn planted thinly enough so that almost every stalk will develop a good ear, and then

not harvested until most of the kernels are in the dented stage. Whatever may be our own ideas as to the proper time to put corn into the silo, we can hardly get away from the evidence of chemical analysis which indicates that the two weeks preceding maturity is the period when it is making the most rapid gain in nutrients. During this period there may be no gain in gross weight for the very good reason that the amount of water present is actually growing less because it is being replaced by starch and other food materials.

About three-quarters of our corn reached what I regard as ideal siloing conditions. The last field was one that was plowed, fitted and planted after taking off a crop of hay that was cut on June 10. From the day it was planted, weather was almost ideal and it made a tremendous growth. Part of it ran down toward a frosty hollow and this suffered the night of September 10. Then on Sept. 25, Jack Frost finished the job before it was at its best. Nonetheless, so far as corn is concerned, this has been a fat year.

Wheat does well on these limestone hills and many years ago it was a cash crop on most good farms. Later hop-growing, and later still dairying, pretty well crowded wheat out of the picture. But the crop seems to be coming back again. We sold more than 200 bushels for seed, all locally, and considerable was brought to us to be recleaned for sowing. None of this neighborhood wheat goes for milling, and very little of it ever gets beyond county lines. Hens and dairy cows eat all of it.

Hereabouts the crop (Turn to Page 13)

The G.L.F. Patron

1042 People Who Have Money Coming

Listed on these pages are 1042 men and women who have money coming—dividends on their G.L.F. common stock. Their checks were mailed out, but they came back unclaimed.

Here are their last known addresses. If you know any of these people, or their relatives or heirs, won't you tell them to write to—

G.L.F. STOCK DEPARTMENT, ITHACA, N. Y.

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THE EDITORIAL PAGE

ANIMALS ARE COMICAL

IF YOU like animals and have a sense of humor you can get several laughs every day that you work around them. I must add also that they can be most irritating and maddening at times, particularly if one is tired or doesn't feel well.

I have a nice team of horses which I turn out in the pasture every day when we are not working them. They are eager to get out when it is daylight, but I have to turn them out in the dark before going to work, and they hate it. It makes me laugh every morning because with dragging heels and lowered heads they act just like a couple of kids being forced to do something against their will.

Then there is an old cow who knows well enough where her stanchion is, but loves to get around front where the feed and cornstalks are. The other day I was herding her in and she got by me and in front of the stanchions. Then when she saw me coming, knowing that she was where she had no business to be, she put her head into the stanchion over the manger, wrong end to.

One morning the Missus went down to feed the hens and heard a great rattling under an overturned pail. She turned it over and out flew the most bedraggled-looking hen you ever saw. She must have had an uncomfortable night.

Over the weekend I was cleaning the hog pens. A couple of shoats were scampering around on the concrete floor before I got the new straw in. I threw in a forkful and one of them slipped and fell on his back with all four wheels madly pumping the air. Then when he jumped up, instead of beating it to the other side of the pen, he put his head down and plowed back through the straw, puffing and blowing and pawing it and wiggling his body as if he was having the time of his life.

On the other side of the hog house there is an old sow and ten little pigs. I had some difficulty in cleaning her pen because both she and all ten of the little pigs had to investigate every move I made, so that I had constantly to push them off gently with the shovel.

Such mildly humorous adventures with the animals are one of the reasons why most farmers stick on the job when there is little financial return.

PAPER SHORTAGE SERIOUS

AMERICA faces the worst paper shortage in its history. Not only have all papers and magazines been drastically rationed on paper, but what is even more serious, this shortage may interfere with the war effort itself. The chief reason why paper is short is because of the immense quantities needed by the Army and Navy.

There are two ways to increase the paper supply. If you are a farmer in northern New York or New England, living near a paper mill, and if you have a woodlot, you can make good money this winter getting out pulpwood. Many farmers are already at the job. Write to your nearest paper mill or your county agent for information.

The other way to increase the paper supply is for everyone to save waste paper. It is unpatriotic to throw it away. Collect it and telephone the Salvage Committee in your county. This committee will tell you how to get your waste paper moving toward the war.

BUY NOW!

NOW IS the time to order farm supplies such as fertilizer, spray materials, machinery repair parts and containers that you will need so badly next spring.

To one uninformed about farming, this may seem strange advice and tending toward inflation by increasing the demand for scarce products. It might even be charged that the farmer is hoarding! Nothing is farther from the truth. Supplies must be on hand when the spring rush begins if food is to be grown. Ordering supplies now is your part in insur-

By E. R. Eastman

THE NEXT ISSUE OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST WILL BE DATED JAN. 8, 1944.

ing that they will be ready when you need them. Furthermore, buying now will ease the transportation burden next spring and allow manufacturers to make the most of limited manpower.

MORE CORN IN 1944

MOTHER used to sing an old ballad called, "You Never Miss the Water Till the Well Runs Dry." I have thought of that many times this fall in connection with the great shortage of corn here in the Northeast. Corn is King. There is hardly an animal on the place that doesn't like it in some form or another, and it is important for them. When it goes out of the mixed rations we immediately see the effect in production.

Next year I am going to raise more corn and be less dependent upon a western supply. And there are thousands of other eastern farmers who will do the same.

WE STILL GROW OATS

ALMOST every farmer knows that raising oats does not pay in actual dollars and cents. Yet most of us here in the Northeast still continue to do it year after year. Why?

The answer is that oats are the best feed in the world for horses, and good for other stock. Also, straw is an absolute necessity on every farm. We are finding that out this year when straw is short. If we cannot grow wheat we must grow oats or barley.

Still another reason is that oats make a good crop to seed with.

HONOR TO DEAN DEERING

AT CHICAGO recently a well-deserved honor was given to Arthur L. Deering, Dean of the Maine College of Agriculture. Dean Deering received an award for distinguished service to agriculture by Epsilon Sigma Phi, a national honorary extension fraternity.

Dean Deering was first a county agent in Kennebec County, Maine, then in turn County Agent Leader, Assistant Director of the Extension Service, Director of Extension, and, since 1933, Dean of the Maine State College of Agriculture.

Countless friends will join *American Agriculturist* in congratulating Arthur Deering on this well-earned recognition of his great services to farmers and farming.

TEN YEARS OF SERVICE

ONE OF the agencies which make up the Farm Credit Administration, with headquarters for the Northeast at Springfield, Massachusetts, is the Springfield Bank for Cooperatives. It seems only

yesterday that the bank was started, but the calendar says that it has just completed ten years of service to the farm cooperatives of the Northeast.

As the name indicates, this bank does not loan to individuals but does something equally important—it helps to finance our farmer cooperatives.

Teamed up with the Bank for Cooperatives to form the Farm Credit Administration are the Federal Land Bank, the Production Credit Corporation, and the Intermediate Credit Bank.

WANT A GOOD HOME?

ON THIS page last summer I told you about one of my friends who was unfortunate enough to lose his wife, with the result that he needed a middle-aged woman to take charge of his home and carry on. That little story brought in a number of letters through which my friend secured a most excellent homemaker.

Now another of my friends similarly placed is looking for a woman to take charge of his home and a boy and girl seven and nine years old. This nice home is located on the outskirts of Ithaca, in the Cornell residential section, and has all modern conveniences. If you are looking for a real home and want to help make one, write *American Agriculturist*, Department L, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York, stating your qualifications, and we will pass on the information.

THE PERFECT GIFT

"Enclosed find check for \$5.00 for two copies of your book, *Growing up in the Horse and Buggy Days*. I ordered a copy last month and enjoyed the book so much that I am ordering two more copies to give to friends."—Mrs. C. E. C., New York.

CHRISTMAS orders are pouring in for this beloved book written by C. E. Ladd and E. R. Eastman so fast that we have had to hire an extra girl to take care of them. There is still time for you to get a copy for someone you love—someone to whom you want to give a Christmas gift that he or she will always treasure. Write *American Agriculturist*, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., and enclose \$2.50, and your copy will be mailed the same day we get your order either to you or to whomever you may designate, with a Christmas card saying it is from you.

ENCOURAGEMENT HELPS

"I read with great interest each issue of your paper. You surely hit the nail every time."—M. G., New York.

THE MANY letters that we get, with statements like the above, help a lot to lift us over these bad times, and we hope also that each issue of *American Agriculturist* does the same for you.

Sometimes we get letters complaining that there is a delay after you send in your money for a subscription before you get the paper. It does take some time to get your name listed in our great family of 200,000 subscribers, and to start the paper going to you regularly. Therefore, in order not to miss any issues, check the expiration date on your last issue, and be sure to keep the paper renewed well ahead of the expiration date.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

I AM INDEBTED to Miss Elizabeth A. Lightfoot of Corning, New York, for the following story, which comes from the old South:

Someone had been stealing a prominent white man's onions, so one evening when a great party was being held at his house the "white" set an old negro slave to watch the onion patch.

In the middle of the great dance the old negro rushed into the ballroom carrying a pretty black "kitty" with a white stripe down his back, and called:

"Massa! Massa! Heah dat ole man 'been stealin' youh on'ns! Smell his breath!"



Merry Christmas

TOUGH SOD

By E. R. Eastman

SYNOPSIS

Allen Clinton, a likeable "red-headed" young farmer, succeeds in his fight to organize a Farm Bureau in Lanark County, but in doing so makes a bitter enemy of Ezra Chittendon, hard-boiled boss of the county, and quarrels with his childhood sweetheart, Chittendon's daughter Helen.

After working hard all winter to put over the Farm Bureau TB cleanup campaign, Allen is arrested, accused of buying a TB condemned animal from Henry Wilson and covering up the brand. Allen's friends suspect Ezra is back of the plot.

Allen becomes attracted to pretty Betty Tyler, Farm Bureau stenographer, but believes her to be in love with County Agent Green. Meantime, District Attorney Frank Wood has fallen in love with Helen Chittendon, and his jealousy of Allen makes him determined to convict him in the coming trial.

CHAPTER XXII.

IT WOULD be hard to find two women so utterly different as Helen Chittendon and Sarah Munsen. Not only was there a wide gap in their ages, but they were totally unlike in temperament. Perhaps that was one reason for their close and life-long friendship.

Since she had been a child, Helen had gone to Sarah with confidences that she had given to no other person, not even her own parents. Beneath Sarah's somewhat forbidding exterior, Helen knew there was wisdom and a kind heart.

One evening in early September Sarah and Helen were together at Helen's house, and as was frequently their custom, they had been reading. After a while, Sarah laid down her book and said:

"Helen, I've had it in mind for some time to talk with you about your father."

"Why, what's the matter with Dad?"

"It's sort of a hard thing to put in words. But it seems to me that if he goes on as he has been in the last two or three years, he is just piling up a lot of trouble for himself and everybody else."

"What do you mean?" asked Helen quickly.

"Well, you know I've worked for your Pa pretty nearly all my life. I know his business, and I know what he thinks"—she kind of laughed—"sometimes almost before he does. I think this is the first time in my life that I ever said a thing about his business to anybody in the world. I wouldn't

do it now if I didn't think we ought to try to do something about it."

Then a little belligerently, Sarah added:

"I don't care what anybody says, Ezra Chittendon's a good man at heart. But he seems to do his darndest to prevent anybody knowing it. The last few years it seems to be growing on him to want to run everybody's business and everybody's life."

"I'm worried because I hate to see a good man like Ezra Chittendon bury all of his good impulses and just devote himself to getting more money and more power. I'm tired of seeing the parade of good American citizens that are supposed to have a will and a mind of their own come in there and have Mr. Chittendon tell them what they have to do."

"If that's what they want, what's wrong with it?"

"You know, Helen, that isn't what they want to do. They have to do it because your father gets control of their finances—a mortgage on their place or something like that. And then if they don't do what he says, he can make it hard for them. He never used to squeeze them very hard; now he's getting so he does, and that's even worse for him than it is for them."

"Why does he do it? We have money enough if Dad never worked another day. In fact, I wish he would retire. Maybe we could travel some together before it's too late."

"Huh!" said Sarah. "Ezra Chittendon isn't the retiring kind. You'll find him on the job as long as he can crawl to the office."

Then she added:

"I'll tell you why he does it. All men are natural-born dictators, and your Pa is no exception. He and all the others just love to say unto this man 'go' and he goeth, and to that man 'come' and he cometh."

"Aren't you a little hard on Dad, Sarah? He's never been that way with me. Always kind, loving and considerate."

"That's just why I'm talking to you. He is naturally kind, but he'll get as hard as flint if he goes on the way he is going. He's always obstinate," she added, "and haven't you noticed, Helen, how that has grown on him in recent years, how if anyone puts any obstacles in the way of what he wants to do, your Dad gets just absolutely mulish?"

"All big men are obstinate, or at

(Continued on Page 12)

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



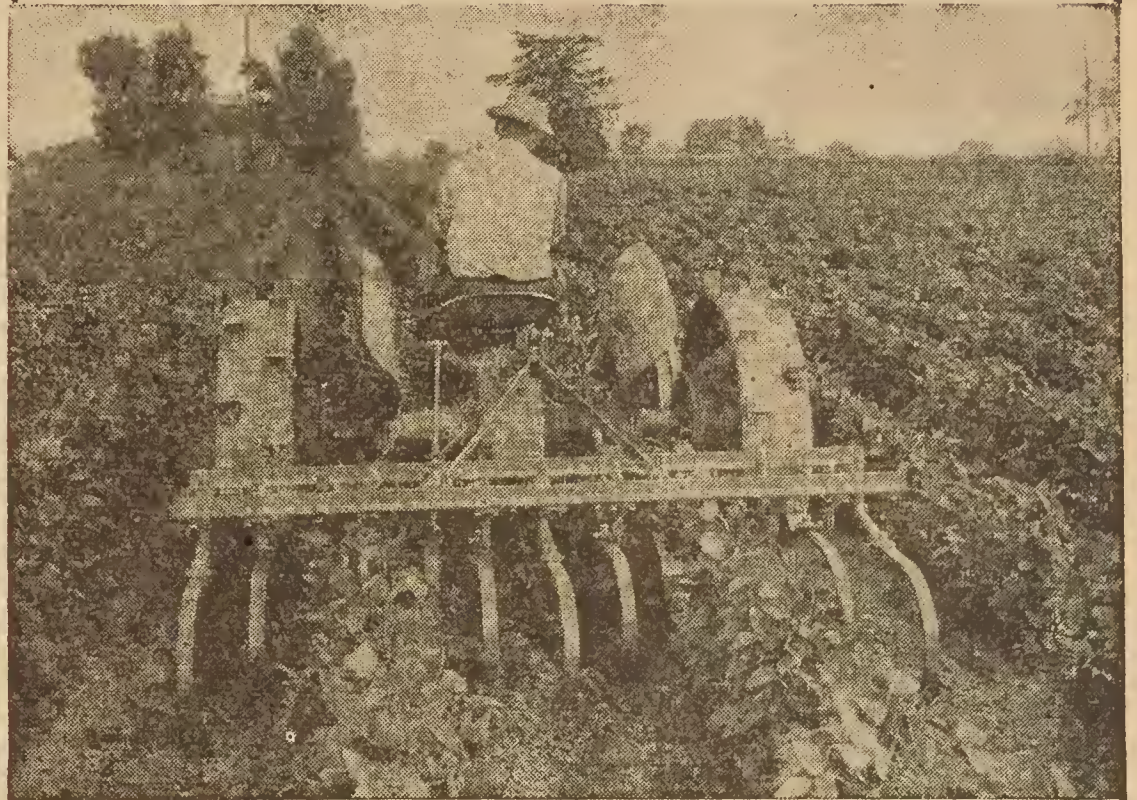
spring, they'll have to rush to get a mite, but mostly keep out of her sight, and all the time that I can swipe, I ride around and smoke my pipe.

MY NEIGHBOR don't know what to do now that he's got his fall work thru. He's painted all his buildings up and built a kennel for the pup, and cut the weeds and fixed the pump, he's kept the family on the jump. He's weaned the calves and gassed the grain, and helped in the war bond campaign, he's dipped the pigs and sprayed the pens, he's built some new roosts for the hens, he's put new wire on his fence, until his place looks like a gent's. Now he ain't got a thing to do except to worry and to stew because he can't find something that he's able to keep busy at.

But things like that don't worry me. I just hitch Bessie up, by gee, and joy-ride up and down the road, a-dodgin' guys that I have owed since plantin' time away last

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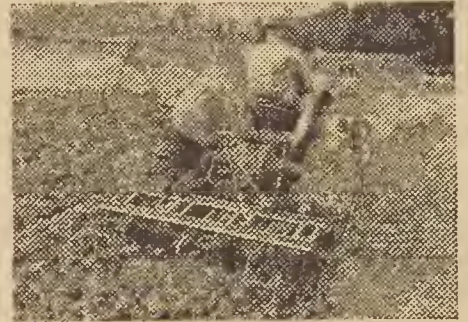


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But are you getting work out of your Ford-Ferguson Tractor the year 'round? Are you taking full advantage of its flexibility?—applying it to every possible job on your farm? Ferguson Implements are made to apply the advantages of the Ferguson System to almost every farming job. Ask your Ferguson dealer to tell you more about them.



SAW. Ferguson Hydraulic Control lifts the saw carriage off the ground and it is carried as part of the tractor. Operates on power take-off. Easily attached.



TILLER. An excellent all-purpose cultivator or sub-soiler. Spring-trip tines ride over obstructions and reset themselves without stopping tractor.



TANDEM DISC HARROW. On this disc the cutting angle of the blades can be changed instantly by finger tip control—from the driver's seat—without stopping. Comes with 16", 18" or 20" blades, in 5' or 6' widths.



WEEDER. The Ferguson Weeder can cover a lot of acreage in a day. It eliminates small weeds before they have a chance to start. Works over crops without damage. Breaks top crust for moisture conservation. Ends fold in for easy transport.



Keep 'em Running. This year, there won't be enough new implements to go around. So take care of the implements you have. If they need repair, see your Ferguson dealer now.

Write to Harry Ferguson, Inc., Dearborn, Mich., for your copy of "Flexible Farming" Booklet.



What's Chungking doing in Nevada?

THIS, YOU WILL SAY, is a strange-looking map of the U.S.A.

There's Chungking, China, right where you'd expect to find Elko, Nevada.

But we put it there to remind you that you can fly from Chicago to Chungking in 39 hours' elapsed time — about the same time it takes to travel from Chicago to Elko, Nevada, by train.

And that's why we put Moscow, Russia, where San Antonio, Texas, ought to be — and Singapore up near Seattle, Washington.

The number of hours shown over each of these foreign cities represents the elapsed time by air from Chicago to that foreign city. Its location on the map shows the approximate distance

you could travel in the U.S. by train in the same length of time.

Perhaps you hadn't thought of the world as being so small. But it is. Today, because of the long-range plane, *no spot on earth is more than 60 hours' flying time from your local airport.*

No longer, in a world shrunk so small, can there be such a thing as a hermit nation. Not when the Atlantic can be spanned in 372 minutes, and the broad Pacific in only 35 hours.

As a nation, we didn't fully understand this, at first. But when we did become aware of it, we quickly recognized the need for speeding the production of vast numbers of military aircraft, and training the personnel to fly, fight, and maintain them.

This has been done — is still being done. And

mastery of the air — which was not ours to begin with — is now helping to change the once-desperate hope of ultimate victory into a certainty.

After Victory, when we set about the task of securing our freedom and a lasting peace, the plane will take its rightful place as a tremendously constructive force, welding the peoples of the earth together in friendly trade and intercourse and mutual understanding.

CONSOLIDATED VULTEE AIRCRAFT CORPORATION operates 11 different plants, located as follows: San Diego, Calif.; Vultee Field, Calif.; Fort Worth, Texas; New Orleans, La.; Nashville, Tenn.; Wayne, Mich.; Allentown, Pa.; Tucson, Ariz.; Elizabeth City, N. C.; Dearborn, Mich.; Louisville, Ky.; and Miami, Fla. Member, Aircraft War Production Council.

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You, ★ ★ Your Farm and the WAR

Milk: We've seen no figures on the number of dairymen who applied for subsidy checks for October milk. However, one New York State county reports 4,000 eligible dairy farmers, with about 2,000 applying for the subsidy.

The Dairy Defense Association, recently organized, will resist attempts to remove federal legislation controlling oleo. Since the House Committee on Agriculture turned down a bill removing oleo restrictions, oleo interests are attempting to attach the Maybank bill to remove federal regulations on the manufacture and sale of colored oleo until six months after the war is over, as a rider on the Internal Revenue bill. Dairy interests charge that there is an attempt to rush the bill through Congress on the grounds that it would encourage oleo manufacture, which butter interests state is contrary to fact.

Wheat: The Office of Economic Stabilization has announced a subsidy program on wheat for flour. The subsidy is intended to permit millers to pay up to parity prices for wheat, and to sell flour at ceiling prices now in effect. The funds come from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Ceilings on No. 2 white soft wheat will give western New York growers around \$1.69 a bushel.

Corn: On December 4, the OPA announced an increase in the corn price ceiling from \$1.07 to \$1.18 at Chicago. At the same time they froze prices of oats, barley and sorghum grains until a permanent price order can be issued.

It's the general opinion in the Northeast that the increase is not sufficient to send much corn this way.

Pork: For three months, between November 17 and February 17 a farmer can slaughter on his farm, without a license or permit, pork grown by him, and sell it to persons off the farm. Don't misunderstand! Regulations still require collection of ration points, although ration points on pork cuts have been reduced by two points.

Apples: There is no price control on apples in boxes with net weight of 26 lbs. or less when not more than 5 boxes are sold at one time to one buyer, and when the boxes are shipped by express or parcel post. These are so-called "gift packages."

Seed Potatoes: Maximum prices for domestic and imported "certified" seed potatoes have been set by OPA at \$1 above established ceilings for U. S. No. 1 tablestock potatoes, and for "war-approved" seed potatoes at 50 cents above tablestock potatoes.

Beans: Consumers, it seems, will buy dry beans for about 2 cents a pound less. OPA has changed regulations on "mark-ups", and has reduced the spread between country shipper and retailer. Prices to bean producers have not been lowered.

Vegetables: The OPA has announced proposed ceiling prices for 13 vegetables for the fresh market. This will be followed by an official order, possibly with some changes. The vegetables affected are: lima beans, snap beans, cabbage, eggplant, lettuce, carrots, cucumbers, cauliflower, celery, peas, peppers, spinach and tomatoes.

tables affected are: lima beans, snap beans, cabbage, eggplant, lettuce, carrots, cucumbers, cauliflower, celery, peas, peppers, spinach and tomatoes.

Machinery: R. S. Williams, International Harvester Company, told meeting of New York State Farm Implement Dealers' Association that new farm equipment will not be available as fast as many farmers believe. Williams cautioned against putting off the repairing of old tools through belief that new ones could be bought next spring. It's good advice. If you can buy new equipment, the old equipment will be worth more if it can be put in shape. Winter is the time to do it.

An excellent way to use winter evenings is to estimate needs for fertilizer, spray materials, spare machinery parts and containers, and to get orders in early.

Salvage: Unfortunate is human tendency to get excited, then gradually cool off. This happened on salvage

which, although an old story, is still vital. Continue to save steel and iron, waste paper, and tin cans. The paper situation is especially critical. If a market for pulpwood is available, you can make good wages cutting it.

Waste Fat: Beginning December 13 housewives are receiving 2 brown 1-point stamps for each pound of waste fat turned in to a meat dealer.

BOND CONTEST WINNERS

Mrs. Stella Miller of West Chazy, Clinton County, New York, and thirteen-year-old Agnes Doody of North Branford, New Haven County, Connecticut, are the proud and happy winners of the Farm Credit Administration of Springfield War Bond Contest.

As was announced in *American Agriculturist*, other publications and by radio, the Farm Credit Administration offered substantial prizes in war bonds to the adult and the boy or girl

who wrote the best answer in less than one hundred words to the subject: "Why I buy War Bonds." Mrs. Miller won the adult contest and Miss Doody the Junior one. These two winners on Saturday, December 11, were the guests of Radio Station WEAJ in New York, and spoke on WEAJ's Modern Farm Program.

A few of the other winners in the contest are: **Seniors:** Mrs. Bertha S. Ballou, R. D. 1, Windsor, Vt. (2nd); Miss Florence E. Shaver, R. D. 1, Cobleskill, N. Y. (3rd). **Juniors:** John Albert Stone, Hawthorn Rd., Binghamton, N. Y. (2nd); Karin Anderson, Preble, N. Y. (3rd).

American Agriculturist offers its most hearty congratulations to the winners and to the Farm Credit Administration for stimulating interest in this necessary war effort.

Merry Christmas

HOW TO ORDER



Repair Parts

FOR CRAWLER TRACTORS

- Now is the time to put your Cletrac Crawler tractor in shape by making all repairs and replacements in advance of your busy season while parts and service may be more readily secured.
- WPB order L-53-b controls the distribution of repair parts for track-laying tractors. According to this order if a part is critical, the prescribed certification, date of your order, and use classification govern deliveries. Preference ratings do not affect shipments or shipping dates.

IF YOU ORDER PARTS BY MAIL

You must sign a certification in substantially the following form:

PURSUANT to the terms of Limitation Order L-53-b of the War Production Board the undersigned certifies to the seller and to the War Production Board that the following statements are correct:

- (I)..... Make and model of track-laying tractor(s) for which repair parts are sought. (II)..... Factory serial number(s).
- (III)..... Owner of track-laying tractor(s).
- (IV)..... Type of work being performed by track-laying tractor(s) described above (describe the job specifically, i. e., mining, logging, agriculture).
- (V)..... Contract number of war agency or P-19 or P-55 serial number and rating, if any.
- (VI) The purchaser hereby certifies that he has registered all construction equipment owned by him pursuant to the terms of Limitation Order L-196, unless exempt from the requirements of such order.
- (VII) The purchaser hereby certifies that the repair parts listed on the purchase order to which this certificate pertains are the minimum quantity of repair parts immediately necessary to put such track-laying tractor(s) in serviceable condition, and are not for stock.
- (VIII) The purchaser hereby certifies that he does not have like parts on hand or on order to repair the above-described track-laying tractor(s).

Date..... Name of purchaser.....
Address of purchaser.....
Get this form from your authorized Cletrac dealer or type and sign on the order which you mail him.

IF YOU ORDER PARTS BY TELEGRAM



WHEN parts are ordered by wire, the purchaser must include in the telegram: all information specified in items (I), (II), (III), (IV) and (V) of the written certification used for mail order, and the statement, "Certified under L-53-b." The tractor owner or an official duly authorized to make the certification must sign the wire. The statement, "Certified under L-53-b", shall constitute a certification to the seller and to the War Production Board of the correctness of all information included in the telegram and shall constitute a certification of all facts specified in items (VI), (VII), and (VIII) of the written certificate used for mail orders.

In such case, a copy of the outgoing telegram must be retained by the person placing the order and such copy must be signed by the owner or the authorized official of the company ordering the parts.

IF YOU ORDER PARTS BY PHONE



IN the case of a purchase order placed by telephone, the purchaser must state to the dealer at the time of placing the order, the substance of the written certification used for mail orders; and the person making the statement must be an official duly authorized to make the certification. He must furnish to the dealer, within 15 days after placing the purchase order, written confirmation of the order, bearing a written certification substantially in the form used for mail orders. In case of failure to receive written certification within the 15-day period, the dealer can not accept any other order from or deliver any additional repair parts to the purchaser until the written certification is furnished.

A Phone Order Must Be Confirmed With Written Certification

The Cleveland Tractor Co. is operating day and night manufacturing and shipping more repair parts than ever before. We shall continue to exert every effort to meet present day abnormal demands.

There is a Cletrac dealer near you who will be glad to furnish you forms covering the above certifications and who will assist you in every way in keeping your Cletracs in continuous every day service during this war period.

Order All Repair Parts From Your Cletrac Dealer

THE CLEVELAND TRACTOR CO. CLEVELAND, OHIO



BUILDERS OF CRAWLER TRACTORS FOR INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE; AND GENUINE CLETRAC REPAIR PARTS

Farmers and Dealers Oppose Western Cream

THE New York City Board of Health is considering an amendment to the New York City Sanitary Code which will permit on a permanent basis, for manufacturing purposes, the use of cream and condensed milk obtained from sources not under inspection of the New York City Department of Health.

If adopted, the proposal will permit western cream, uninspected by the city's health department, to come in to compete with cream from dairies in the New York milkshed which are inspected for the metropolitan market

and which must adhere to the rigid controls of the New York Department.

At a hearing held on short notice in New York City, Nov. 30, to which producer organizations and milk plant operators were invited, Deputy Commissioner Sol Pincus read the proposed change in the city's sanitation code and said the views of those present were desired before the Board of Health took final action.

Pincus explained that the board merely wanted to bring the New York market, so far as pasteurized cream is concerned, on the same basis as up-

state New York markets, Boston, Philadelphia, Connecticut, Washington and other markets which he said have, for some time, permitted western cream to enter. He pointed out that no New York State law prohibits entry of outside cream and thus there is no legal conflict.

He made a point of the permanent basis of the proposal and said under certain conditions that cream for manufacture of ice cream, sour cream, etc., and the use of condensed milk for manufacturing would be obtained from sources not under the city's inspection if the proposal is adopted.

Although it had been indicated that the proposal was the result of suggestions from one large national dealer, not a single voice was raised in support of the change at the conference.

Present were representatives of National Dairy, Bordens, many independent dealers, the Dairymen's League, Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency, Eastern Milk Producers' Cooperative Association, Farmers' Union of the New York Milkshed and many other groups of producers and dealers.

On the other hand, although not every dealer expressed himself, unanimous opposition to the proposal to admit uninspected cream was voiced by those who took the floor. Mr. Joe Eastlack, of Bordens, expressed repeated opposition and questioned the reason for the proposal. He said the New York market has "gotten by" much better than any of the other markets such as Boston, Connecticut, Philadelphia, Washington, Norfolk and others, and that New York City is much better supplied than the other markets. Those who supply this market, he said, expect a little consideration from the Board of Health. The higher standards of New York City are met by producers and dealers, he added, and "in spite of this, I don't think there is any place in the Middle East which enjoys milk at as low a price as the New York City market."

Mr. Eastlack several times took the floor to ask "what are the arguments of those who are behind this proposal? Who are they and what have they to say in support of the change?"

No one answered.

Irving Kotcher, president of Ferndale Dairies, said there was no shortage of cream, and cited storage figures. He, too, demanded "Who is behind this proposal and what do they want?" He said if the proposal is adopted prices to consumers will go up and the blend to producers will go down.

Archie Wright, speaking for the Farmers' Union of the New York milkshed, opposed the proposal.

Charles Baldwin, executive secretary of the Producers' Bargaining Agency, said the Agency opposes the proposed change and warned that the time given to study the matter was "very short."

Mr. Cameron of the Delaware County Co-Op at Delhi charged that the "Board of Health wants to give John L. Lewis a helping hand," declaring that by lowering the price to producers as the new regulation would, farmers would become desperate and "that's when Lewis goes to work. We don't want a lower price and we don't want Lewis," he thundered.

Ed Mather of the Dealers' Agency, said that while the agency had taken no action as a group, dealers individually questioned the reason for any such proposal.

Daniel Lieberman, representing a group of dealers, vigorously voiced opposition and declared he felt the Board of Health has an obligation both to consumers and producers and should keep faith.

John Hackett of United Milk Producers demanded "just one word at least by those who are in favor of this change."

There was no word.

Many others also voiced their opposition including John Aiello of Aiello Dairy Farms, Inc., of Heuvelton, N. Y. (who last month paid producers \$4.00 for their milk). He asked why western cream would be all right without the same inspection required by the city for milk produced in the shed. Mr. Abrahams of the health department who conducted the question period, admitted that it was a "good question" but declared he did not desire to answer it.

— A. A. —

Changing Values: We have talked much about the "inexpansibility of the human stomach" and the "inelastic total demand for food." But the war has proved to us that people's food buying is regulated by the dollar bills which they have in their pocketbooks.



...and so did his ragged army when they laid aside their muskets and went back to their farms. There they raised the things they needed... sheep for wool and mutton, flax for cloth they wove at home, hogs for meat and "cracklins," cattle for leather and substantial roast beef, grain they ground themselves. Wood from the surrounding forests kept them warm in winter. That was making the most of what they had at hand. *That was diversified farming.*

Since that day, most farms do not have as many different crops. Instead, they grow and produce only those crops that fit naturally together.

In our business, diversification follows the same principle. We prepare products that are related. For example, we make salad oils because the same knowledge that enables us to make fine lard is used in processing oils. The same salesmen and delivery equipment may be used in the sale and handling of all of our prod-

ucts. Our by-products and our other products are all related, and naturally fit into our business. That is practical diversification.

So, over a period of years, there has never been a year when some departments of Swift & Company did not make money and some lose. For example, the less favorable earnings of our fresh meat departments during 1943 were offset by earnings in the non-meat departments.

The following films are for your use:

"A Nation's Meat"

"Cows and Chickens, U. S. A."

SWIFT & COMPANY

CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

Through many years, Swift & Company's net profits from ALL sources have averaged but a fraction of a penny a pound.

Bargaining Agency Holds Annual Session

AT THE 7th annual meeting of the Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency, Inc., at Syracuse, N. Y., on December 7, Frank E. Snyder of Liberty, Pennsylvania, was reelected President; Leon Chapin of Bangor, N. Y., Vice-President; E. D. Hakes of Pitcher, Secretary. Treasurer George Pelton of Adams resigned as a result of being drafted, and G. Lester Dumont of Malone, New York, was elected Treasurer. New directors elected are T. E. LaPorte of Ellenburg, and George Chamberlain of Adams.

Resolutions passed included:

An expression of deep loss and sincere regret in the deaths of Leigh Kirkland, Carl Ladd, Earl Flansburgh, and E. S. Savage.

Commendation of the stand taken by farm organizations in their opposition to food subsidies.

A recommendation to the President, Food Administrator Jones, and to Congress that something be done quickly to make corn available for northeastern cows and hens.

A recommendation that immediate consideration be given to a more adequate supply of year-round labor on dairy and poultry farms, that draft boards defer insofar as possible all farm workers who are making an important contribution to food production, that farm prices be allowed to rise enough to allow farmers better to compete with industry in hiring help, and that a plan be developed for proper recognition of the war contribution of deferred farm workers.

A request to the Office of Price Administration that point values of beef be adjusted to provide a better market for cull cows and veal calves. It was pointed out that point values for beef are so high and consumers have been able to buy so little beef that prices of cull cows are ruinously low.

Pledging the efforts of the Bargaining Agency towards defeating legislation that would permit the manufacture and sale of any product in imitation of butter.

Speakers at the meeting included E. R. Eastman, Editor of *American Agriculturist*; Romeyn Berry, farmer and contributor to *American Agriculturist*; A. K. Getman of the New York State Department of Education; W. I. Myers, Dean of the New York State College of Agriculture; and J. A. McConnell, General Manager of G. L. F.

—A. A.—

MILK SUBSIDY BEFORE CONGRESS

The Senate Agricultural Committee has approved a bill forbidding the continuation of the present milk subsidy and requiring an immediate increase of one cent a quart in the price of fluid milk. Sponsored by Senators John McClellan of Arkansas and James Eastland of Mississippi, the bill would also require a survey of milk production costs by areas, and the establishment of new and flexible ceiling prices which could be revised at six-month intervals.

Now before the Senate Banking Committee is another bill already approved by the House which would end all food subsidies after December 31.

—A. A.—

FIFTY YEARS

At Christmas time, Ralston Purina Company will celebrate its fiftieth anniversary of service to American farmers. During that entire fifty years William H. Danforth, Chairman of the Board, has been a guiding spirit in Ralston Purina's steady growth. Through his column "I Dare You," readers of *American Agriculturist* have become acquainted with Mr. Danforth's inspiring individuality and philosophy. Over the years a number of our younger readers have become personally acquainted with Mr. Danforth at Camp Miniwanca, Shelby, Michigan.

American Agriculturist adds its congratulations to the many that will be received by the Ralston Purina Company and Mr. Danforth.

"SEEING IS BELIEVING"
when you look at the
finest tractor tire made!

YOU don't have to rely on anyone else's say-so when it comes to picking out the most efficient tractor tire. You can tell *just by looking at its tread* how a tire will work in the field. That's why we ask you to take a good look at the tire shown here—the great Goodyear Sure-Grip with its famous O-P-E-N C-E-N-T-E-R tread.

Notice that the lugs are *not joined down the center*. This self-cleaning tread has no corners or "pockets" to pack up with earth and cause slippage. That means more work in less time, and with less fuel.

Next, you'll notice that these lugs are deep, sharp-edged and evenly spaced. That tells you this tire gives sure-gripping, smooth-rolling traction—backward as well as forward—with no jerks. Finally, you see that each lug is wider at the base than at the top—*buttressed* against lug tear.

And, fully as important as all these features, you see "Goodyear"—the greatest name in rubber—on this tire. That tells you *in one word* there's no finer tire made—whether it's built with natural rubber or synthetic rubber!

O-P-E-N C-E-N-T-E-R
No Mud Traps

BUTTRESSED BASE
Guards against lug tear

EVEN SPACING
Guards against jerks

BUY WAR BONDS
to Speed Victory

GOOD YEAR
THE GREATEST NAME IN RUBBER
Sure-Grip Tractor Tires

Remember—
the same matchless experience that enables Goodyear to build the world's best tractor tires also produces other superior rubber products for the farm—including **AUTO TIRES • TRUCK TIRES • BELTS • and SPRAY HOSE**

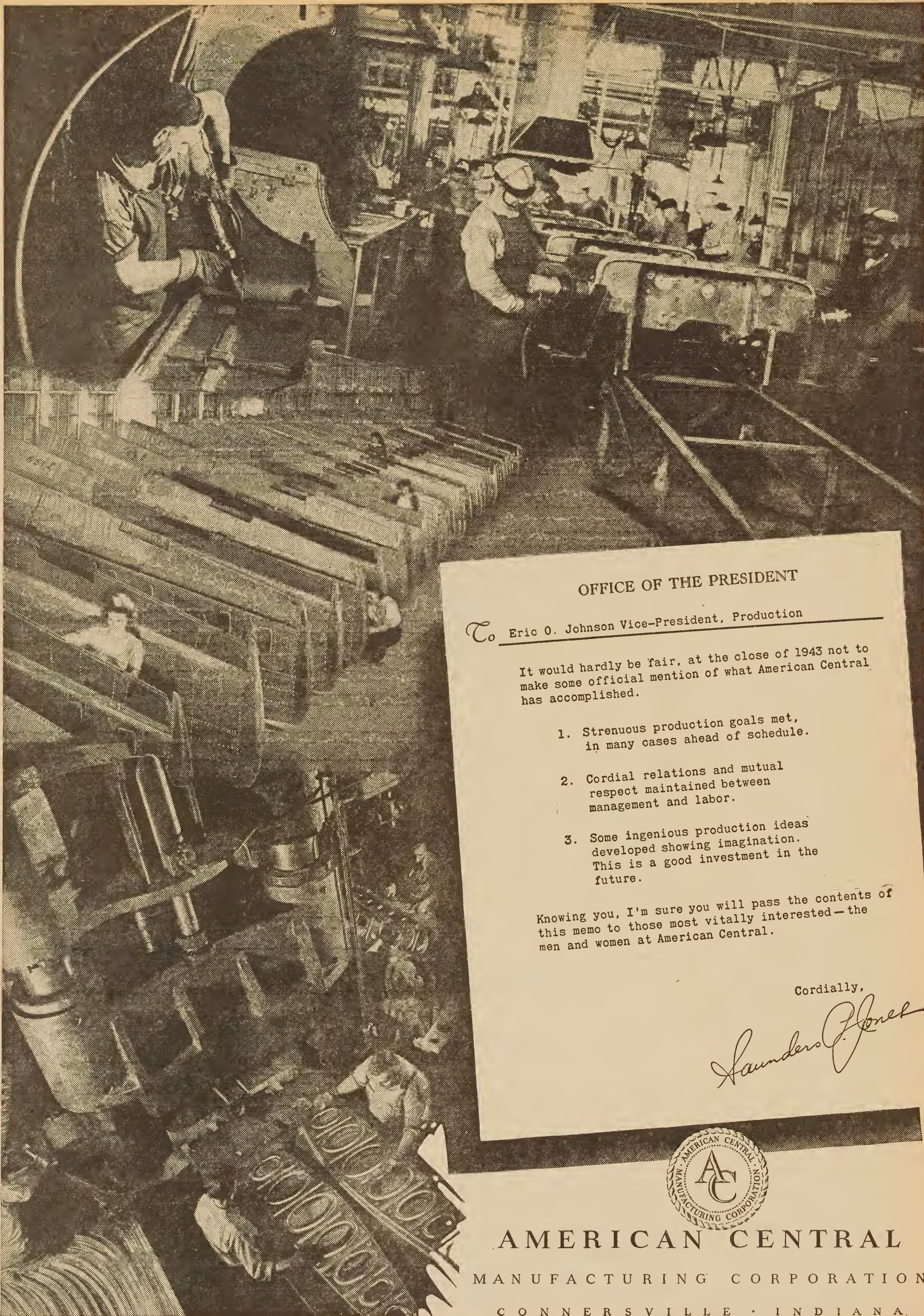
Sure-Grip—T. M. The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company

Burpee's VEGETABLES
5 of Burpee's Best—Carrot, Lettuce, Beet, Radish and Tomato—a 10c-Pkt. of seeds of each, all 5 postpaid for just 10c—send dime today! Burpee's Seed Catalog Free.
W. ATLEE BURPEE CO.
Philadelphia 32, Pa., or Clinton, Iowa

War Bonds have a double value. Buying them helps win the war, and your investment draws good interest and is SAFE.

KILL ALL WEEDS WITH FIRE! AEROIL TORCHES burn parasites, split giant rocks, sprays, has 99 uses. SINE EQUIPMENT, 376AA, QUAKERTOWN, PA.

Hotel GREAT NORTHERN
Now Under the Ownership and Management of JACK DEMPSEY'S BROADWAY RESTAURANT CORP.
Centrally located in midtown New York. Near Radio City, theatres, fine shops. **\$3** Large comfortable and attractive ROOM AND BATH from per day.
118 WEST 57th ST., NEW YORK
J. A. MacDONALD, Mgr.



OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

To Eric O. Johnson Vice-President, Production

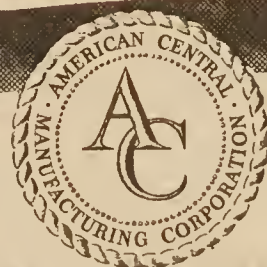
It would hardly be fair, at the close of 1943 not to make some official mention of what American Central has accomplished.

1. Strenuous production goals met, in many cases ahead of schedule.
2. Cordial relations and mutual respect maintained between management and labor.
3. Some ingenious production ideas developed showing imagination. This is a good investment in the future.

Knowing you, I'm sure you will pass the contents of this memo to those most vitally interested—the men and women at American Central.

Cordially,

Launders J. Jones



AMERICAN CENTRAL
MANUFACTURING CORPORATION
CONNERVILLE · INDIANA

Vegetable Ceilings

By Paul Work

THE VEGETABLE grower who fails to study the proposed vegetable price ceiling regulations is due for some tribulation if they become effective. If a man goes to the trouble and expense of growing plants, fertilizing, and managing for early July cabbage and then finds that he is limited to a local ceiling of \$43. a ton (a little over 2 cents a pound), he will be out of luck unless he pays less for labor than most people and gets an exceptionally high yield. If the grower knows the regulations he is likely to omit early July cabbage, and to specialize in August cabbage for which the same ceiling prevails.

The situation with reference to celery is about the same, with the breaks between a distant basing point and a basing point of all producing areas, coming July 1. For snap beans it is July 16. New York growers of peas, lettuce, and carrots have the benefit of California basing points during all months of the year.

This is the sort of thing that growers need to watch and, more than that, they need to express their views as to what ought to be done. If those who are guiding the destiny of the nation think we should not have early maturity crops in the North, the regulations are good. But people want vegetables all of the time and they have the money to pay for them. Moreover the public pays a plenty for, say, cabbage when the basing point is in Mississippi. Late cabbage ceilings jumped from \$43. a ton to \$92. a ton on December 1, 1943 when basing points changed from all producing areas to Texas, Florida, and California.

Another good one that growers in New York probably have paid little attention to is the freight subsidy on apples from the State of Washington to eastern markets. What will this mean when all pressure groups from one end of the country to the other get busy, seeking to have their costs equalized? Of course they will go after equalization on costs that are high and will not do much about their advantages.

Potato-Vegetable Session

The New York State Vegetable Growers' Association and the Empire State Potato Club are to meet at the Hotel Utica in Utica, New York on January 5 and 6, 1944. The usual dinner meeting to consider business of the Association will be held Tuesday evening, January 4.

The meeting of the N.Y.S.V.G.A. is largely concerned with how war-time regulations are affecting the commercial vegetable producer's ability to do his job in feeding the nation. The Association is devoting special effort to unifying the vegetable interests of the state so that a united voice for the whole industry may be at least partially substituted for the many voices that are now heard in Washington.

It is important that the affiliated local associations be definitely represent-

ed, and they are asked to hold meeting prior to the Utica meeting so that their problems, views and wishes may be duly recorded.

Wednesday and Thursday afternoons are to be devoted to joint sessions of both organizations when Dean W. I. Myers of the New York State College of Agriculture will speak on the agricultural outlook, M. C. Bond on ceiling goals and supports, State Commissioner of Agriculture Chester C. DuMond, subject not yet announced, and R. A. Polson, State Supervisor of Labor, who will speak on the labor situation.

Three movies are booked for the meetings: Labor Saving in Potatoes,

prepared by the New York State College of Agriculture; Soldiers of the Soil—DuPont; and Guardians of Plants, a DuPont presentation of insecticides.

—A. A.—

CABBAGE PLANTS

How long should cabbage seed be planted before the approximate date I want to set them out?

From 6 to 8 weeks is the right time.

—A. A.—

LIME FOR ALFALFA

Is it possible to add enough lime to a field in one year so that alfalfa will grow?

Perhaps, but it is not a recommended practice. Better start at least a year ahead of the time alfalfa is seeded. Where lime is spread on plowed ground and harrowed in, it doesn't get mixed with any considerable depth of

soil. The "sweetening" of the soil can be hastened by plowing under half the application of lime and spreading the other half after the land has been plowed.

—A. A.—

COLD POTATOES

Is there anything that can be done to potatoes that have been held at too low a temperature until they taste sweet?

Holding such potatoes at about 50° F. for a week will improve the taste.

—A. A.—

SOYBEANS

How much soybeans would I have to add to a mixture of home grown grains to bring the fat content of the mixture up to 4%?

Twenty pounds of soybeans to each 100 pounds of home grown grain will do the trick.



Can I get ENOUGH SODA?

Chilean nitrate's chief assets are its high efficiency, its good physical condition, its excellent shipping, storing and safe-handling qualities, and your long familiarity with the product. You know how to use it and what to expect of it.

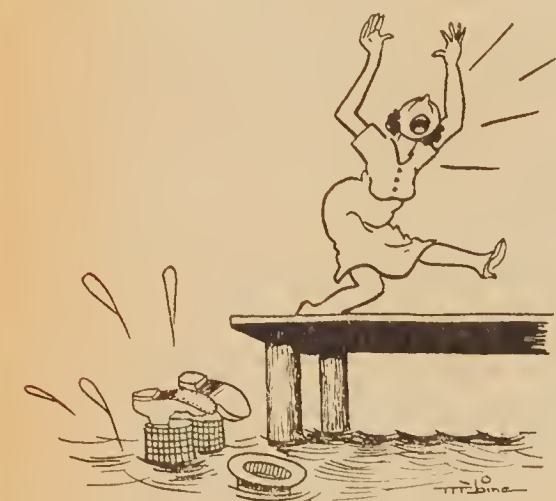
That is why so many farmers are asking today, "Can I get enough Soda?"

★ ★ ★ ★

Adequate nitrogen for the '43-'44 farm goals is vital to the whole crop program. Chilean nitrate, tried, proven, and known for generations to farmers and to the fertilizer industry, is an important part of that program. Ample reserves of this product will be a factor of safety in the whole nitrogen situation.

Chilean nitrate maintains warehousing, conditioning and bagging facilities in 17 U.S. ports. These facilities have made on-time delivery possible when and where the Soda is needed.

We pledge, if ships to bring in the nitrate can be provided, that farmers may continue to depend upon the same efficient service they have had from Chilean nitrate for the past many years.



"Help! Help! My husband's got all our ration books in his pocket!"

TOUGH SOD

(Continued from Page 5)

least determined," said Helen. "I wouldn't give two cents for a man that wasn't ambitious and didn't want to get ahead."

"The right kind of ambition is all right," answered Sarah mildly, "but not the kind of ambition that makes a man push ahead at the expense of his fellowmen."

"Are you trying to tell me, Sarah, that my Dad isn't fair in his business dealings?"

"Well, he's honest to a penny, if that's what you mean. He would never take a dollar that didn't belong to him."

Sarah hesitated, and then took the plunge.

"Answer your own question, Helen. Do you think your Pa has been fair in the way he has fought the new agricultural course here in the high school, the County Farm Bureau, and — Allen Clinton?"

Helen blushed, and said:

"It takes two to make a quarrel. I don't think that Allen has been very tactful or maybe very fair in things he's said about my Dad and done in connection with the Farm Bureau and this TB test business."

Then she paused, and began again:

"Sarah, maybe I shouldn't ask you this. Don't answer if you don't think you should. But people are saying that that TB cow was planted purposely in Al Clinton's dairy. Some even say that my Dad had a hand in get-

REMEMBERING

By Mildred Goff.

A stable is a quiet place
On Christmas Eve.
It holds a strange and special grace;
And some believe
When bells upon the midnight peal
To greet the King,
Devoutly then the cattle kneel,
Remembering.

For cattle saw a Baby's face,
Heard Mary pray.
A stable is a holy place
On Christmas Day.

ting it put there. Do you think that is so?"

Sarah's eyes flashed as she replied: "You ought to know your Dad better than to ask a question like that. I don't know about that cow being 'planted', as you call it, in Al's dairy, but I do know that your Pa would never do a thing like that."

"I do know it, really," said Helen. "But I wanted to hear you say so. There's another thing that's being talked about, too. People are saying that Al Clinton can never get a fair trial in this county because the county judge who will try the case is a friend of Dad's and will do what Dad says. Some folks say the judge is crooked, too."

"Poppycock!" snapped Sarah. "Judge Hanford is an old fool, but he's honest. Of course I know that it won't



If she could talk she would beg for "LIME CREST"

Now, more than ever before, when the seasonal milk flow falls off, the answer is *minerals*. Soil depletion and protein scarcity make mineral feeding in the ration real insurance for keeping up the size of the milk check. Calcium deficiency is one of the first things experienced dairymen suspect when the herd's volume of milk lessens.

"Lime Crest" Calcite Formula MIC-8009 Supplies Necessary Minerals

This formula contains adequate amounts of calcium, manganese, iodine and other "associated" minerals in trace amounts. It will help you get more milk, raise better calves and clear up certain troubles at calving and breeding time.

We will be happy to send you free booklet — "Mineral Highlights for Dairy Animals."

"Back the Attack" — Buy War Bonds



LIMESTONE PRODUCTS CORPORATION
OF AMERICA • Box 141, Newton, New Jersey

STARLINE "DAN" the Barn Equipment Man

... is working Night and Day FOR UNCLE SAM



Exclusive Features Originated, Perfected and Patented

Starline Equipment Has Converted Thousands Of Dairy Barns Into Defense Plants TO PRODUCE MORE MILK FOR VICTORY 24 hours a day — 7 days a week.

—saving many man-hours feeding and watering cows and cleaning the barn.

—enabling women, children and over-aged men to do the work of stronger men now in the fighting forces and munitions plants.

—saving valuable "cow-hours"; keeping all cows in the production line by prevention of diseases and accidents which otherwise throttle production.

FOOD WILL WIN THE WAR

Milk is in the first line of the food forces and Starline equipment means more milk. Keep your cows safe, clean and comfortable by keeping your Starline equipment in shape.

Tell us your equipment needs. Let us tell you what can be had within government limitations, and how you can make the most of it — without waste either now or later.

Whatever your problems or needs may be consult your nearest Starline dealer, or write to

STARLINE, INC. DEPT. K. 12, ALBANY, NEW YORK

Buy War Bonds Now — Buy Equipment after the War

STARLINE HELPS NELLIE WORK OVERTIME



Hay Grappler

Hay Carrier

Curb Clamps

Self Cleaning Track

Cannon Ball Door Hanger

Arch Stalls

Rust Shields

Alignment Device

Taper Top Curbs

Water Bowls

Litter Carrier

make your Dad feel bad if Al Clinton is found guilty, but as far as his scheming to make the trial unfair, that's nonsense and you know it."

"Of course it is, Sarah. But then, what are you worried about? You say Dad's growing more obstinate and getting unfair in some of his business, but what can we do about that?"

"You talk to him," suggested Sarah. "You know he thinks more of you than of everything else in the world all put together, including even his business. If you talk to him right, he'll listen."

"All right, I will," said Helen, simply. Then, looking Sarah directly in the face, Helen said impishly:

"Why are you so interested in Dad's faults and foibles, Sarah?"

For once Sarah looked flustered, and her face and neck turned a deep red.

"You—you might be surprised!" was all she vouchsafed in reply, and a few minutes later she said goodbye to Helen and started home. As she left the house she met Ezra. They greeted each other briefly. Ezra went on in, said hello to Helen, sat down by the reading table, opened his paper, adjusted his spectacles, and was just nicely started when Helen said:

"Dad, we don't talk together as much as we used to, and I miss it. Let's have a little visit."

Rather reluctantly Ezra laid aside his paper, and looking over the top of his spectacles at her, said:

"Well, go ahead. What about?"

Summoning all her courage, Helen proceeded to "lay the cards on the

table" with the same bluntness her father used to a farmer who hadn't met his mortgage payments. She told him friends and neighbors were saying that Ezra Chittendon was so ambitious that he wasn't fair in his business dealings; that he was reactionary — an old die-hard; that in order to show up the Farm Bureau and the TB campaign, he had seen to it that a branded cow was planted in Al Clinton's dairy.

For good measure, she reported the gossip that Judge Hanford was a crooked politician; that Al would never get a fair trial because the Judge and her father were friends.

Reminding her father that he had never had time to go on a trip with her mother while she was alive, she proposed that he leave the business in charge of his foreman, and that they go on a trip together. She made it quite clear that she believed none of this gossip, even though she was convinced that Al was innocent.

Ezra said nothing until Helen's rush of words had ended. Then, his face livid, he jumped up from his chair and for a moment she almost thought he was going to strike her. Never in her life had she seen her Dad so angry as he was now.

"It's a damn lot of lies and nonsense. Do you, my own daughter, believe that stuff?"

She got out of her chair to face him. Almost as tall as he, she stood her ground and looked unflinchingly in his face. No stranger would have had

(Continued on Page 21)

WE'RE READY

(Continued from Page 1)

was very poor. Some fields were practically a failure, and I am a bit ashamed to confess that we had only a little more than twenty bushels per acre. Normally I feel that anything less than forty bushels indicates some mistake somewhere, but this year we had a good alibi. To begin with there was a long period during last winter when fields were ice-covered, rather than snow-covered, and when spring belatedly arrived there was a long stretch of thawing days and hard freezing nights so that a good many plants simply gave up the struggle to live.

So far as oats are concerned, the crop was almost the shortest within anybody's recollection. I say this, making allowance for the fact that concerning such matters as good crops or poor crops, cold weather or hot, rain or drought, we all have short and uncertain memories.

I am quite unable to explain the poor oat crop. Everybody knows that oats do best with fairly abundant moisture and cool weather; hence the fact that one year with another, it is the earliest sown oats that fill the bin. It is true that last spring all oats got away to a late start, but even so the weather until late July might be characterized as moist and cool. Somehow or other it was weather that made a big hay crop, but it failed to grow good oat straw. Somewhere along the line something went very wrong. Perhaps some reader of *American Agriculturist* would like to diagnose the trouble.

A season such as this might well lead to a searching of the heart as to whether we may not be clinging too closely to oats and barley. Both of them are age-old crops grown on almost all northeastern farms as long as there have been white men on this side of the Atlantic. The agronomists have long pointed out that the oat crop gives less nutrients per acre than most other grain or forage crops. On this farm we sow a 50-50 by measure mixture of oats and barley and think we do very well indeed if we get a ton of grain per acre, which usually means fifty bushels or less of a mixture that will weigh from, say, forty to forty-four pounds per bushel. I am afraid this is a maximum rather than an average crop. Nearly always we can beat this per acre *tonnage* (not bushels) with wheat. Perhaps some day we shall learn to produce, say, two-thirds this weight of soy beans and, if so, oats might well find a much smaller place in the farm economy.

Years ago before the coming of the silo, this locality husked considerable hard, yellow, eight-rowed flint corn, the type of corn we had grown from colonial days. It now seems to be demonstrated that there are dent corns of the Cornell 11 type which are equally early and which will one year with another give a larger yield. I am going to indulge in this bit of prophecy: to wit, that in coming years corn grown for grain and picked in the field by machine will have a large place in our local dairy economy. I can easily believe that the present tight feed situation—especially the acute shortage of corn—may lead to a switch in farm practices that will remain after the present abnormal conditions are past. It is undebatable that making our farms more nearly self-sufficient would make for a more secure and prosperous agriculture.

Early or Late Stabling

Every year when the chilly October nights come on, there is a question that I debate with myself and talk about with my neighbors, and in the end have no really clear convictions. That question is just this: "How cold and unpleasant should the nights get before we stable the herd?"

Every dairyman knows the temptation to keep cattle in the pasture at night as long as possible. It saves labor, saves drawing manure and makes it easier to produce clean milk. On the other hand, the time comes when certainly they must be stabled. Just when this should be is a matter concerning which good dairymen disagree. I remember years ago reading an article which declared that "a cow stable should be warm enough so that a man will be comfortable loafing in his shirt sleeves." I take it that this is an extreme and mistaken view.

Sometimes I talk with a neighboring farmer, who is perhaps the best dairyman I know. He gets high production and sometimes he makes more than a ton and a half of milk a day in one barn. He does not worry much about early stabling and believes that if only a cow is chuck full of good feed, she does not in the least mind frosty nights. I would like to accept this with the stipulation that the weather be pleasantly dry. I find it hard to believe that a cow is really happy on a rainy night, even if the temperature is above the freezing point.

One thing that might enter into our thinking is the fact that our dairy cattle are descended from the wild

oxen of Europe—a species that ranged the forest and lived in the open in a region that was often snow-covered in winter. Probably the standards of comfort for a cow and a man are a good way apart.

One thing I am pretty sure of. We cannot profitably switch back and forth between the stable and the field—inside one night because it is chilly, and outside the next because it is warmer. The cow is a creature of habit and we must not break up her regular routine. The first two or three nights in the stable mean a drop of production.

It is a favorite declaration of mine that farming makes progress by the slow and painful method of trial and error. The most potent force for agricultural advancement is not the college of agriculture or farm bureau or agricultural experiment station, but rather the example of one man to another. Most of us get our inspiration that way. Good farming is like good conduct: It is *caught* rather than *taught*. I take much satisfaction in feeling that in the technique of his business, in general intelligence and in good citizenship, the farmer is keeping fully abreast of the age in which he lives.

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★ NORTHEAST MARKETS PAGE ★

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By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

LET US see where we find ourselves with our livestock right now, along just with some "guesses" as to what we may expect.

CATTLE: Cows for meat purposes are selling way below any time in the past two years. Not because the people haven't the money or the inclination for hamburgers and bologna, but simply because they haven't the points. In fact, the East has been so short of points that for the first time in my memory New York State has furnished the Midwest with killing cows in carload lots, most of them going as far back West as Chicago. Who ever thought our northeast meat production would have been "sabotaged" to a point where our farmers would be furnishing the West with meat? But at a tremendous loss to our dairymen.

Cattle bought last spring just for grazing are losing a barrel of money if marketed now. They must be carried through the winter on at least good rough feed to have any hopes of paying out. Cattle of all classes have already been over-marketed, receipts will stop abruptly and then all cattle will advance two or three dollars a hundred within a very short time. This will probably be within a few short weeks. Next spring and early summer, cattle will be very short and high unless more and more rules, regulations, and directives continue to be added and added.

HOGS: Probably hogs have received more bureaucratic attention than any other species and are therefore the most jumbled. When the ceiling was put on hogs it broke them at least \$1.00 a hundred and while that ceiling has now proved to be stationery, the promised floor was made of rubber or just a lie. Today, all hogs are selling way below their true value, in this way. With a floor of \$13.75 for 200 lb. hogs, buyers are refusing to pay this unless they can buy 190 lb. hogs (which incidentally are worth just as much) way below this \$13.75 price, and thereby get an average on their total purchase down around \$12.50 to \$12.75. Everyone in the industry agrees that without any government "floor" the average price would be at least \$13.50 or better. So make all your hogs weigh 225 lbs. or a little better before marketing.

Last year, figures on hogs proved to be around 20 million head wrong. The reason given was that they were kept at home. This year their estimates will approach 30 million head wrong. Wonder how they will explain that? All season we've heard nothing but how hogs were eating all the corn — hogs

eating all our food—millions and millions of them, until little pigs here in New York State sold for less than \$1.00 a head. Now where are they? To be sure there will be lots of hogs marketed in the next three months, but nothing like the numbers talked about that were going to force us to eat soybeans and call it beefsteak. By spring the only reason we will have to eat beans will be that there is not enough pork to go around.

LAMBS: With sheep and lambs it has already happened. Good lambs are now bringing \$15.00 and the shortage is here. In the last two months have had to ship over 3,000 northeast lambs somewhere, anywhere, where there were points enough to absorb them. Just one packer buyer told me he had bought nearly 15,000 ewes, from yearlings up in age, in the past three months out of the Northeast to kill. Now those same packers, but principally the public who couldn't get any of that cheap meat because of lack of points, are now going to have to pay "through the nose" for what they do get. Lambs will work very high but in all probability they will then place a ceiling on them.

HORSES: Horses continue to be almost unsalable but they are short enough in numbers now so that this also will be temporary. They will be comparatively high again this spring, perhaps higher than most people think.

Now, I see, they are granting about thirty per cent more meat points to the general public. That's like giving them tickets to the theater after the show is over.

—A. A.—

GO TO GRASS

New England farmers should "go to grass" in the opinion of Dr. Elmer Ekblaw, famed geographer of Clark University. Not in an uncomplimentary sense, or in a facetious vein is such advice offered, but rather to emphasize Ekblaw's belief that the success of Yankee agriculture must depend on a well planned system of grass and green crop production for dairy feed and on pasture improvement.

Speaking at the Second War Conference of New England Council, November 18th, he called for a development not only of present grazing land in New England but also for reclaiming of some portions of our forest lands for pastures. This would make possible more extensive dairy farming in the valleys and production of sheep in the highlands.

Advantages of grass land and pasture improvement by forest reclamation listed by Dr. Ekblaw are: (1) best use of much of our crop land is in production of nutritious grass for animal feeds; (2) Increased fertility will result by conversion of forest land to pastures; (3) grass is as good as forest growth for the checking of erosion; (4) conditions will be more favorable for wild life and game in areas of alternate grass and forests ("There is very little bird life in deep forests"); (5) Scenic value of New England and resulting attraction of tourist trade will be enhanced by development of open land mixed with forests.—W.E.P.

OLD BARN

By Mildred Goff.

Old barns are eloquent. They speak of garnered yields From summer's golden fields. They hold the sound and scent Of rainy afternoons When, sheltered from the weather, A farm boy mended leather And whistled aimless tunes.

Barns radiate content; They hold so much of living, Of harvest and thanksgiving. Old barns are eloquent.

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Around the Henhouse

With L. E. WEAVER

PLAY SAFE WITH VITAMIN A

WHEN salt is put into water it disappears. It dissolves. Fat poured into water does not dissolve. Some substances will dissolve in fat but will not dissolve in water. Vitamins A, D and E are such substances. They are said to be fat-soluble.

Vitamin B has become a great swarm of Bs, thiamin, riboflavin, niacin, pantothenic acid, and many other factors. All these, along with vitamin C, are readily dissolved in water. They are the water-soluble group.

Thus it comes about that when milk, which is rich in many vitamins, is put through a cream separator the A, D, and E vitamins go into the cream, and thus into the butter, while that swarm of B vitamins remains in the skim milk.

All of which has nothing to do with this item about vitamin A except to introduce it. Laying hens and growing chicks have always needed plenty of vitamin A, but there has always been such a generous supply in ordinary mashes that no one has had to give it much thought. But now things may be different. The supply of vitamin A is limited. It could easily happen that a mash would not carry all that the birds need.

One of our readers is aware of this possibility. He has written for an explanation of what appears to him to be a contradiction. He wants to know how it can be that hens will keep well and lay well when fed wheat and barley and no corn, when it is the corn only that supplies vitamin A.

Of course the answer is that when corn is left out of the ration, much more vitamin A must be—and normally is—supplied from some other source. One good way to do this is to give the hens some bright green second-cutting alfalfa or clover hay. They are fond of it. If a hundred hens eat one pound of leaves a day they will be getting almost the same amount of vitamin A that would be supplied by a scratch grain made up one-half of corn and fed 50-50 with mash.

To those who feed a standard modern laying mash this question of insufficient Vitamin A probably is not important. No doubt all companies that are equipped with laboratories that make analyses of all alfalfa meal or other sources of Vitamin A used in that feed will see to it that no deficiency occurs. I do know, however, that a few cases of vitamin A deficiency have been found in laying flocks within the past year. So, as an insurance against possible trouble I would feed some extra alfalfa or clover.

It has been suggested that small amounts of fish oil be added where hay is not available, but probably this should be avoided as far as possible because of the scarcity of oil.

* * *

THEY GOT THE RATS

At a poultry meeting near Dundee in Yates County it was generally agreed that rats are more numerous than usual this fall. One man told of killing more than fifty with the aid of a dog. Another told of taking ad-

vantage of the empty house between selling the old hens and bringing in the pullets. With no feed around, the rats became hungry enough that they cleaned up poisoned bait in one night. Dozens of dead rats littered the place next day.

Still another told of his rat-proofed grain room into which the rats chewed a hole. One evening a neighbor came in. They plugged the hole from the outside, then went in and killed the trapped rats with clubs.

* * *

BROILERS? HOW COME?

A year ago we had all our available brooding space filled with broilers. It was what the government had requested, and we made a little money on the venture. Now the government is suggesting that fewer broilers be grown. Feed is short, and it is thought to be better to feed laying hens than growing broilers.

In spite of the feed situation we have our brooding space again occupied by a fine lot of chicks. Not so many this time, and they are sexed pullets. In the spring when our turkey breeding hens have finished their season of laying and have gone to market we will have an empty pen. It would be inefficient poultry flock management to let that pen remain idle. So we hope to have a lot of ready-to-lay pullets to fill it.

In the meantime, if it should happen that the feed supply in the Northeast completely runs out, we will just have to liquidate those chicks as broilers. I am optimistic enough, however, to think that that event will not occur. If everybody keeps on culling their laying flocks as closely as we are culling ours, there will be sufficient reduction in numbers of hens to allow the rest to be carried through on what feed is available.

Our experience with winter-grown pullets last year convinced me that it is practical. We kept about 135 white rock pullets over summer and they lived and laid well. I think that from now on the growing of a flock of pullets each winter will be a part of the annual routine. It should keep our laying pens more nearly filled the year around, and the brooding equipment and pens won't stand idle much of the time.

* * *

VENTILATING WITH A FAN

Above our three-car garage is a room 24 by 36 feet with a low ceiling. In the tucked-up attic above that room we have 4 or 5 inches of shavings and sawdust. It is a warm room, but it gets exceedingly damp when filled with growing chicks.

We can open the windows but that does very little good because they are close to the floor on the two sides of the room where the ceiling is low.

There were two possible solutions to this problem. One was to construct a flue through the ceiling, attic and roof. The other was to cut a hole through the north wall where the ceiling was full height, and there, next to the ceiling, install an exhaust fan.

We chose the fan because it was the quickest and the easiest way out. The initial cost also was lower, but in the long run that will probably not be true.

Since we got the fan started, the air in the room has been much better, and the ceiling and side walls have been drier. We have had to take out the old soggy litter and start all over with some that is dry. It would have been too much to ask the fan to dry out that mess. I am hoping that the fan can keep the new litter dry, and am reasonably confident that it will.

"Black Leaf 40" KILLS LICE

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We're paying top prices for raw furs right now, certain that prices won't go any higher.

Why? Because OPA has set the top limit that different furs can bring, and there is no possibility that they will go any higher.

What are these top prices? They are practically the prices that we quote here, allowing for the normal markup we must take to compensate us for handling and for our profit.

At this point you may very well ask, "If the OPA has set top prices, I suppose I may presume that all fur receivers will pay top prices. Why should I ship to you?"

Most of you who read that will have been dealing with us for years and will know the answer, because they have been satisfied customers. Others of you who may fairly ask why they should ship to us will soon know that for over 56 years the Herskovits name has been a guarantee of shipper satisfaction and confidence, of accurate, reliable grad-

ing, and of quick returns in the form of a check mailed out the day the skins are received.

This year there will be a big demand for American furs, due to some extent to the fact that the war is keeping fur imports out of the country. It is not at all unlikely that firms whose names are unknown to you will solicit your skins, as they will no longer be able to deal in the foreign markets. We feel that it will be to your advantage to continue your dealings with an old, established name, well versed in the American raw fur market.

We suggest that you make this infallible test. Send us a trial shipment of skins. Then be convinced by concrete proof—our check mailed to you the very day the skins are received.

Cut out the shipping tag hereunder and paste same to your package of furs. A penny post card will also bring you a supply of them free of charge.

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AA-2.

Deadline on RAT CONTROL CONTEST Reports

ALL CONTESTANTS who have been taking part in our big *American Agriculturist-Farm Organizations* Rat Contest should send in their final reports to *American Agriculturist* Rat Contest, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., not later than Jan. 1, 1944. Be sure to include the following in your report:

1. Total number of rats you have killed from the beginning of the contest (July 17, 1943) to Dec. 15, 1943.
2. Methods by which you killed the rats.

3. Signatures of two other persons (responsible adults in case of children who are contestants) who can testify to accuracy of your report.

Before sending in your report, read the following list of prizes which will be awarded and see which ones you are eligible for:

GRAND PRIZES

\$50.00 war bond to boy or girl who conducts the best rat-killing and rat-proofing campaign on a farm, and describes same in a letter to *American Agriculturist* at end of contest.

\$25.00 war bond, second prize.

\$10.00 in war stamps, third prize.

ORGANIZATION PRIZES

\$25.00 war bond to 4-H Club, Juvenile Grange, Dairymen's League Young Co-operators' Club, Future Farmers' Club, or Scout Troop whose members kill the largest number of rats from July 17 to December 15.

\$10.00 in war stamps, second prize.

\$5.00 in war stamps, third prize.

MISCELLANEOUS PRIZES

\$3.00 in war stamps will be awarded for each of the following:

Rat with longest tail.

Largest rat.

Most interesting rat picture or pictures.

Most practical homemade rat trap.

Most unusual device for trapping or otherwise killing rats.

Best "rat bee."

To owner of best dog ratter.

To owner of cat which can be proved to have killed the most rats during campaign.

JUVENILE GRANGE PRIZES

The New York State Grange is donating the following prizes to Juvenile Granges in New York State which put on the best rat-killing campaigns during the contest:

First prize—\$25.00 war bond.

2nd prize—\$15.00 in war stamps.

3rd prize—\$10.00 in war stamps.

4th prize—\$5.00 in war stamps.

* * *

"This might be of interest to farmers who store fruit or vegetables in bushel baskets: A few years ago, I was troubled by attacks of rats on apples placed in bushel baskets, with or without the covers on. Last year, I bought a quantity of hardware cloth, about three holes to the inch. I cut this into strips one and one-half feet wide, the diameter of baskets at top between handles, and about one foot, nine inches or a little less long. I placed one of these strips over each basket before putting on cover and then inserted cover between the wire handles in the usual way. When baskets are piled one on another, with the wire strips underneath covers, I have not been troubled at all with rats. If the cover to top baskets is weighted down by placing a block of wood on top or by inserting small pieces of wood between the top of the wire handles and the projection of the covers passing through these handles, rats cannot reach the contents of basket without gnawing a hole in the basket. The presence of a cat in the cellar tends to discourage gnawing such holes."—H. C. B.

... TO THE THOUSANDS OF
AMERICAN FARMERS IN THE
WHCU LISTENING AREA ...



Season's Greetings!

Christmas Day should be a deeply satisfying one for the American Farmer, for he has been entrusted with a difficult and important job . . . and he is doing that job well.

From WHCU . . . Thanks to thousands of American Farmers in the WHCU listening area for being a splendid audience. We'd like you to know that we appreciate your loyalty and your many letters. It is good to know that you look upon our station as a source of valuable farm information, as well as a source of *good* entertainment. (We hope that in 1944 you will continue sending us those letters. It is the only way we have of knowing what you like and want.)

It is our sincere wish that in the year of 1944, we shall all experience the peace and goodwill that is so beautifully exemplified in the spirit of Christmas.

WHCU

870 on your dial

ITHACA, NEW YORK

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AT FIRST
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COLD

666

666 TABLETS, SALVE, NOSE DROPS

SALESMEN WANTED

Capable salesmen with good record and references wanted at once to call on farm supply dealers, feed stores, hardware stores representing SDS MASTITIS CONTROL AND DAIRY STERILIZER. New York State, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and New England territories. Salary and commission basis. We are also interested in salesmen operating in these territories now carrying other lines. If you qualify and can introduce this product to your dealers, write

John Wiley Jones Company,
DEPARTMENT A, CALEDONIA, NEW YORK.

Build for Tomorrow

BY BUYING

WAR BONDS

Family and Neighborhood Fun

By Mrs. Grace
Watkins
Huckett



There's plenty of fun when all ages and sizes gather for a sing around the piano. This jolly Long Island group includes our Home Editor, Mrs. Huckett, her husband and the Hucketts' near neighbors. Reading right to left, they are: Mrs. P. H. Wessels; Mrs. Edna Moody; Mr. Robert McLaughlan at the piano; Mrs. H. S. Cunningham seated at his left; Mrs. Robert McLaughlan; Mrs. N. A. Talmage; Mary Ellen Talmage; Home Editor Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett; H. C. Huckett, standing behind the two Talmage boys, John and Nat Jr.; Master Farmer H. R. Talmage and Jane Talmage seated in the center of the group; and standing at the left, Mrs. H. R. Talmage, N. A. Talmage, and Dr. H. S. Cunningham. All from Baiting Hollow!

GONE are the days when folks could jump into their cars and drive any distance they wanted to in search of pleasure, but that doesn't mean that "fun" is out for the duration. It just means that we now have the best opportunity in years to develop family and neighborhood recreation projects.

With long winter evenings coming on, let's make home such a center of interest that the family won't miss the brighter lights of the amusement places. More than ever, make holidays and birthdays memorable occasions for the children, giving them something precious to remember long after they have left the rooftree. This Christmas, let them take an active part in gathering the greens and placing them, in making some of the trimmings for the tree and decorating it, and in singing Christmas carols with the family.

Play Games

Growing boys and girls like active games and get a real thrill from them if Dad or Mother will join in occasionally. If it is possible to have a special room for games, some of the more active ones can be played there, such as table tennis, shuffleboard, darts, etc. Too much activity may not attract the older ones for long so it is good planning to have in mind some imaginative games or mental teasers which can be played seated quietly.

TEAKETTLE, BUZZ, CITIES

The old standby "Teakettle" is one such game; others are: "Buzz" and "Cities". In the game "Teakettle", one person goes out of the room; the other players decide upon a word which may sound the same but has several meanings—the word "tramp" for instance. The banished player is recalled to the room and he questions the other players about anything that comes to mind. These players must answer in such a way as to include the word they have decided upon, but for it substitute the word "Teakettle". For instance the banished player asks, "Where did you go this afternoon?" The player replies, "I 'teakettled' downtown and met a 'teakettle', in fact two of them on the way." After several questions and answers, the correct word is guessed.

In the game of "Buzz" the players count rapidly 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, etc; for

the figure seven or any multiple of seven, the player is to substitute the word "Buzz". If one slips and says, for instance, 28 instead of "Buzz", or 77 instead of "Buzz", he drops out of the game. Those staying in longest are the winners.

In the game "Cities", one player starts by naming a city; the next one must name a city beginning with the last letter of the previously named city before one can count 10; for instance Boston—New York—Kingston, etc. If one fails to name the city in the allotted time, he has to drop out of the game. The same idea may be used substituting countries, groceries, vegetables or anything else for the cities.

Favorite games requiring equipment are Halma, Chinese Checkers, jig saw and other puzzles, innumerable card games, and others that can be bought.

A game requiring real imagination is "charades". Even the young grade school children like to take part in these and can offer suggestions about acting out words. If at times they are allowed to dress their parts, this gives added zest to the game. The idea of acting might go even further and simple playlets be staged by young and old. It is amazing how a little play-acting stimulates the imagination.

Have a Story Hour

There's such a grand opportunity for reading aloud on winter evenings! Travel, adventure, nature stories, mystery stories, or biography — even the younger members of the family would understand and enjoy such stories. Other members of the group can go

on with their knitting, mending, airplane-building or whatever.

Hobbies are another way to have fun and are wonderful developers of personality. Some like to collect stamps, others prefer antiques or glassware, while still others prefer live pets. Many a hobby has proved to be a man's salvation, not only mentally but financially. Crafts are in the same class. The daily routine often leaves no time for developing that taste for weaving, quilting, rugmaking, or painting, but the winter evenings ahead may be just the time to renew that interest and develop your hobby with all your might.

Neighborhood Fun

For group activities, whether the family or a larger group, music is unmatched in its possibilities for pleasure. It can start with the individual who plays for his own pleasure; from this it can branch out in many directions both instrumental and vocal, duets, orchestras, group singing or any other form, according to the abilities of the individuals. I know from my own experience what fun a neighborly Sunday evening sing-song can be. Recently in our community, a group of

us have been getting together for this purpose. We were a little awkward about it at first, but now everybody—old and young—has a grand time. Just try it in your own neighborhood!

When winter really sets in, a sleigh ride would probably give young people as much fun as it did twenty or thirty years ago—provided you can find the horses and sleigh! Most communities have both somewhere. And be sure to fasten on some sleigh bells, so that the party can sing,

"Jingle bells, jingle bells
Jingle all the way.
Oh, what fun it is to ride
In a one-horse open sleigh!"

Hold some exciting neighborhood tournaments for bridge, quoits, darts—any game in which many can participate. Even though gas is short, it need not be too much trouble to get together, for walking is just as good now as it was thirty years ago, better in fact because the roads are better.

Besides community sings, neighborhood tournaments, dances, and sleigh rides, you might produce some plays. People like a good "show" now as well as they ever did. Choose a simple play, selecting characters who live near enough to each other that rehearsals are easy to manage.

A good laugh is the best cure for strained nerves. Definite plans to encourage fun at home and at neighborhood gatherings ought to be on everyone's program, as long as they do not hinder the war effort in any way. Here is a list of booklets and bulletins which will help you to plan some never-to-be-forgotten evenings for your family and friends.

The following are available from National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Ave., New York City, N. Y.

The Party Booklets (Series No. 1)	
price each	50c
Parties Plus (Series No. 2) price	
each	50c
Games for Quiet Hours and Small	
Spaces	20c
Games for Boys and Men	50c
Games for Children	50c
Mental Games	10c
Stunts, Contests, Relays	10c
Twice 55 Games with Music	25c
Action Songs	10c
Good Morning	50c
The Barn Dance Returns	15c
The Christmas Book	50c
The Thanksgiving Book	25c
Fun at the "Meetin' Place"	10c
Craft Projects That Can Be Made	
With Inexpensive and Discarded	
Materials	15c
Inexpensive Puppets	10c
Thanksgiving and Christmas Decora-	
tions from Garden and Woods	15c
Make Your Own Games	10c
Make Your Own Puzzles	10c
Directions for Square Knotting	15c
Recreation July 1942 "Crafts with	
Nature Materials"	25c
Easy Stunts	10c
Home Again	15c
Home Play in Wartime	10c
Rural and Small Community Recrea-	
tion	50c

Available from Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.

Handbook for Recreation Leaders—
Publication No. 231 of the Chil-
dren's Bureau

The following bulletins are published by the N. Y. State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y., and are free to residents of New York State (a charge of five cents for each bulletin is made to residents of other states):

Wartime Recreation, Bulletin 494.
Neighborhood Meetings in Wartime, Bulletin 575.
Neighborhood Fun, Bulletin 537.
How to Choose a Play and How to Write One, Bulletin 449.

RECREATION CONTEST

GOOD wholesome recreation is more needed than ever. How are you providing it in your home and community? How are you adapting your old pastimes to new limitations of travel or supplies? Perhaps your ideas will help readers in working out ways of entertaining themselves and others. Tell us about it in a letter not over 250 words in length.

For the letter showing most originality either in planning new types of recreation or of adapting the old types to present conditions, we will pay \$3.00. For all others which we can print we will pay \$1.00. Address letters to Recreation Editor, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.

**When You Want
Horse Shoes
You Don't Go to
Beauty Parlors**



**When You Want
COMPLETE
Radio Coverage
of the
Rural Areas
in Vermont**

PLUS

New Hampshire BONUS
Areas

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New York State BONUS
Areas

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BONUS Areas



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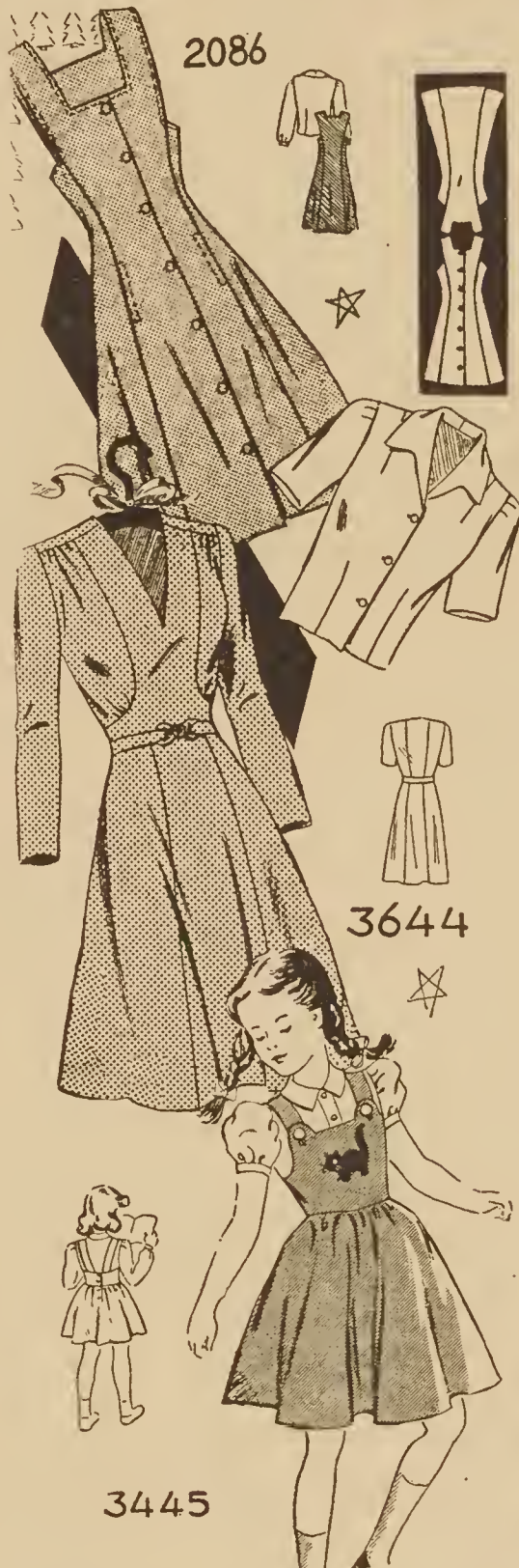
Waterbury and St. Albans

(money saving joint station rates)

**The Farmers' Stations
in Vermont**

**PRETTY AS A
PICTURE**

No. 2086. This novel, tailored jumper will fill a hundred and one daily needs. Lightweight, dark-colored woollens or plaided rayons go well now or for early spring. Pattern sizes, 14 to 48. Size 36, jumper, 2 1/8 yards 54-inch fabric; blouse, 1 1/8 yards 39-inch fabric. No. 3644. For the woman who wears the larger or medium sizes this basic



dress of good lines is perfect. Sizes 14 to 50. Size 36, 3 3/8 yards 39-inch fabric.

No. 3445. The shoulder-strap fastening makes it easy for a child to slip in and out of this jumper; besides, there's the pussy-cat applique! Sizes 2 to 8. Size 4, jumper, 7/8 yard 54-inch fabric; blouse, 1 yard 35-inch fabric; applique included in the pattern.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, size and number clearly and enclose 15 cents. Address Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 10 No. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

— A. A. —

TOUGH SOD

(Continued from Page 12)

any doubt about their relationship.

"Of course not," she said. "But I'm telling you, Dad, that you have let ambition and your stubborn pride carry you so far that if you don't look out you, and I too, will have no friends left in this town."

"All right," he said. "Sit down and let me tell you something, young woman. I don't know who has been foolin' you with this stuff, and it ought not to be necessary for me to have to tell you this. I didn't plant any diseased cow in Clinton's dairy. I never did anything like that in my life. And as for Hanford, he's a pompous old ass. I did have a mortgage on his home, but I found out a spell back

THE ANGELS SING

By Mildred Goff.

"And on earth peace, good will to men." That earliest Christmas Eve The angel chorus promised peace, But men would not believe.

And yet the loving promise waits, Eternal anthems ring.

"Peace, peace on earth . . ." Oh world, be still

And hear the angels sing.

that I didn't want anything to do with him, so I sold the mortgage to the bank. Maybe Hanford is dishonest—I don't know. But whether he is or not, your friend Clinton will get a jury trial. If he is innocent, the jury will say so. If he is guilty—and, by Gad, I think he is—he'll get what he deserves.

"Now about my being too ambitious, I've never thought much about it. It seemed to me to be all right for a man to make money and get ahead and take care of his family properly. I'll admit I've got a kick out of doing it."

Then he relaxed and smiled at her.

"Toots, I've observed that it's human nature for the ne'er-do-wells to envy and hate those who have worked hard and gotten ahead in the world. You worry too much about the criticism. All successful men are targets for criticism."

Helen got up and walked over to the side of her Dad's chair, rumbled his hair the way she used to do when she was a youngster, and said:

"Dad, I'm not critical of you, and I never have been. I love and admire you more than anybody else in the world. But you still haven't given me any good reason why we shouldn't take a long vacation."

"Maybe we will," said Ezra, a little unexpectedly. "I'll think it over."

Then, to Helen's surprise, he added:

"If we do, we'll take Sarah Munsen along. She hasn't had a vacation in twenty years." (To be continued)

AUNT JANET'S

Favorite Recipe

Maryland Chicken

With all the extra chickens which have been grown this year, variety in cooking is necessary if the family is not to become tired of it.

Maryland chicken is a delightful variation of the usual fried chicken.

Cut the dressed and cleaned young chicken into serving pieces. Season some flour with salt and pepper. Roll each piece of chicken in the flour, then dip into egg which has been beaten with 2 tablespoons of water, and then roll in sifted dry crumbs. In a frying pan, fry out the fat slowly from half a pound of salt pork cut into small cubes. When all the fat has been cooked out of the cubes, remove them and put the pieces of chicken into the hot fat. Let them cook slowly, covered, for about an hour, turning the pieces often to brown them evenly on all sides. When the chicken is done, transfer the pieces to a hot platter. To the fat in the pan add an equal amount of flour, or 2 tablespoons of flour to 2 tablespoons of fat. The slow cooking is most important. Blend them thoroughly, then stir in gradually 1 cup of thin cream to each 2 tablespoons of flour used. Season with salt and pepper. Serve gravy over chicken or in a boat.

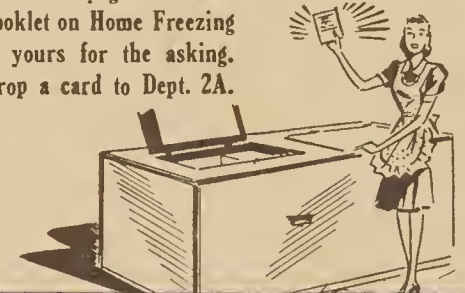


Big, plump, juicy strawberries—just as delicious at Christmas time as they were when you picked them in June . . . a treat you'll be able to have all winter with a HARDER Home Freezer.

Freezing is the one method of food preservation that retains the natural flavor and texture of berries and fruit—and the vitamin richness of garden-fresh vegetables. Practically all home-grown foods can be preserved safely and economically—and stored for months to come with a HARDER Home Freezer.

After Victory—or as soon as quality materials are released for manufacturing home freezers, you will be able to have a HARDER Home Freezer in your home. This will mean new economy—new ease in meal planning—new food enjoyment for your whole family.

This 48-page illustrated booklet on Home Freezing is yours for the asking. Drop a card to Dept. 2A.



HARDER Refrigerator Corporation
A Good Name Since 1859
COBLESKILL, NEW YORK

★ ★ BUY WAR BONDS — SPEED VICTORY ★ ★

**Amazing Cough
Relief, Mixed
In Your Kitchen**

Saves Big Dollars. No Cooking.

Yes ma'am, right in your own kitchen, you can easily mix a cough medicine that is a wonder for quick results, and gives you about four times as much for your money. And it's no trouble at all. A child could do it.

You'll need a syrup. Make it by stirring 2 cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. No cooking needed. Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup.

Now get 2 1/2 ounces of Pinex from any druggist, and pour it into a pint bottle. Then add your syrup. There you have a full pint of really remarkable medicine for coughs due to colds. It lasts a long time, and tastes fine.

You'll say this beats anything you ever tried. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, and helps clear the air passages. Eases the soreness, and let's you rest at night.

Pinex is a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, well known for prompt action on throat and bronchial membranes. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.



When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BARCOCK

IT SEEMS to be a characteristic of government agencies that, after they have grasped all the power they can get, they are unwilling to be held accountable for the responsibility which goes with such power.

Specifically, the Commodity Credit Corporation has been placed by the Administration in a position where it controls the feed supplies of the Northeast. This is a great responsibility. As yet, however, this agency has not produced any plan for furnishing the Northeast with the seventy-five to ninety million bushels of corn it must have this winter and spring if the production of fresh milk and fresh eggs in this section is to be protected.

Wrong Impression

Instead of producing such a plan, the agency through its mouthpieces in the Northeast has tried to give the impression that it solved the whole feed situation by aiding in the importation of some grain from Canada this summer and fall. Actually the amount of grain imported from Canada does not make up for the small grain crop which failed to grow in the Northeast this summer.



Furthermore, the Government has not protected the price of feed in the Northeast. In fact, by such acts as ordering the cancellation of contracts for the purchase of high protein feeds and by keeping out corn and forcing feeders to buy other grains in place of it, the War Food Administration is directly responsible for present day feed prices. It is all very well to have a low ceiling price on corn but if no corn is available and oats and barley must be used at from \$15 to \$20 a ton more than the theoretical price for the non-existent corn, the corn ceiling certainly does not mean much.

Quality Off

It seems to be universal experience that even well balanced rations made out of the oats, barley and wheat which have been shipped into the Northeast this summer to use in place of yellow corn do not make



The pictures show a front and a hind quarter of one of the Brahman heifers we grass-fattened at Sunnyside this summer. The carcass was graded "Good" by a federal grader. Note that the hump on the shoulder (see arrow) which is characteristic of the Brahman breed is not all fat but that it contains lots of red meat. We have decided to call it the "hump" roast.

Merry Christmas

the milk they should. I wonder if it is not because the grains are old. A lot of them have been stored for a long, long time. Could they have lost some vital properties in storage?

Performance the Answer

The War Food Administration, having the power, is in a perfect position to answer those of us in the Northeast who believe that we face a feed shortage which may seriously curtail fresh egg and fresh milk production. All it has to do is to see to it that from 500,000 to 1,000,000 bushels of corn begin to move promptly into this section each day and that the daily movement keeps up until lake navigation opens and cows go out to pasture.

As for price, all the War Food Administration has to do to satisfy northeastern farmers is to ship the corn in here for something less than we are now having to pay for unsatisfactory substitutes. If the corn comes, I'll be the first to take off my hat to the men in the War Food Administration who see that it is shipped here. Meanwhile, I am personally taking no chances on its coming and I wouldn't advise any feeder in the Northeast to take any chances on it.

* * *

WHICH IS RIGHT?

I have previously reported that we were going to try to get out a good deal of lumber this winter. On one of the farms, a couple of the boys agreed to cut down trees one week and then skid the logs and get wood out of the tops the next week. They ended up with 190 logs on the skidways — 18 white ash, 41 basswood for farm use, 42 basswood good enough for ladder stock, 9 beach, 34 elm, and 46 hard maple.

We then got a trained forester to scale the logs. The figures he arrived at follow: net board feet by international scale 17,016; by Doyle scale 10,991. Doyle underrun 6,025 feet or 35.4 per cent.

I have told the boys on the farm that I would pay each team of two in addition to their regular wages a bonus of a dollar a thousand for each thousand and board feet of logs put on the skidway. Now the boys good-naturedly want to know what scale I intend paying off on. They've got something there.

* * *

CLAUSTROPHOBIA?

Anent my story about one of my mules who refuses to work in the woods, my good neighbor and horse lover, H. C. Beardsley at Montour Falls, has written that he has noticed throughout his life that quite often a particular horse or mule which is quiet everywhere else will be restless and frightened in the woods. He says such animals as he has seen display fear have always been geldings. Mr. Beardsley wonders if any other readers of Kernels, Screenings & Chaff have made a similar observation.

Treat yourself
to a

"Christmas Dinner
at Grandfather's"

by reading

Growing Up in the
Horse and Buggy
Days

By
C. E. LADD and
E. R. EASTMAN

This book is different from any other you have ever read. In it, a college dean and a farm paper editor lay aside their heavy responsibilities to travel down Memory Lane to the Horse and Buggy Days when they were kids on upstate New York farms.

These are tales of moving time, of youthful pranks, of long, hard lonesome days working out for neighboring farmers, all in those years when:

- Ladies wore bustles;
- Hired girls got \$1.50 a week;
- Hired men taught farm boys to swear and chew tobacco;
- Cantaloupes were musk melons;
- Tin Lizzies were not;
- And neighbors were neighbors, folks were folks, and everyone had real good times.

To every person who actually did grow up in the Horse and Buggy Days, to everyone who has ever dreamed of some day having his own place in the country, and to all who enjoy good reading, this book will provide many hours of solid enjoyment as it is read once, and then read again. You'll like "Growing Up in the Horse and Buggy Days."

You can delight your friends, improve your standing with relatives, and bring home nearer to your service men by sending them a copy for Christmas.

Order Your Copy Today!

The book is handsomely illustrated, bound in a durable red binding with gold stamping and contains 264 pages. The price is \$2.50 per copy. Fill out the coupon below and mail it today. Your copy will be mailed the day your order is received.

American Agriculturist,
Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.
Enclosed please find \$ _____, for
which please send me _____ copies
of "Growing Up in the Horse and
Buggy Days."

Name _____

Address _____

SERVICE BUREAU

By H. L. Cosline

STOP PAYMENT!

"Several months ago, I sent a check for some repair parts which I have not received. I wrote the company but received no reply. I inquired at the bank, and found the check has not been cashed. I would be very appreciative if you could collect this money for me."

The simplest way to handle a case like this is for the maker of the check to stop payment on the check by notifying his bank. Chances are, the check was lost or mislaid, but stopping payment on it will prevent anyone who finds it from cashing it.

—A. A.—

"IRREGULARS"

"I heard on a Southern radio station, an advertisement for 12 pairs of stockings at \$3.00. They said they were 'irregulars' which would need a little pressing, and some would need a little mending. I sent \$3.00 and received the hose. Two pairs were so full of runs that the seam in the back was about all there was left, and some of the others had holes as big as your hand. The only conclusion I can reach is that they were stockings that had been turned in for salvage. I am telling this story so other Service Bureau readers will not be caught as I was."

—A. A.—

NOT HOME

In a recent issue we mentioned a complaint concerning the Birth Certificate Service of New York City. In an effort to locate the outfit, we sent a

registered letter with return receipt requested. The letter was returned to us with the notation that the company had moved without leaving a forwarding address.

—A. A.—

NARCOTICS

H. J. Anslinger, U. S. Commissioner of Narcotics, warns that narcotic addicts are using some ingenious devices to get narcotics from physicians. Every doctor needs to be on his guard.

Among methods are plain theft of doctors' medical cases and several plausible stories as to why narcotics are needed. Some doctors have already fallen for these stories, and have given prescriptions to narcotic addicts.

—A. A.—

APPRECIATION

"I have received a check for the \$16.00 owed me. I thank you very much for the help you were to me in getting this money. I will always be a subscriber and will tell anyone of you when I hear they are in trouble. Thanking you again for your kindness to me. Be glad to pay if there is any charge."—W. H. P.

"I have received all my money from the company. It was a long time coming, but no merchandise came at all. Thank you for your trouble and for the interest you took."—M. C. B.

No matter is too small for our careful attention. We cannot promise success on all cases, but are anxious to be of service to the limit of our ability. Whether we are successful or not, the Service Bureau never makes a charge.

Commissioner Writes on School Transportation Problem

AFTER receiving many letters on the subject, we recently wrote Commissioner George D. Stoddard of the New York State Education Department telling him that many rural parents were very much disturbed over the problem of getting their small children to school. Many of these children have to travel considerable distances on foot and then wait in freezing or blizzard weather for a bus. School bus transportation also has been seriously curtailed because of the gasoline and rubber shortage.

Of course, some children have always had to walk to school long before there were any buses at all, but one of the troubles now is that because of new or war time they have to get up too early and start off sometimes before daylight.

In a constructive answer to my letter, Commissioner Stoddard agrees "that it is certainly true that hazards in getting the children to school will be increased this winter because of the shortage of transportation." Then

Commissioner Stoddard says:

"As you know, according to the law, transportation is required only for high school students living more than three miles from school and elementary students living more than two miles from school. Thus far the State has never considered the idea of transporting pupils from each door to the school. Such an arrangement would, of course, add tremendously to the cost of transportation. Even where buses are provided, children are expected to walk to the main highway.

"Of course many districts have properly provided transportation even though it is not required. Very likely the Office of Defense Transportation orders have been especially severe in their effect upon these arrangements. Some districts which have been quite liberal have had their services curtailed by the Office of Defense Transportation orders, the idea being to save gasoline if the demand upon the children did not seem to be too great.

"Wherever an ODT order imposes a hardship, the matter should be taken up with the ODT office through the local District Superintendent of Schools.

"As you know, occasionally cases come to me on appeal. If the transportation provided is within the legal framework, it is difficult for us to override the combined judgment of local school boards and local representatives of Defense Transportation. We are certainly hopeful that these authorities will consider first of all the welfare of the children, admitting that occasionally they must protect themselves against the truly unreasonable demands of some parents.

"With at least a limited amount of transportation still provided for various types of non-essential commerce and other activity, I should expect the Office of Defense Transportation to be extremely careful in overriding the judgments of superintendents, school boards and other local authorities. We shall do what we can in this office to enforce the laws and further to encourage local communities and schools to speak up for the transportation and health needs of the pupils involved."



AUTOMOBILE HIT STANDING TRUCK

ELLERY MARKS of Cowlesville was killed, and Harold Offhaus of East Aurora was seriously injured about midnight, February 16, 1943 when they were returning from work at the Buffalo Arms Company. They got through work at 11:00 p. m. but it was about midnight when they got within three miles of their home and their car crashed into the rear end of a trailer-truck that was broken down and was on the road without lights.

Mr. Marks never regained consciousness and died in the ambulance on the way to the hospital. Mr. Offhaus received head and chest injuries and three broken ribs. He was taken to the hospital and was laid up for weeks.

Mr. Marks left a widow and two children, a son of 16 and a daughter of 12. The son has quit school in order to help run the farm.

A North American travel accident insurance policy was the only accident insurance Mr. Marks had. Mr. Offhaus at one time had a policy, but had failed to keep it renewed.

Mrs. Marks Writes

After receiving the North American check, Mrs. Marks wrote us saying: "I want to thank you

for your check of \$1000.00 and your kindness to me in my recent trouble. This check was a big help to me as I am just a widow now with two children on a farm, just a son of 16 to help me.

"By my husband being in this insurance it has helped me to carry on for the time being. Also with the prompt attention it has helped me to want to tell my relatives and friends about your accident insurance."

With bad roads and older cars there will be more accidents. We should all drive carefully and we should be sure that each member of the family has a low-cost North American travel accident policy.

Mr. Offhaus Renews

Since Mr. Offhaus has recovered from his injuries from which he drew no benefits he writes in saying: "Yes, I had dropped the travel policy I used to carry, but now I have renewed it since I recovered from the accident."

Keep your policy renewed and if you do not carry this low cost travel accident protection, send in now for an application. Men and women who are in good health between the ages of 10 and 74 are accepted.

BULLETIN CORNER

Raising heifer calves for replacements is an important job on a dairy farm. An excellent bulletin on this subject is War Emergency Bulletin 94, "Feeding Dairy Calves for Optimum Growth," published by the New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. Its author is Ed Harrison, who for some years has been an occasional contributor to *American Agriculturist*.

The bulletin is free to residents of New York. So long as the supply lasts, readers in other states can secure a copy for 5c.

SEND FOR APPLICATION TODAY

North American Accident Insurance Co., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Please send me an application for the travel policy.

Name

Address

30,000

Dairy Farmers Working as **ONE**

assure valuable privileges to all . . .

★ Twice during the last month, we farmer members of The Dairymen's League have reviewed on these pages, certain advantages which we enjoy as partners in The League. In every single instance, these advantages have come to us as a direct result of our cooperative effort in a large farmer group with inter-state membership and widespread marketing facilities.

Due to this large-scale effort, we are able to put into action the bargaining power of a sizable body of producers. We are able to spot flaws in claims regarding conditions or costs in any part of our

collective milkshed. We are able to handle, store, distribute and process all milk produced regardless of seasonal or emergency conditions. And we are able to offer many valuable services to the end that milk rejections and loss of market by exclusions are not the serious threat they once were.

More than this we are able to reach out beyond the confines of our own organization and to protect members who deliver their milk direct to buying dealers. This protection goes even to the extent of inspecting and correcting the dealer's equipment when not working properly:

1. We repair leaky check valves on weigh cans.
2. We watch and correct the dealer's method of weighing where wrong.
3. We correct too rapid dumping.
4. We correct excessive slopping and incomplete emptying of cans.
5. We check on the accuracy of members' scales for those members who wish to weigh milk at home and thus check the plant.
6. We check the dealer's weigh vat, method of sampling, care of composite samples, testing, acid used, testing machine speed and the temperature of the water-bath used in reading samples.
7. Our own experts re-check the dealer's tests.
8. We take herd samples and individual cow samples when requested in order that members may improve their herd tests.
9. And our plant scientists make bacteria counts, breed smears and microscopic examinations so that every member knows where the trouble lies when his milk is rejected.

We believe Government in dealing with Agriculture, before they adopt basic policies, should consult with the National Farm Organizations as these people are truly representative of farmers and therefore are in a position to know the best methods to use in getting the results the Government is asking for.



No other organization in the milkshed provides all the facilities, advantages and protections of The Dairymen's League. That doesn't mean that we League farmers hold ourselves above or apart from other farm organizations. In fact we work wholeheartedly for the good of all farmers, League members or not. But—by the very nature of cooperative effort—the full benefits of League organization can be enjoyed only by members. We invite you to join us.

